Seventh Series, Vol. LI No. 21, Wednesday, August 22, 1984/
Sravana 31, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)

(Vol. LI contains Nos. 21—25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

(Seventh Series, Volume II, 15th Session 1984/1906 (Saka)
No 21, Wednesday, August 22, 1984/Sravana 31, 1906 (Saka)

			COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :			
*Starred Questions Nos.	417, 418 and 420 to 423	...	1—32
Written Answers to Questions :			
Starred Questions Nos	415, 419 and 424 to 435	...	32—44
Unstarred Questions Nos:	4105 to 4107, 4109 to 4308, 4310 to 4343 and 4343-A	...	44—310
Statement Correcting reply to USQ. 1542 dt. 1-8-84 regarding Stagnation in Ministry of External Affairs.		...	310
Statement Correcting reply to USQ. No. 473 dt. 25-7-84 regarding recommendations of Judicial Commission on Communal Riots.		...	310
Question of Privilege		...	311—327
Reference of Question of Privilege against the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly to their Committee of Privileges.			
Papers laid on the Table		...	327—332
Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.		...	332
Study Tour Reports			
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions		...	333
Eighty First Report			
Public Accounts Committee		...	333
Two Hundred and Eighteenth			
Two Hundred and Twenty-Second			
and Two Hundred and Twenty-third Reports			
Estimates Committee		...	333—334
Eighty-Eighth Report and Minutes			

The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

		COLUMNS
Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill—*Introduced*	...	334—363
Matters Under Rule 377—		
(i) Lockout in National Rayon Company, Maharashtra		
Shri J.S. Patil	...	364
(ii) Need for sending a Central Team to assess the damage caused by the flood in Barak Valley and Brahmaputra Valley		
Shri Bishnu Prasad	...	365
(iii) Need to reconsider the decision taken by the Government not to allow the Income tax Practitioners who are not Chartered Accountants to Audit accounts		
Shrimati Vidya Channupati	...	366
(iv) Need for immediate approval to the lower Damodar Drainage Scheme		
Shri Hannan Mollah	...	366
(v) Need to complete the remaining work on Chukka Project to provide power to North Bihar		
Shrimati Madhuri Singh	...	367
(vi) Need to implement the self-employment scheme on continual basis		
Shri Madhavrao Scindia	...	368
(vii) Steps for the re-surrection of scent and inscence sticks industry in Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh		
Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav	...	369
(viii) Need to ensure allotment of reserved seats in various university courses to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Students.		
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	...	370

COLUMNS

(ix) Need for restoration of R.M.S. Sorting Sections and enhencement of Salary of E.D. Employees

Dr. A. Kalanidhi ... 371

Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill ... 372—413

Motion to consider—

Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha ... 372

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh ... 374

Shri Mool Chand Daga ... 375

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar ... 376

Shri Giridhar Gomango ... 378

Shri Amal Datta ... 380

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas ... 382

Shri Mohendra Ngangom ... 385

Shri Harikesh Bahadur ... 386

Shri Chitta Basu ... 389

Shri Bajuban R. Kharlukhi ... 392

Constitution (Forty-Eighth Amendment) Bill ... 413—488

Motion to Consider— ...

Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai ... 413

Shri Amal Datta ... 414

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain ... 417

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh ... 419

Shri Mool Chand Daga ... 420

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta ... 423

Shri Keyur Bhushan ... 426

Shri Krishan Kumar Goyal ... 431

Shri Ram Pyare Panika ... 433

Dr. V. Kulandaivelu ... 439

	COLUMNS
Shri Ram Nagina Mishra ...	443
Shri vijay Kumar Yadav ...	448
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar ...	453
Shri Chitta Basu ...	456
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu ...	460
Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri ...	461
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas ...	466
Shri Brajamohan Mohanty ...	470
Shri Ram Singh Yadav ...	470
Shri D.P. Yadav ...	475
Shri Ramavatar Shastri ...	477
Shri Sunder Singh ...	481
Shri Sudhir Giri ...	483
Shri Ram Gopal Reddy ...	484

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 22, 1984/Sravana 31, 1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of ESMA to Ban Strikes in Collieries

*417. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, has been used to ban strikes in the collieries from 11th July, 1984 and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) names of other industries where ESMA has been used during last three years giving the periods and the number of workmen involved ; and

(c) whether before using the provision of ESMA, the Union Labour Ministry which takes care of industrial relations in the coalfield was consulted, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

An order prohibiting strikes in any service under the Coal India Limited was issued on the 10th July, 1984 in exercise of powers under section 3 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981. The order was issued in the context of threat of strike in the Coal India Ltd. and with a view to preventing any disruption in coal supply to industries such as steel plants, cement plants, fertilizer plants and thermal stations which are critically dependent upon coal as an input The Ministry of Labour, who were consulted, concurred in the issue of the order.

2. powers under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 have so far been used by the Central Govt. as indicated below, only in exceptional circumstances to maintain essential services in :

(i) Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways etc. etc. in Assam in the context of the situation created by the agitation over the foreigners' issue,

(ii) Maharashtra State Electricity Board,

(iii) Public conservancy, sanitation, water and power supply in CPWD in Delhi in the context of Asian Games, 1982 and NAM and CHOGM, 1983,

(iv) AIR and Doordarshan in the context of Asian Games, 1982 and CHOGM, 1983,

(v) Food Corporation of India,

(vi) Hotel industry in Delhi in the context of NAM, 1983 in Delhi,

(vii) Farakka Barrage Project, West Bengal,

(viii) Hotel industry and transport unit of ITDC in Delhi and hotel industry in Goa, Daman and Diu in the context of CHOGM,

(ix) Central Warehousing Corporation,

(x) Mathura Refinery, Uttar Pradesh.

Most of the orders prohibiting strikes in essential services mentioned above operated for six months or less and only orders in respect of essential services in Assam, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, AIR and Doordarshan, Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation were extended to operate for a total period of one year.

SHRI A.K. ROY : ESMA is an emergency provision to deal with strikes when the normal labour laws fail to do that. In the normal labour laws also under Sections 24 and 27 there are ways to prohibit strike and punish those involved in illegal strikes. But there is a compensatory provision to refer the dispute or the grievances of the workmen to a tribunal or a court for adjudication. But ESMA only prohibits strike but does not take any care of the workers' grievances. So the question comes : if the workers are proved to be the violators of the labour laws, then only you can think of promulgating the ESMA. But here it is the opposite. Workers seldom violate the labour laws and it is the management which is the biggest violator of the labour laws as per the statistics of the Labour Department. They ignore arbitration, never obey any advice of the Labour Department and even the awards of the Tribunal are not implemented inviting prosecution, criminal prosecution on the management. In view of this background, I would like to know what is actually the justification of invoking such type of penal and terrorising measure on the workers ?

The second point I would like to know from the Minister is whether he is aware that the managing committee of the international Labour Organisation has already criticised the Government for extending the definition of 'essential service' by stretching too far to include the industries and in the ILO you are also represented. If so, what is your reaction to that ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The proposal for invoking powers under ESMA 1981 to prohibit strikes in any service under the Coal India Ltd. was mooted by the Ministry of Energy, Department of Coal. According to the information furnished by the Department of Coal in 1983 the Coal India Ltd. enforced penal action against absenteeism and wild cat strike by ordering 8 days' wage cut as admissible under the law. This action was taken in all collieries affecting a large number of workers. It was resented by the workers and in a convention held at Asansol in March 1984 they decided to go on strike on 4-6-84 to press several of their demands including calling a meeting of the Joint Bi-partite committee for coal industry and the withdrawal of the order regarding 8 days' wage cut.

According to the Department of Coal, the order was issued to curb the tendency to go on illegal wild cut strike and was in accordance with the provisions of the law. The matter was brought to the notice of the conciliation authorities by the Coal India Ltd. and they started proceedings duly. The workers were warned that any strike by them in the circumstances would be illegal and would invite action under the rules.

In the context of the threatened strike, the Department of Coal has considered the question of invoking powers under ESMA to prohibit strikes in the coal industry. It was, at that time, decided that powers under ESMA might not be invoked in view of the fact that conciliation proceedings were pending. So, any strike would be illegal. In any case, under the Industrial Disputes Act, the strike on 4th and 5th June did materialise and about 30 to 40% of the workers

reportedly struck work for two days. The impact of the strike in the Singareni Collieries Limited was almost total. Only two open cast mines in that company worked.

That is why the coal industry has been declared a public utility service by the notification issued by the Ministry of Labour under the Industrial Disputes Act. On the strength of this notification, the strikes in coal industry became illegal inviting penal action under the Payment of Wages Act. The Coal India Management therefore validly treated this strike as illegal and issued instructions to impose eight days wage cut on all striking workers So, this has necessitated to impose the cut. These are the reasons which have been listed by the Coal India Limited.

About the other matters, it is stretching too much, such as the definition of strike and all that, our country is also a Member of the International Labour Organisation, so this matter is also being considered by them.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Sir, I failed to convince the Minister and so I would like to convince you. There is a wrong impression that the colliery workers are prone to thoughtless strike. This is not correct. Last year, according to their statistics, the loss of production due to strike is .35 million tonnes while the loss of production due to failure of power is 4 million tonnes. Not only that, Even the man-days lost in coal industries is less than that of the textile industry.

To-day our problem is not the wild cat strike but the wild cat dismissal and wild cat wage cut. Sir, you would be surprised to know that even the Regional Labour Commissioner of Dhanbad has advised against the wage cut and the Calcutta High Court has stayed the action of the management. You can see to what extent the illegality is being adopted by the management. The seconed point which I would like to state is this. Is it necessary to drag this attitude of confrontation to cal field. Do you want to turn the coal field into a battle field ? We have already put into flames North, South East and West. Now only the coal field is left.

Sir, only a few days back or some time back, according to the press report, the leaders of the CITU and the AITUC met the Prime Minister and requested her to intervene so that a Joint Consultative Committee is called and negotiation takes place—conciliation takes place—and the Coal India goes into production. In view of this I want to know whether you want to invoke ESMA in this spirit...?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Out of these eight days wage cut which was contemplated by the Coal India, according to information received from the concerned Ministry, the Energy Minister, in the course of the budget discussion, had instructed the Chairman of the CIL to keep the consideration of law and equity in view while penalising the erring workers. He said that there had been no uniform cut on the workers' wage. He said that it was dependent upon the gravity of the situation and the offence committed by the workers. This has become impossible and so, the Coal India sought the help of the Energy Ministry and they recommended that conditions prevailed to bring down the production also. By this strike, critical industries are being affected like the fertilisers, electricity etc. So, we have gone into the matter very seriously and ultimately we have been compelled to take this action. There is no victimisation. As the hon. Member pointed out, it is not a failure of the workers but it lies somewhere else. I have said that in Singareni Collieries, the entire work had come to a standstill. Only two open cast furnaces started to work. The circumstances warranted us to take this action.

SHRI A. K. ROY : What is the assurance of the Prime Minister to our leaders ? She assured that there would be negotiations.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The situation is very serious. I personally represented the case to the Prime Minister as well as the Energy Minister. This complaint that there is a wild cat strike is a wrong one. They gave due notice and then they resorted to the strike on the 4th and 5th June. There was a wage agreement arrived at in November, and since November the agreement is not being fully implemented. That is why the workers are very much resentful So, they demanded that the agreement should be implemented and a part of the agreement was that this should be reviewed in a meeting of the Joint Bipartite Committee but since November till June-July that Committee has not been called Whenever the Chairman was approached he said that he was not going to call the Committee.

Sir, the Chairman unilaterally declared that there would be eight days' wage cut. If there is any absence on a particular day he has unilaterally imposed such a rigorous discipline. Even delay has become an object of punishment. Therefore, resentment grew to such an extend that the Unions jointly decided to go on a strike. Sir, the Energy Minister intervened but we have got the impression that he is completely helpless before this Chairman. So, I referred this to the Prime Minister and she told me that she would look into it but uptil now that Joint Committee has not been called. Sir, much of the resentment would have been removed had the Committee been called and discustion took place across the table but instead you are imposing ESMA to suppress the legitimate agitation and demands of the colliery workers which will have an adverse affect and will be counter-productive. We demanded the removal of the Chairman.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, it is a fact that Shri Samar Mukherjee and other members came to see me on this issue and I agreed to look into it. We all agree that there should be no repressive measures and the workers should not be harassed in any way. But hon. Members will appreciate that we had a great deal of indiscipline there. Coal production is absolutely vital to any effort to increase production. Therefore, there it was necessary to have some tightening in the whole area so that production could be augmented and indeed production has increased.

So far as the meeting is concerned, I did pass on that suggestion. I am sorry I did not follow it up but we can see that a meeting of the workers is held. But in the meantime I do not know what the attitude of the workers was ? They may have said or done something which aggravated the situation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : There is so much victimisation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : At the same time it is true that the situation there was deteriorating and that production was going down. The law and order situation was out of hand and that had to be controlled.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : This is because of the Chairman's action and not due to workers *(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Before the Chairman.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, I would like to remind the House that the Eighth Finance Commission in its Report had stated that the growth rate of the public sector is 0 84 per cent. The Jha Committee has also recently reported about the two basic problems being faced by the public sector, namely, the centralised action and the bureaucratic functioning In this context we have to ask ourselves whether this ESMA is going to help us in any way in the matter of maintaining law and order—as our belove Prime Minister mentioned—to increase the production and also the role of public sector in this matter. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that is it not a fact that this Act has to be

implemented by the State Government and certain State Governments are not willing to implement it with the result that the industrial growth of the public sector is sluggish ?

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, about the centralised action and bureaucratic functioning the hon. Member has informed the House that it has been mentioned in various reports All these factors are being taken into consideration and as a matter of fact this is being dealt with by the Energy Ministry. Sir, what the Prime Minister has said is that in order to keep the economy going this is the most essential sector. The coal production must be kept up and increased. Keeping that in view and because of the circumstances prevailing in that area the Energy Minister has suggested that ESMA will be useful under the present circumstances. Another matter is about calling of the Joint Bipartite Committee meeting. The meeting of the Joint Bipartite Committee is likely to be called shortly and the damands of the workers will be considered in this meeting.

Sir, about the uniform wage cut, I would like to say that it is not like that. The Energy Minister has said that Law of Equity must prevail, Further, Sir, the workers have gone to the court and stay has been granted to them and, as such, the eight days' wage cut has not been implemented so far.

Rehabilitation of displaced persons by NALCO

*418 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4809 on 24 August, 1983 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons by National Aluminium Company Limited and state :

(a) the total number of transit houses for tribal families so far constructed by the Government of Orissa out of Rs. 5 lakhs made available by NALCO for Damanjodi ;

(b) whether the NALCO's management has sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 21 lakhs to rehabilitate 300 more families and the construction work of these houses is under way ; and

(c) if so, by whom these works have been taken up and the progress made and money spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K P. SALVE) : (a) Rs. 4.78 lakhs have been spent for constructing 77 transit houses and the remaining Rs. 22,000 for tube wells.

(b) and (c) For the 581 families who are likely to be displaced in Damanjodi sector, an exgratia payment at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per family has been sanctioned amouting to Rs. 14 52 lakhs. In addition, NALCO management has constructed 50 transit sheds at a cost of Rs. 1.85 lakhs and 130 transit sheds will be constructed at a cost of approximately Rs 4.15 lakhs. Morever, 100 transit sheds have also been constructed at site by other agencies.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Malajkhand Cooper Project in Madhya Pradesh has adopted the policy to rehabilitate the displaced persons as one of the component of the project and accordingly they have rehabilitated the displaced persons. It was very well appreciated by the Ministry while the same policy was not adopted for Damonjori area. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry now consider to provide Rs. 8,500 for construction of house as there is still time left for completion of the project Nearly Rs. 2 000 crores will be spent on this alumina project and out of this huge investment the Government can easily spend more than Rs. 1 crore for construction of houses

SHRI N K. P. SALVE : Sir, the question is divided in two parts. First is about rehabilitation. The hon. Member

has said as we have done in the Malajkhand project rehabilitating people whose land has been acquired similarly we should go ahead with rehabilitation in the Damanjore area Sir, we have taken up rehabilitation programme and we are going to employ one able bodies person per displaced family. We have also given ex-gratia relief of Rs. 2,500. We are constructing transit houses. As I have already read in my answer the additional benefits proposed are training programme and health programme. *Inter alia*, we are also going to construct shops etc. and we will give those shops also to them so that they are self-employed.

As to the second part of the question, that it would not cost less than Rs. 8500 to construct a house, and, therefore, we should increase the amount of *ex-gratia* payment from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 8500, that is a suggestion for consideration. I wish to assure the hon. Member that I am conscious of the great hardship caused to the people in the rural areas, specially the tribal people, when their lands are acquired for erecting modern industrial complexes, and I assure him that I would give an axious consideration to his suggestion.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I am thankful to the hon. Minister for what he has said. While in the Angul sector, the compensation paid for the land to the people is Rs 17000 per acre, the same paid in the Damanjodi sector is Rs. 3000 only. Further, while they have provided some other facilities to these people in the Angul area, the people of Damanjodi have been deprived of those facilities also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether he would not like to consider the Alumina and Aluminium Complex as one project for purposes of developmental aspects as also for purposes of providing equal facilities both in the Damanjodi and Angul sectors.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The hon. Member is absolutely right that the average cost of compensation paid at Angul Sector in Dhankaul district and Damanjodi sector in Koraput district is disparate, but as you are aware, the compensation paid for the land acquired is hardly in our hands. We go by the compensation determined in accordance with the law and we are accordingly paying that compensation in the rural areas.

The second query was that the facilities which we are giving in the Damanjodi sector are not being given in the Angul sector. I agree, we would not want them to be disparate. If the hon. Member would let me know, what, according to him are divergent facilities, I would look into them.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : It is clear from the Minister's answer that there is disparity between one sector and the other sector. In view of this, will the Government consider seriously to give proper economic benefits to those who have parted with their land ? Further, has any cell been set up by NALCO for effective implementation of the measures and monitoring thereof ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I have already replied to the first part of the question.

As to the second part, there is in the management of NALCO adequate arrangement to ensure that all these economic and social programmes are properly implemented.

SHRI K PRADHANI : Sir, I come from the same district Koraput where NALCO is coming up. Tribal people mostly from that area have been displaced. They depend on cultivation work only. For our State projects like Indravati and Kolab, the State Government is providing minimum six acres of land to the displaced persons, without considering whether they have other land or not. Will the Government of India also consider to give them six acres of land on the same basis, so that they can earn their livelihood in a better way ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I have already stated in reply to the supplementary of Shri Gomango that I am aware of the hardships caused to the rural population, specially the Adivasi area, where they are divested or dispossessed of their land for purposes of constructing industrial complexes. But giving of alternative land is not in our hands. As the hon. Member suggested, we might increase the compensation to which I have said, In will give my very anxious consideration.

Indians Employed in Gulf Countries

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*420. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the slump in construction activities in the Gulf countries have caused fear in the Indians employed there ;

(b) whether steps are proposed by the Government to solve the problems of these Indians ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Due to Shrinkage of oil revenues and recessionary trends, economic activity in some Gulf countries has slowed down. This has resulted in some reduction in manpower requirement in various sectors including construction work. However, there has been no mass retrenchment of Indian workers in the Gulf Country nor is there any immediate threat to our workers. Our workers will continue there till contracts are completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : How many supplementaries can I sak, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Two. If you do it otherwise, i.e. by putting one and one together and making it 11, it is a different matter.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Inspite of what has been said, it is clear that the chances of Indians getting employed in Gulf countries are diminishing. The Minister has said, in his reply, that the Indians there will continue till the present contracts are completed.

You are aware that usually these contracts to Indian workers are given for 2 or 3 years That means that within a period of three years, a large number of Indian workers in Gulf countries will become unemployed, and most of them will have to return to India. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of these problems; and if so, what steps would his Ministry like to take to see that those Indians who are already working there, get their work permits or contracts renewed, so that they are not deported.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have stated in my answer that the economic activity in the Gulf areas has some-what slowed down, but there has been no mass retrenchment of Indian workers working there. Most of them are under some contract for serving there, and there is no reason why their contract should not run.

As regards fresh recruitment, there are some countries which are even now making fresh recruitments; for example, Qatar. If you see the figures of emigration clearances, they would give an impression that still a lot of workers are going out. For example in 1983, emigration clearances to Indian workers going abroad numbered 2 25 lakhs Even in 1984, in the first six months, more than one lakh people have been given emigration clearances. So, it is not correct to say that some alarming situation is arising there. Our workers are working there.

More and more workers are also going. Both the things are going on together.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The main thrust of my first question was : what is he doing to see that the workers already there, get their contracts renewed, because there are thousands and thousands of our workers working there, who will be forced to return to India, if they do not get their work contract renewed. That was my first question.

My second question is : It has been reported that Saudi Arabia, one of the richest of the Gulf countries, requires a large number of para-medical staff at present. Actually, Saudi Arabia used to select most of its requirements from India alone. Their selection team visited India. They made their selection from among indians only. But it is said that recently, a trend has developed wherein some of the selection teams have avoided India. They have gone to other countries like Philippines and some other countries. The reason, it has been said, is that they are not given the freedom to select through the agency which they prefer. I do not know whether it is correct or not, but it has been reported to me, and I have got some letters also stating, that they are not given the freedom to select from the agency they want. As I understand it, we have a system of registering the agencies as per the Act passed by Parliament, and also a system to monitor their work. If that is so, why these selection teams have not been given the freedom to select through the agency they want. Of course, in that account, if we lose the chance—I think it is a bit alarming situation. Is such a state of affair existing; if so, would he kindly look into it ? What steps he would like to take in this regard ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have a system under which the Ministry of Labour registers these recruiting agencies, and they are very often monitoring their work; and they regulate what agency to work and in which way. Well, it is not correct that these agencies are being ignored. If approved agencies are used for recruiting personnel here, there should be no objection. As regards your specific question regarding Saudi arabia selection committee, well, it is not correct; they are coming here for making their selection. Other countries including Libya are doing the same thing; and there is no question of avoiding India on that score.

PROF. P.J KURIEN : Some of the selection teams from Saudi Arabia avoided India due to the reason that they have no freedom to select through the agencies they want. Is it correct ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have a large number of registered agencies and they have a certain choice to go through them. As regards your specific question whether Saudi Arabia is not recruiting Indian people, it is not correct; they are recruiting people from India.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Do they have the freedom to select through the agencies they want ?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : This matter can be looked into. I do not know the details. But I visited the Gulf countries a couple of years ago. You will remember that at that time, there was some problem about certain Indian workers and here in the House there was quite a lot of agitation; as a result of this reaction in our country people abroad were discouraged and it felt better to have people from countries where such criticism does not arise. In one Gulf country, I was specifically told that they would prefer to have Indians especially ayahs to look after children; but that because of the previous problem they were forced to get people from other countries. But here in our country without verifying, whether a particular complaint is true or not, some people raise a hue and cry and in other countries they do not understand these things.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : They have estimated that one million Indian

workers are there in different countries of the world, particularly in the Gulf countries and to some extent also in the United Kingdom, Canada and so on; and they are supposed to remit about Rs. 3000 crores in foreign exchange every year. Now, in view of the fact that many of these workers are hardly literate, they face lot of problems in those countries where they work. Is the government considering to appoint a Labour Attache in their Embassies ? Sometimes the complaint is this; I do not know how far it is genuine. Sometimes the complaint in the Gulf countries is that when they go to the Embassy, the Embassy people do not have the time to look into their personal problems. Therefore, will the government appoint a Labour Attache as has been done by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, in consultation with the Labour Ministry to look after the problems of these people and keep a personal touch with them ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Embassies are pretty well equipped for handling all the enquiries of the nature the hon. member has mentioned. We do not designate them as Labour Attaches, but they do that work exactly which the hon. member wants to do. As regards the complaints regarding breach of contract or any other difficulty they have, our staff deal with them and the present system, I believe, is working satisfactorily.

श्री भीम सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को सऊदी अरेबिया के बारे में यह जानकारी है जैसा कि कहा गया है, मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र झुंझुनू से करीब 75 हजार से 1 लाख तक आदमी वहां गये हुये हैं और करीब 30 लाख रुपया रोज हिन्दुस्तान को भेजते हैं, इजराइल में जिसके नाम पर पासपोर्ट में सिंह लगा होता है उसको वहां वीजा नहीं देते हैं, इस कारण से कि वहां सिखों ने गड़बड़ किया। वहां चौधरी भी सिंह के नाम से जाता है. राजपूत, गूजर, अहीर भी सिंह के नाम से जाते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि दाढ़ी का सिंह हो या बगैर दाढ़ी का सिंह, हम तो सब को ही ** मानते हैं। मैं रिक्वैस्ट करूंगा कि आप सऊदी अरेबिया से यह खुलासा करें कि सारे दाढ़ी और बगैर दाढ़ी वाले सिंह एकसे नहीं हैं और यह हमारे साथ विकटेमाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिये।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, Sikhs are as much part of India as others and they should be treated equally. Sardars have as much right to go to Saudi Arabia as Gujjars or Jats.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भले आदमी सारे ही भले होते हैं, बेईमान तो हर जगह हो सकता है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, उसके बारे में जानकारी की जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब बराबर हैं। That can be clarified.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : इसमें जो ** शब्द कहा गया है, उसको निकाल दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हमेशा ही अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, निकाल दिया जायेगा।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have heard from the Indians employed in Gulf countries, when they came here on short leave, that Indians in those countries are treated as helpless, jobless and poor people who can be employed for any amount of emoluments or salaries. I was told specifically that in Kuwait there is a discrimination between the employees from India and the employees from Thailand, Japan, Philippine and other countries. There are vast amounts of differences in the emoluments and salaries paid to our employees and to the em-

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ployees of other countries. For instance, Thai nurses in Kuwait are getting Rs. 10,000 per month whereas the Indian nurses are getting only Rs 6,000/-. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this discrimination between Indian employees and the employees of other countries employed in Gulf countries and if so, what steps he has taken to set right the discrimination and to see that Indian employees are also treated at par with the employees of other countries ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, as far as we know, there is no discrimination of the nature ..*(Interruption)*.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have heard the complaints and forwarded to you also but you are sleeping...*(Interruption)*. Please enquire into it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This question was raised in the House earlier also and at that time also it was answered in the same terms that so far as we are aware, there is no discrimination as far as the emoluments are concerned.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या यह सही है कि मलेशिया और फिलीपीन्स के लोगों को ज्यादा वेतन मिलता है और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को कम मिलता है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It is a reality...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : When you raised this question earlier, the then Minister for External Affairs, replied that the Ministry had made enquiries from the Embassy and they were told that what had stated was not a fact. If you want us to ask again, I have no objection.

Six-Nation Appeal to Super Powers against Nuclear Arms build-up

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*421. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goverment of India had initiated a six-nation appeal to the super powers and nuclear weapons possessing States to pause and reverse their nuclear arms build-up and confrontation ;

(b) if so, which other countries have supported the appeal ; and

(c) the reaction of the different nuclear powers thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Parliamentarians for World Order (PWO) approached the Prime Minister some time ago for a suitable initiative to end the nuclear arms race. After consultations a Joint Public Statement was addressed to nuclear weapon States by the Presidents of Argentina, Mexico and Tanzania and the Prime Ministers of Greece, India and Sweden. A copy of the Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Several other world leaders have welcomed the initiative. Among the nuclear weapon States, the Soviet Union has reacted positively in a Government statement. President Chernenko in a letter to the Prime Minister has described the initiative as "useful and timely". Other nuclear-weapon States have either refrained from making any comments or have reiterated their positions on some of the substantive issue involved. The Western powers, notably the United States and the United Kingdom, have in effect stated that there should be negotiations for reductions in nuclear weapons, and that any such reductions should be based on the princi-

ples of balance, verifiability and undiminished security.

Statement

Joint Public Statement

1. Today, the survial of human kind is in jeopardy. The escalating arms race, the rise in international tensions and the lack of constructive dialogue among the nuclear weapons states has increased the risk of nuclear war Such a war, even using part of the present stockpiles, would bring death and destruction to all peoples.

2. As leaders of nations, member states of the United Nations, we have a commitment to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. The people we represent are no less threatened by nuclear war than the citizens of the nuclear weapons states. It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear weapons states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. but this problem is too important to be left to those states alone.

3. We come from different parts of the globe, with differences in religion, culture and political systems. But we are United in the conviction that there must not be another world war. On this, the most crucial of all issues, we have resolved to make a common effort in the interests of peace.

4. Agreements which merely regulate an arms build-up are clearly insufficient. The probability of nuclear holocaust increase as warning time decreases and the weapons become swifter, more accurate and more deadly. The rush towards global suicide must be stopped and then reversed. We urge, as a necessary first step the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the United Kingdom, France and China, to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be immediately followed by substantial reductions in nuclear forces. We are convinced that it is possible to work out the details of an arrangement along these lines that takes into account the interests and concerns of all, and contains adequate measures for verification. This first step must be followed by a continuing programme of arms reductions leading to general and complete disarmament, accompanied by measures to strengthen them the United Nations system and to ensure an urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race into social and economic development. The essential goal must be to reduce and then eliminate the risk of war between nations.

5. We will do everything in our power to facilitate agreement among the nuclear weapons states. We will continue to keep in touch with one another about the best ways and means of achieving this objective. We will be consulting with the leaders of the nuclear weapons states and with other world leaders as well as pursuing discussions through United Nations channels.

6. We affirm our belief in detente and mutual understanding, with broad international co-operation and respect for the right of each state to a reaceful, secure and independent existence and of the right of each people to organise its life according to its own aspirations. There can be no assurance of safety for one side only. That is why we attach such importance to a halt in the nuclear arms race that allows for renewed talks on nuclear disarmament.

7. All people have an overriding interest in common security and the avoidance of a nuclear war which threatens human survival. Citizens throughout the world are expressing, as never before, their concern for the future ; this public discussion of peace and disarmament must continue and increase. The support and encouragement of an informed public will greatly strengthen governmental action to reverse the nuclear arms race.

8. We have faith in the capacity of human beings to rise above the current

divisions and create a world free from the shadow of nuclear war. The power and ingenuity of the human race must be used, not to perfect weapons of annihilation, but to harness the resources of the earth so that all people may enjoy a life of security and dignity in an international system free of war and based on peace and justice.

9. Today, the world hangs in the balance between war and peace. We hope that our combined efforts will help to influence the outcome.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : There are over 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world, which possess an explosive force of 20 billion tonnes of TNT, which is one and a half million times the power of the bomb that was dropped in Hiroshima. Therefore, the six-nation appeal is an extremely timely one, and the Prime Minister needs to be congratulated on that. We are wedded to the policy of peace, which is a most basic requirement for development and the removal of poverty, and this appeal is a logical extension of our stand on GCD and NPT. However, in the face of growing conviction even amongst her American friends of Pakistan's development of a nuclear bomb, our country may soon have a face the harsh realities in our own national interest. In fact, there is widespread feeling in the country that it is time we re-examined our nuclear option on the subject and arrive at some hard decisions on the Subject. I would like to know from the hon Prime Minister whether such a re-examination is being undertaken, or is being contemplated and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to face the potential nuclear threat posed by Pakistan.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The question was about the 6-Nation Appeal to the super powers against nuclear arms build up and the hon. Member wants to know whether the Government is going to re-examine its stand. So far as nuclear energy is concerned, the Government stand has always been that we want to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and no other purpose.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : If you so desire, I will re-phrase the question. The six-nation appeal may land you today in a contradictory position. Therefore, in view of this, what would be the stand of the Government, as far as the threat posed by Pakistan is concerned ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Even in spite of what is happening in Pakistan, the Government stand remains that we will use atomic energy for peaceful uses.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Would the nuclear option be re-examined ?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The problem of Pakistan having a bomb does not make much difference China has bombs, many other countries have bombs, and any of these bombs can destroy ; not merely Pakistan's We do not know its exact strength, or how big it is.

As Hon'ble member has remarked the question is of power of today's large Stockpile to destroy the entire world. So, the context is a much larger one. Instead of bothering about a bomb in Pakistan, we must all concentrate on that. What India and other Countries have said in our appeal is, firstly, there should be a freeze on the use of nuclear weapons and on their deployment, and then a reduction. We are working towards arousing public opinion. Whereas it is true that many Governments have not responded positively, an increasing number of people the same countries, in cutting across political or party lines, or any other kind of difference with one another are joining the peace movement in Europe and America. This was the main purpose of this appeal, that even if Governments do not express themselves, we should make the public opinion which would pressurise their governments.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Following what the Prime Minister has just stated, however light-hearted the American President may have been when he cut a rather sick joke during the microphone voice test about having already issued orders to bomb USSR out of existence, it does reflect a certain thought process which works in his mind, which is alarming, to say the least. Recently there has been an increasing anxiety evinced in the American Senate and Congress regarding President Reagan's trigger happy tendencies. Even more than the moral pressure of the world, it is the pressure from the domestic legislature which could have a greater direct impact at least on one super power. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister, following what she has said, whether there has been any consultation between the six nations—to coordinate the efforts with those that the like-minded on the issue of the American Congress ? If not, would an initiative be taken to undertake such an exercise to build up public opinion through coordination with such anti-nuclear armament lobbies in the United States ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have already said that we are working on this. This organisation, 'the Parliamentarians for World Order' is unconnected with any Government. It is a voluntary organisation A representative group came to us and also approached other Heads of Governments and States. It is a result of their efforts that we issued the appeal. You must have seen that many other people have supported us, for instance Pope John Paul, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and various Opposition leaders like Willy Brandt, Mr. Berlinguer the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Italy, who passed away soon after he had written to me, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, the Bishop of London, the Green Peace International of UK, Lawyers from UK - this is an organisation called Lawyers for nuclear disarmament, National Peace Council of UK, Nuclear Weapons Freeze Cleaning House, UK, Green parties of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and West Germany ; Mayor Andrew Young of America, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Joop Vyl, Philip A. Porter, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, Professor Haward H. Hiatt, Dean of the Harward School of Public Health plus a large number of other people.

We are also trying to get Members of Parliament in other countries to sign this appeal I do not know whether how many have signed in our Parliament. I believe a group has been formed by a Member of the Opposition. I am told all parties are represented on it. I hope our Parliament Members and Members of Legislative Assemblies and other representative bodies will also sign this appeal We are trying to get this done in other parts of the world also.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई नेगोशिएशंज हुई हैं या नहीं अगर हुई हैं, तो उनमें क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है और क्या हथियारों में कोई कमी की गई या नहीं ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : हमारा सम्पर्क इन सब नेताओं और दूसरी संस्थाओं के साथ बराबर है और हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं । कोई विशेष नेगोशिएशंज तो नहीं हैं । मुझे पता नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य किन नेगोशिएशंस की बात कर रहे हैं—जो हमारी हो रही हैं, या न्युक्लीयर पावर्ज के बीच हो रही है, या नान-न्युक्लीयर पावर्ज के बीच हो रही हैं ।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : जवाब में बताया गया है कि यू० एस० ए० और यू० के० ने नेगोशिएशंज की बात कही है । उनमें क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : उत्तर में केवल यही कहा गया है कि किन किन देशों की

इस अपील पर क्या क्या प्रतिक्रिया है । कई लोगों ने समर्थन दिया है और कई लोगों ने नहीं दिया है ।

श्री मोहम्मद अलरार अहमद : यू० एस० ए० और यू० के० ने क्या कहा है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : इस बारे में बता दिया गया है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, in the context of what is happening in the world today, particularly as the Statement says 'today the world hangs in balance between war and peace', this appeal is an important one. And the Hon. Prime Minister has rightly said that where the leaders fail, the people should take up.

Sir, there are leaders who are madly preparing for nuclear war and the people have an important role to play. I would like to know from the honourable Prime Minister(i) how the Government proposes to make the people of India, people of our own country, aware of the danger. What type of propaganda, what type of steps you propose to take to make the Indian people aware of it ? (ii) The USSR has responded to the appeal and has agreed to cooperate, but the USA and other western countries, particularly U K , have not responded favourably. If that is so, will the Government of India give up its policy of equating two super powers and confusing the whole affairs ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir, we do not equate one power with another. We are for the reduction of nuclear weapons wherever they exist. We take decisions on foreign policy according to the principles of non-alignment, that is by judging each issue on its merits regardless of the opinion of others—in this matter we do not look at friendship or hostility. But that does not mean that we deny the friendship of any country which has been helpful to us, we value such friendship and we naturally want to strengthen it in every way But there is no question of equating the countries in the sense in which the hon. Member means. But we are anxious for the people of the nuclear power States to get together and to find a solution.

As to your other question regarding propaganda we have arranged talks and so on in various places, there have been lectures, children's competitions – and other such.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : There should be propaganda through the media. In the television and the AIR it is absent.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is a good suggestion which can be followed up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, according to my information there is confussion in the world forums about India's exact stand on disarmament on two concepts—one is whether the Government of India stands for a nuclear freeze or does it stand for a simultaneous disarmament, that is, forced reduction. They are overlapping concepts, but the Government has got to take a stand. The second is whether the Government is for or against a nuclear free zone in South Asia.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is no contradiction between our stand on disarmament and wanting a nuclear freeze. We are working for disarmament. However, the nuclear danger is escalating so fast that we feel that the utmost priority is to stop this. How can there be disarmament unless the nuclear competition is stopped. So there is no contradiction.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 422—Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : She has not finished. She has not answered about the nuclear free zone.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What does nuclear free zone mean ? When the strength of the bomb is such that no matter from where it is launched it can cause vast destruction, how does a nuclear free zone help ? No national or regional barrier will stop the bomb's effect.

(Interruptions)

नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस, टेक्नालाजी एण्ड डेवलपमेंट में अनियमितताएं

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*422. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :**
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस, टेक्नालाजी एण्ड डेवलपमेंट (राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और विकास संस्थान) में कथित अनियमितताओं और कुप्रबंध की जानकारी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विकास कार्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार कोई उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) As the question is vague and does not point at any specific allegation it is difficult to respond. However, certain allegations made in Jansatta, a daily Hindi news paper of July 17 and 19, 1984 have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The allegations are being looked into and remedial action will be taken where necessary.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या इस अखबार में निकलने से पहले सरकार के ध्यान में इस संस्थान में हो रही किसी प्रकार की अनियमितता या अव्यवस्था की जानकारी नहीं थी ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्, यह जो हमारे इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं इनका काम बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता है और जो भी अखबार में आया है वह कुछ एक दो चीजों के बारे में है । उसके अन्दर कुछ बहुत बड़ी गल्तियां हुई हों या कुछ बहुत गड़बड़ हो—ऐसी बात नहीं है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर हमें कोई बड़ी गड़बड़, या कोई ऐसी गड़बड़ जिसका कोई बुरा असर पड़ता हो, नजर नहीं आई है । कोई छोटी मोटी इर्रेगुलैरिटीज यहां वहां कहीं हो तो बात अलग है ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इंटर्नल आडिट में या आडिटर जनरल की आडिट में इस संस्थान के संबंध में कोई अनियमितायें दर्शायी गई हैं या नहीं ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मेरे ध्यान में इसके संबंध में अभी तक कुछ नहीं आया है ।

Talks held with Foreign Minister of Nepal

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*423. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFEAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Nepal during his recent visit to India discussed the question of Susta region ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of discussion and areas of difference in the stand of the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The discussions essentially related to the Nepalese complaint that the local Administration had plans to fell some trees in the Susta area which the Nepalese said was a breach of the agreement to maintain the status quo. It was pointed out to the Nepalese Foreign Minister that as long as the line of control was respected with felling of trees and afforestation were normal activities which in no way disturbed the status quo.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Did the Government of Nepal at any time in the past discuss the question of Susta region ? What are the reasons or grounds put forth by the Government of Nepal in support of their claim ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The problem regarding Susta has been taken up with Nepal on various occasions. It has a long history. We are in touch with them as to how it can be solved.

As regards the peesent complaint which was made regarding afforestation in that area, we have clearly told them that the previous agreement to maintain *status quo* would be adhered to. We have told them that whatever is being done in that area is not in consonance with the agreement of maintaining *status quo*.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : What is the total area claimed ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The course of the river is shifting from time to time. What we are trying to do with them, is to ascertain the principles on which the border demarcation can be made. In view of the shifting of the course of tae river from time, to time, it is not possible to say how much area really is there.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : When was the agreement between India and Nepal made ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The agreement was made in 1976. There is what is called Memorandum of Understanding in which reference to Susta was made. It was decided that *status quo* in that area would be maintained and further steps would be taken to solve this problem. This is an agreement which was made at that time. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Captive Power Units for Rourkela Steel Plant

*415. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:
SHRI K. OBUL REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to cancel the Polish contract for supply of 60 MW×2 captive power units for the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this will result in production losses at Rourkela Steel Plant and the project authorities feel that the commissioning of the units cannot be postponed any further as captive power is considered to be the only solution to save the Plant from massive power shortage; and

(d) the steps taken to install captive power units at Rourkela Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The second captive power plant of 2 × 60 MW is under erection in Rourkela Steel Plant; the first unit is expected

to be commissioned in December 1985, and the second unit six months thereafter.

Setting up of a Television Factory in Sirohi, Rajasthan

*419 SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Rico; has made a proposal for setting up a television factory in Sirohi district in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the proposed production capacity of the factory and when it is likely to start production and the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electronics Telephone Instruments

*424. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to manufacture electronics telephone instruments in India;

(b) if so, whether these will be manufactured in foreign collaboration or indigenously;

(c) whether any appropriate technology has been sought in this respect, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made so far in this field ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Electronic Telephones are proposed to be manufactured through foreign collaboration.

(c) and (d) A Working Group had been set up by Department of Electronics in June 1983 to coordinate the purchase of technology for manufacture of Electronic Telephones. The Working Group has shortlisted the Telephones of 6 established foreign manufacturers for purposes of field trials and conclusion of technical collaboration agreements. It is proposed to procure 200 nos. of Telephones from each of the 6 companies for field trials by the P&T Department. Concurrently, negotiations for collaboration agreements between the State Electronics Corporations holding Letters of Intent to manufacture Telephones and the 6 shortlisted foreign manufacturer will be progressed, to select two technologies for Electron c Telephones.

New Minerals in Kolar Gold Field

*425 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) weether a team of U S S R and Indian Geologists, which studied the genetic features of the Kolar Gold Deposits in Karnataka has reported for the first time the occurrences of two new minerals in the field; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A team of Soviet and Indian Geologists after studying the genetic features of Kolar Gold Deposits has reported for the first time the occurrence of two new minerals named Radhakrishnovite and Kolarite. These minerals were identified by electron probe and have the following composition :—

Mineral	Composition
Radhakrishnovite	$Pb\ Te\ Cl_2$
Kolarite	$Pb_3\ Te_6\ Cl_4\ S_4$

These minerals occur only in traces and do not seem to have any immediate economic significance.

Tungsten Deposits in Rajasthan

*426. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exploratory work has revealed huge deposits of tungsten in Rajasthan including the Haroti region of the State ;

(b) whether the State Government has formed a new tungsten development company to increase the production at the initiative of the Defence Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the details of studies made about the areas and mining programme of tungsten in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) As a result of exploration for tungsten undertaken by the Geological Survey and other Government agencies the following reserves of tungsten ore have been estimated in Nagaur and Sirohi Districts of Rajasthan :

Location	Estimated Reserves
Nagaur District	
Degana	6,095,920 tonnes of ore with 0.035% of tungstate.
Sirohi District	
Balda	174,734.00 tonnes of ore with 0.17% of tungstate.
Deva-ka-Bere	13,065.00 tonnes of ore with 0.4% of tungstate.

No exploration for Tungsten has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Haroti region.

(b) Government of Rajasthan has set up Rajasthan State Tungsten Development Corporation, as a subsidiary of the Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation, for development of Tungsten in this State. The Central Government have provided funds to this Corporation for erection of pilot plant facilities for tungsten beneficiation

(c) Geological Survey of India carried out exploration at Balda and Deva-ka-Bera between 1978 to 1982. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited commenced exploratory mining at Balda in 1982 and has completed this work in two shear zones. Work in another shear zone is in progress Regional integrated surveys by GSI for locating tungsten minerals are also in progress in Pali, Jalore, Tonk, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Bhilwara districts of Rajasthan.

Attack on Indian Weekly Journal "Sandesh" in U. K

*427. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 25 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that office of the Indian Weekly Journal 'Sandesh' in U. K. was set on fire and its two storeyed building almost gutted by extremists ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Early in the morning of July 24, 1984 there was an act of arson in the building housing the offices of the Punjabi language weekly "Sandesh International". The weekly is owned and edited by Mr. Ajit Sat Bhambra, a British citizen. Mr. Kartar Singh Tar, a member of the Editorial Board of the paper, who was sleeping on the premises, sustained sixty per cent burns. He succumbed to his injuries on the night of August 1/2 Mr. Tar was an Indian national, who was in the U. K. on a three year work permit.

2. Mr. Bhambra is in touch with the British police; no arrests have been made so far Following the death of Mr. Tar, our High Commission in London took up the matter with the British Foreign Office on August 3 through a note verbale, which *inter alia* stated that "the High Commission is gravely concerned over the tragic death of one of India's citizens in a climate of escalating tension and violence which apparently has not been adequately checked. The High Commission therefore has the honour to request the British authorities to institute an effective and expeditious investigation followed by stern and deterrent punishment so that such incidents could be avoided in future."

सरकारी सम्पत्ति और अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी जान जोखिम में डालने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले लाभ

*428. श्री छोटूभाई वासवा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कुछ आर्थिक लाभ अथवा पदोन्नति देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, जो अपने जीवन को जोखिम में डाल कर सरकारी भवनों, कार्यालयों के कागजातों, सरकारी धन और अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के जीवन की रक्षा करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों को बिना बारी के पदोन्नति तथा अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां दिए जाने के कतिपय प्रस्ताव राजस्व विभाग तथा संचार मंत्रालय से प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Cell for Implementation of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act

*429. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8784 on 25th April, 1984 regarding financial assistance by institutions from foreign countries and state :

(a) whether a small cell has since been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs for monitoring work for the effective implementation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act; and

(b) if so, the composition of the cell, the date when it was set up and the nature and scope of its functioning as also the work done by it so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Monitoring Cell which has started functioning since 11th May, 1984 comprises one Assistant Director, one Accountant and one stenographer Grade 'D'. It has been scrutinising the returns of organisations on a selective basis.

All India Officers Under States Control

*430. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Officers remain under States' control when they are posted in States; and

(b) if so, to what extent they are under the control of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The members of All India Services working under State Governments are primarily under the control of the respective State Governments in respect of service matters like postings, transfers, promotions, conduct and discipline President being the appointing authority, major penalties of removal, dismissal and compulsory retirement from service can, however, be imposed on a member of an All India Service by an order of the Central Government only. There is also provision in the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules 1969 enabling a member of an All India Service to prefer appeal to the Central Government/memorial to the President against orders passed by the State Government.

Selection of Artistes for visit of Hungary and Poland

*431. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount expected to be incurred by the Government on the choir of artistes to visit Hungary and Poland to participate in the International fair during July, August, 1984;

(b) the criteria for selection of the artistes for this choir;

(c) whether Government have received information about the resentment among the artistes for irregularities allegedly practised in selecting the artistes; and

d) if so, reaction of Government and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that no malpractices are practised in such selections ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) Gandharava Maha Vidyalaya, New Delhi had received an invitation from Zoltan Kodaly Institute, Budapest to participate in the International Music Festival for Young Artistes On their application, Indian Council for Cultural Relations agreed to pay for the International fare of 20 artistes. The amount is expected to be in the vicinity of Rs. 3.20 lakhs. The participation of Gandharava Maha Vidyalaya choir was also recommended by our Embassy in Budapest

2. Participation in this festival was by invitation. Government are not aware of any resentment amongt artistes on account of assistance having been extended to this group.

Programme and Research Projects Regarding Sea-Organisms

*432. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, has initiated programme and research projects regarding the sea-organisms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Sea organisms can broadly be grouped under the following categories :—

(1) Plankton—the floating plant life.

(2) Zooplankton—the drifting animal life

(3) Nekton—the larger swimming animal life, such as fish, dolphins, whales, etc

(4) Benthos—the living animals found at bottom of the sea.

(5) Seaweeds.

There are several projects under each category of organisms mentioned above and considerable amount of work is being done on sea organisms.

"New Methods to Assess Water Pollution of Rivers"

*433. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any research to assess river water pollution;

(b) whether some new methods have been discovered to assess river water pollution by our Scientists or assistance has also been sought from some foreign experts; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the methods discovered ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some of the improved methods reported are :

(i) Solid State Capillary spot test for 17 cations and Teritiary amines with organic and inorganic reagents;

(ii) Estimation of low concentration of fluorides in drinking water;

(iii) Bio indicators for monitoring environmental changes in river water; and

(iv) Model correlating the total Biological Oxygen Demand, Depth of Light Penetration (DLP) and Stream velocity.

No assistance has been sought from foreign experts.

Slower Growth in per capita Income

*434. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has gone down the ladder from 11th position to the 19th in just two years' time as per the World Bank's Report;

(b) whether countries like Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi have improved their ranks over the last two years and countries which were categorised as 'low income economies' have made a faster growth of per capita income than India between 1960 and 1982;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the growth rate ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P C. SETHI): (a) According to the World Development Report 1984 of the World Bank, India occupies the 19th position from the bottom among the 125 countries listed in descending order of per capita Gross National Product in 1960 In 1982 its position was 11th from the bottom among 126 countries (the additional country being Oman).

(b) According to the same Report, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi have improved their ranks and are placed higher than India in 1982. It is, however, not true that all the low income economies have made a faster growth in per capita income than India between 1960 and 1982.

(c) No reasons have been given in the World Bank report.

(d) The primary objective of the successive Five-Year Plans in India has been to achieve growth with social justice. Comprehensive plans have been formulated for balanced economic development and more efficient use of resources with

focus on expanding employment through labour absorbing techniques and promotion of area planning and expansion of infra-structural facilities. In recent Plans, priority has been assigned to poverty alleviation programmes.

Conference on Europe's Role in North South Dialogue in Lisbon

*435. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 3 day Conference on Europe's role in North South Dialogue was held in Lisbon around April, 1984 wherein the World Bank Vice-President had warned the IDA contributors against the serious consequences of forcing India to seek commercial credit and to use some of its hard earned reserves to meet its financial requirements; and

(b) if so, the main points of the deliberations of the Conference and the outcome ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe organised a Conference on "North-South : Europe's role" from 9 to 11 April, 1984 in Lisbon. In a speech to the Conference Mr. Munir P. Benjenk, Vice President (External Relations) of the World Bank, referring to the role of the International Development Association (IDA) said, "In India, whose self-sufficiency in foodgrains is one of the great successes of aid-assisted development, and in China, where we have an historic opportunity to support economic reform and liberalisation, IDA's role is being severely limited. Recently we have been advised that these two countries should be left to seek finance on the marketplace and use up some of their hard-earned reserves. Such action today could all too likely turn them into the Brazils and Argentinas of tomorrow".

(b) The aim of this Conference was to define what Europe can do to invigorate the North-South Dialogue and to generate the political will to break the present stalemate. The Conference adopted a Declaration calling for "a new opening in the North South Dialogue" and a concerted European effort to break the present deadlock in global negotiations. It asked European countries to support a world conference on the reform of the international financial and monetary system and proposed the establishment of a special working group of high level experts from the North and the South to prepare proposals to be submitted to the Conference. It also asked European countries to make a joint effort to reverse the US decision to limit its annual contribution to IDA VII to $ 750 million (corresponding to a total of $ 9 billion for 3 years) and, in any case, to undertake a collective effort to provide IDA with a total replenishment of $ 12 billion. Other specific measures proposed in the Declaration include increase in European contributions to multilateral agencies, attainment of the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for Official Development Assistance increase in the resources of IMF and World Bank the reversal of protectionist trends and the speedy implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the Common Fund

Complaint Re : Use of Government Transport and Material for Construction of House by Executive Engineer at Port Blair

4105. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
SHRI NIRMAL SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint/report that an Executive Engineer in the Electricity Department, port Blair has now been constructing a pucca house opposite the Mountbatten Talkie at Port Blair using Government transport, men and material;

(b) whether Government have also received any complaint/report that the same officer has been supplying/using Government Transport, men and material for the construction of pucca house/ building;

(c) whether the land on which the second building is being constructed is recorded as Government land;

(d) whether Executive Engineer in question is the same officer who was served with a show cause notice in 1978 for imposing a major penalty of removal from service on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(e) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the fresh allegations/ complaints against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two pseudonymous complaints in this regard have been received by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration

(c) Requisite information is being collected from the A&N Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A&N Administration are looking into these complaints.

"Central Allocation Under Environment Improvement Programme During 1984-85"

4106. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise amount allocated by the Central Government under Environment Improvement Programme during the year 1984-85; and

(b) the details of the work done under this programme in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1983-84 and the target set for the year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The State-wise agreed outlay for scientific services and research which include the environmental programmes for 1984-85 is given in Statement attached

(b) During 1983-84, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have taken up a number of programmes These include; planning and conservation of sensitive areas around the historical monuments, in Mandu, Orchha and Chanderi, experimental urban forestry programmes of environmental stress study Centre at the fast growing industrial town of Singrauli, environmental impact studies and micro-level environmental planning etc. Madhya Pradesh Government have also encouraged research and training in environment through environmental planning and co-ordination organisation. On the pollution control side, the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Niwaran Mandal has been active in monitoring pollution and in initiating corrective action The newly sanctioned World Bank Urban Development project is also a part of the environmental group of activities for budgetary purposes.

In 1984-85, it is proposed to take up planning and conservation of sensitive areas around historical monuments, such as Bhojpur, Bhimbedka (in Raisen district) and Sanchi. Detailed plans for improvement from the point of view of tourist attraction will be made and architectural control laid down. The new projects to regenerate and improve the environmental quality of water bodies through planned afforestation are proposed to be taken up. The environmental status report of Madhya Pradesh is to be completed and updated. Training courses on environment for Government and Semi-government offices will be organized Preliminary steps will be taken up for establishing an institute of environment. The World Bank Urban Development

project which was commenced in 1983-84 in the six selected towns of Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Raipur, Durg and Bhilai will be continued.

Statement

Scientific Services & Research (including Environment)

S. No.	States/UTs.		Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
A. State-wise Agreed outlay for 1984-85			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	143.00
2.	Assam	...	41.00
3.	Bihar	...	10.00
4.	Gujarat	...	7.00
5.	Haryana	...	30.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	16.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	10.00
8.	Karnataka	...	100.00
9.	Kerala	...	385.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	50.00
11.	Maharashtra	...	50.00
12.	Manipur	...	23.00
13.	Meghalaya	...	16.00
14.	Nagaland	...	4.00
15.	Orissa	...	50.00
16.	Punjab	...	20.00
17.	Rajasthan	...	3.00
18.	Sikkim	...	1.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	...	94.00
20.	Tripura	...	10.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	...	295.00
22.	West Bengal	...	51.00
	Total States (A)	...	1409.00
B. Union Territories			
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	...	1.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	1.00
25.	Chandigarh	...	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	10.0
27.	Delhi	...	35.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	...	5.00
29.	Lakshadweep	...	4.00
30.	Mizoram	...	5.00
31.	Pondicherry	...	—
	Total UTs (B)		52.50
	Grand Total (A+B)		1461.50

Allotment of Land to Hari Mandir Temple Committee, Middle Andaman

4107. SHRI T.S. NEGI :
SHRI MATILAL HASDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Commissioner, Andaman District issued a Press Note in the Daily Telegrams (a Government publication) on 27th August, 1982 announcing that the licence issued in the name of Hari Mandir Temple Committee, Billiground (Middle Andamans) for allotment of 1604 sq. metre of land was cancelled as the licence was illegally in the possession of Shri N.R. Mandal, a Counsellor and he had not returned the licence and that a new licence was being issued to the legally constituted Temple Committee;

(b) whether a new licence was actually issued to the legally constituted Temple Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Following report had appeared in the Daily Telegrams a Govt. publication in it issue dated 27th August, 1983 under the caption, "Land to Harinagar Temple Committee" Port Blair August 26. The licence dated 13 August, 1981 issued by the Dy Commissioner Andamans regarding allotment of 1604 sq metres of land (S No. 281/1) in Harinagar Village (Billiground) in Rangat tahsil in favour of "Harinagar Temple Committee" has been cancelled, says a press note issued by the Dy. Commissioner, Andamans. The cancellation has been done as the licence is reported to be in possession of Shri Nalini Ranjan Mondal (Counsellor) unauthorisedly who has failed to return the same.

"The press note further says that a fresh licence is being issued vesting all rights of occupying the said land in favour of the Committee constituted with Shri Kalipada Saha as President."

(b) and (c) A new licence was issued by the Dy. Commissioner and forwarded to Asstt. Commissioner Mayabunder for sending over to the temple Committee New Licence was not handed over as Shri Amulya Kumar Bairagi, General Secretary of Harimandir Temple Committee filed an appeal against the order of Dy. Commissioner, Andaman before the Secretary (Revenue) and the order of Dy Commissioner, Andamans, was stayed pending disposal of appeal. The appeal was dismissed in default for appearance before the Appellate Court on 21.2.1983. The appellant Amulya Kumar Bairagi again filed a petition for restoration of appeal and review of order before the Secretary (Revenue) against the order of dismissal of appeal This petition has also been dismissed on 4.8.1984 and order has been communicated to Dy. Commissioner Andamans for necessary action.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

4109. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFEAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether infiltration of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh have been noticed during last two years ;

(b) whether as per the 1974 agreement, Bangladesh Nationals who enter India are not required to report to the Foreigners' Registration Office : and

(c) if so, the number of Bangladeshis who have come with the valid passport and stayed in India alongwith the number who received Indian Citizenship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) India's border with Bangladesh being very long and open, infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into India cannot be ruled out

despite patrolling by the BSF and the Vigillance of the border outposts.

(b) In accordance with the travel arrangements agreed to between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh nationals are not required to report to the Foreigners Registration Office if the period of their stay does not exceed six months.

(c) 4,05,051 Bangladeshis came to India during the years 1982 and 1983 on valid visa. This figure does not include Bangladeshis who came to India by air.

As regards the number of Bangladeshis who stayed back and got Indian citizenship, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Engineers leaving Madras Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam

4110. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item in 'Financial Express' dated 9 July, 1984 that the drain of trained engineers and technicians of the Gulf countries being witnessed in the country's Petroleum Industry has now gripped the nuclear power sector too and any investigation made in this regard ;

(b) whether many experienced engineers and supervisors at the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam have left the project for the Gulf countries ;

(c) whether they take up assignment not in the nuclear power sector but in conventional power projects ;

(d) the total number of such persons who have quite since the last years ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some trained Engineers and Technicians have resigned from Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam. However, the performance of Madras Atomic Power Project is not affected on this account.

(c) Government is not aware as to where they take up assignment after resignation.

(d) 23 Engineers and Technicians have resigned since July 1983.

(e) Government have taken various measures to prevent the loss of trained and experienced personnel by providing better service conditions.

Sending back Sri Lankan Tamils who had taken Refuge in India

4111. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 10,000 Sri Lankan Tamils who had taken temporary refuge in Tamil Nadu after the riots in the Island in July last year, have been facing uncertain future as their visas expired on July 30, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether a number of such Sri Lankan Tamils had sought permission from Indian Government ;

(c) whether these people have been granted extension of visa ; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that they are sent back to Sri Lanka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A large number of Sri Lankan Tamils who had taken temporary shelter in India in the wake of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka in July last year have sought extension of their visas as conditions in their own country continue to be tense and insecure.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government of Tamil Nadu has been advised to grant extension of visa till the end of this year.

Meeting of Chowk Darbar Sahib Area Sufferers Association, Amritsar with Prime Minister

4112. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of Chowk Darbar Sahib Area Sufferers Association, Amritsar called on the Prime Minister on 16th July, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, details of their representation and redressal action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The petitioners have asked for compensation for the losses suffered by them and have requested for rehabilitation. The petition has been referred to the Government of Punjab. Necessary action would be taken by the State authorities under the scheme framed in this regard.

Non Submission of charge sheet in Courts by Police in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4113. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of IPC cases pending in different courts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, separately during the last three years, year-wise (from the year FIR received) ;

(b) in how many of such cases the Police could not submit charge-sheet within six months as required under the new Cr. P.C ;

(c) whether the cases against which charge-sheet could not be submitted within six months, were dismissed or proceedings are still continuing ; and

(d) if so, their number in each court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

"Pollution by Cement Industries"

4114. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cement industry is the second largest cause of pollution in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the cement units to check pollution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) It is

difficult to compare different industries with regard to severity of pollution ;

(b) (i) The Central and State Water Pollution Control Boards have initiated preliminary action for preparation of inventory of air pollution sources including Cement Plants in their jurisdiction ;

(ii) Particulate Emission limits evolved for Cement Plants are as under :—

	Capacity (Tones/ day)	Protected area	Other area
(a)	200 and less.	250 mg/ NM^3	400 mg/ NM^3
(b)	Greater than 200.	150 mg/ NM^3	250 mg/ NM^3

(iii) The industries are advised to plan the installation of Control equipment to conform to the emission limits. The units are asked to have systems for stack monitoring and ambient air quality monitoring.

Infiltration of Pakistanis in Kutch region of Gujarat

4115. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been large scale infiltration of Pakistanis into the sensitive and strategic Kutch region of Gujarat ;

(b) whether any person has been arrested in this connection ;

(c) if so, the details of the persons arrested during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the action taken against them ; and

(d) the steps taken to check further infiltration from across the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) No instance of large scale infiltration of Pakistanis has come to the notice of Government. According to the Government of Gujarat, 37 infiltrators were apprehended on Gujarat-Pak border during the year 1981 and all of them were deported. 18 infiltrators were apprehended during the year 1982; out of them 16 were deported and cases of two are pendind trial. 26 infiltrators were apprehended during the year 1983; out of them 16 were deported, cases of 8 are pending trial and 2 are undergoing imprisonment after conviction.

(d) 9 new Border out-posts of BSF have been established at strategic points in Kutch Region. Vigorous patrolling is being carried out and extra vigilance is being kept on the border Two additional watch towers have been planned at strategic points along the border.

"Prevention of Pollution of Hooghly water in Calcutta"

4116 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long term plan has been formulated to check the high degree pollution of Hooghly waters downstream in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir A project on comprehensive pollution survey and studies of the Ganga Basin has been taken up by the West Bengal Pollution Control Board, in colla-

boration with the Centrat Board. The main objectives of the project are :

(i) to prepare the pollution load maps for the Ganga Basin ;

(ii) to identify the existing uses along with course of the main river and its tributories ;

(iii) to assess existing water quality at various reaches ; and

(v) to prepare action plan for the water pollution control in the existing Basin.

Components Manufactured by Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd., Chandigarh

4117. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the product-mix of various components manufactured presently by the Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd. Chandigarh ;

(b) the particulars of the various circuits which will be manufactured by the above Unit; and

(c) the broad outlines of the agreement recently concluded by the SCL with the Rockwell International, U S.A, for purchase of circuit designs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) has recently gone into production with the manufacture of Pulse Dialler LSI semiconductor circuits, Type 2560 G of its foreign collaborator American Micro system Inc. for Electronic Telephones, 4.19 MHz and 32 KHz LSIs for Quartz Analog Clocks, 16 K Dynamic Random Access Memories (DRAM) and certain custom/semi-custom LSI circuit. SCL is also manufacturing time keeping modules and sub-systems for Analog and Digital Electronic Watches and Clocks.

(b) SCL will be manufacturing MOS LSI devices of the following types :-

(i) 8-bit microprocessor/8-bit microcomputer and peripheral devices like Versatile Interface Adaptor (VIA), RAM Input/Output Timer (RIOT), Read Only Memories (ROM) etc. for data processing applications.

(ii) Pulse Dialler, Single Chip/Channel Codec and custom LSI devices for electronic switching systems, for telecommunication applications.

(iii) Static, dynamic and programmable memories like 64 K Dynamic RAM, 16 K Static RAM, 64 K/256KE PROM.

(iv) Time keeping circuits for digital electronic switches Quartz Analog watches and clocks.

(v) Custom/Semi-custom circuits for various industrial and scientific applications.

(c) The SCL-Rockwell Licence and Technical Assistance Agreement provides for the transfer of know-how for the following LSI devices :

(i) 8 bit microprocessor type R 6502

(ii) 8-bit microcomputer type R 6500/1.

(iii) Versatile Interface Adaptor type R 6522

(iv) 128K RAM I/O Timer type R 6532

(v) 32 K ROM type R 2332

The agreement provides for transfer of all technical documentation and training

of SCL engineers by Rockwell relating to; circuit design mask making, wafer processing, device assembly, testing, quality and reliability assurance and application.

The Agreement is for 8 years and provides for exclusive licence to manufacture the licenced products There is a provision for sharing of improvements in product specifications design and manufacturing during the term of the Agreement. It also provides for the licensing by Rockwell to SCL at SCL's option of additional LSI circuits like. Peripheral Interface Adaptor (PIA) type R 6520 CRT Controller Type R 6545, ROM, RAM Input/Output Timer R 6530 and R 6531.

Manufacturing of Hindi Computers

4118. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturing of Hindi Computers have also been started in India;

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress in this regard;

(c) whether these computers are on sale in the market, and

(d) if so, the details thereof, the price of one computer, its capacity, etc. *vis-a-vis* the English computer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Computerised-typewriters or 'Word Processors' which accept input data in Hindi (Deva nagri Script) script and produce output data in the same script are at present being manufactured by M/s. DCM Data Products, Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The price of the Word Processor being marketed by M/s. DCM Data Products Delhi, varies from about Rs. 1 lakh to Rs 5 lakh depending upon its capacity The price of an equivalent computer system with input/output data in English (Roman Script) will be about the same.

The minimum confiuaration of the DCM computer includes the following :

CPU 32 K bytes of user memory, bilingual

keyboard (Hindi & English), one floppy

drive with controller, visual display unit and 80 cps dot matrix printer.

The largest configuration includes the following :

CPU 32 K bytes of user memory, bilingual keybdard (Hindi & English), 4 floppy drives with controller, 2 magnetic tape drives with controller and 200 cps dot matrix printer.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

4119. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन के रूप में प्रति माह 500/- रुपए दे रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त 500/- रुपए प्रति माह की पेंशन पाने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत 500 रु० प्रतिमाह की बढ़ी हुई

दरों पर पेंशन स्वीकृत की गयी है, उनके संबंध में कोई अलग अभिलेख नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

Setting UP of a Contop Smelter by Department of Mines

4120. SHRI A R. MALLU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether department of mines proposes to set up a 'contop smelter' by utilising the latest technology of Hindustan Copper, Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P SALVE) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Mines has prepared a feasibility report for setting up a 'contop smelter' at khetri Copper Complex, based on the smelting technology of M/s KHD Humboldt Wedag, West Germany. 'Contop Smelter' would be in the nature of a facility for conversion of copper reverts into saleable copper The proposal involves capital expenditure of Rs. 16.32 crores. Investment decision on the proposal is yet to be taken.

Closure of Mandovi Pellets Goa

4121 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI R N RAKESH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Mandovi Pellets, Goa is on the verge of being closed down ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ;

(c) otal volume of investment, public and private, and number of workers employed ;

(d) whether the workers' union has submitted specific proposals to save the plant by diversifying its production ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P SALVE) : (a) and (b) Mandovi Pellets Limited, a joint sector plant which was set up as a 100% export oriented unit for the production of Blast Furnace grade pellets commenced production in 1979. The plant was faced with three principal problems in its operations ; the fall in pellet prices abroad, hike in prices in furnace oil and power problems. On account of these problems, its operation became unviable and the plant closed down in April, 1981, after getting Government approval.

(c) The total volume of investment of public sector in Mandovi Pellets Limited is 587.95 lakhs and the investment of private sector and general public is Rs. 377.0 lakhs The total number of workers employed in Mandovi Pellets Limited is 361.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) With a view to assess whether reopening of the plant is viable, MECON, a public sector consultancy organisation in the Department of Steel was directed to undertake a study. The study has brought out that with the present low prices of pellets in the international market, re-opening of this plant will not at this stage be an economically viable proposition. Studies have also been made as to whether by using coal in place of furnace oil, this plant could be made viable. This study has shown that even with 100% conversion to coal, the re-opening of the plant would not be economically viable at the present level of prices of Blast Furnace Grade, Pellets. On technical considerations, it is not possible to readily convert this plant to a pig iron or sponge iron plant

Production of Zinc and lead in the country

4122. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to increase the production of zinc and lead in the country ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of zinc and lead produced in 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. By expansion/modernisation of the existing smelters and setting up of the new capacities for production of zinc and lead in the country.

(b) Hindustan Zinc Limited (Public Sector) and M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., (Private Sector) are engaged in production of zinc metal in the country. In addition to production of primary lead metal by Hindustan Zinc Ltd , M/s. Indian Lead Pvt. Ltd (a public limited company) are also engaged in the organised private sector for production of Secondary Lead, Lead Alloys out of lead Scrap/Imported Concentrates. The production of zinc during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 51,970 tonnes and 60,171 tonnes respectively. The production of primary lead during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 14,801 tonnes and 15,419 tonnes respectively and that of Secondary Lead 8094 tonnes and 6326 tonnes respectively.

Disparities in Appointment of Section Officers and Recruitment of Assistants of CSS through UPSC

4123. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority of the Section Officers of CSS appointed through examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission is counted for promotion from 1st July of the year of the examination or from 1st July of the year succeeding the year of examination even though their actual appointment to the Section Officers' Grade takes place much later ;

(b) whether the seniority of the Assistants of CSS recruited through examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission is not counted for promotion in the same manner as in the case of Section Officers ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to remove this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The "approved service" and not the seniority of direct recruit Section Officers counts from 1st July of the year following the year of the Examination for the purpose of eligibility for promotion to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service

(b) The "approved service" in the case of direct recruit Assistants counts from the date of appointment to Assistants' Grade for the purpose of eligibility for promotion to Section Officers' Grade.

(c) The direct recruit Section Officers are recruited through the Civil Services Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission and are appointed after a period of about two years of the holding of the Examination. Assistants, on the other hand, are recruited through an exclusive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission for the Assistants' Grade and appointments are made within about a year of the holding of the examination. The two cases, therefore, do not stand on the same footing.

Conversion of Asian Workers in Gulf to Islam

4124. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6302 on April 4, 1984 regarding conversion of Asian Workers in Gulf to Islam and state the progress made in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The news item referred to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6302 answered on 4th April, 1984 is in the notice of the Government. The Central Government has not received any reaction from the families who are in India and whose members working in the gulf countries have been converted to Islam.

Stocks of Hot Rolled Coils

4125. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some tube makers and cold rolling units with valid import licences have been found garnering stocks of hot rolled coils and some other items ;

(b) whether Government have taken measures to curb profiteering by certain tube makers and cold rolling units by supply of indigenous steel items in lieu of imported ones ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) With a view to curbing avoidable imports and to encourage off-take of certain indigenous items including HR Coils, a scheme was introduced in December, 1982 whereby SAIL undertook to supply indigenous meterial against surrender of valid import licences. It was only when SAIL was unable to supply the indigenous material that imports were permitted against specific non availability certificates. Due to recent shortfalls in indigenous production of HR Coils, SAIL has now been issuing non availability certificates to facilitate direct imports.

No Specific instances of cornering of stocks have come to the notice of Government.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त को प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभाग के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन

4126. श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त और अनुसूचित जनजातियों संबंधी आयोग की 1 अप्रैल 1983 से 30 अप्रैल 1984 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के आरक्षण कोटे के अनुसार अधीनस्थ शिक्षा-राजपत्रित सेवा में 770-1600 रु० के वेतनमान में अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभाग के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई और उनमें क्या क्या शिकायतें की गई हैं ;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त भारत सरकार और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों संबंधी आयोग, भारत सरकार ने उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों से संबद्ध कितने अध्यापकों को उक्त वेतनमान में पदोन्नत किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) जी हां श्रीमान ।

(ख) एक अध्यापक श्री कासबी दास कान्याल की पदोन्नति के बारे में चार शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं ।

(ग) मामले को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था जिन्होंने सूचित किया है कि श्री कासबी दास कान्याल उनके नियमों के अनुसार पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र नहीं है ।

(घ) ये आंकड़े गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

Programme for Developing a Pool of Marine Scientists

4128. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to create a self-reliance technological base for tapping the nation's vast ocean resources, Department of Ocean Development have initiated an ambitious programme for developing a pool of marine scientists ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard so far as the question of initiation of the followships and asociateships along with the subjects are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Ocean Development has initiated a number of followships and research associateships in different centres, universities and central organisations which are involved in marine-oriented work. Nearly 25 fellows are already in position in the disciplines of marine biology, marine chemistry, marine geology, marine geophysics, marine instrumentation etc. The followships and research associateships are awarded to about 125 persons per year. The fellowship scheme has certain distinct advantages as no major institutional set-up is required for this purpose. The existing centres of excellence can be used to take up new fellowships in specialised branches of marine science and technology.

Narora Atomic Power Plant Prone to Earthquake

4129 SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Narora Atomic Power Plant falls within the severe earthquake prone area ;

(b) whether it is among the four earth quake prone areas ;

(c) if so, whether the Plant at Narora endangers Ganga and Indus ;

(d) if so, whether there is any change of seepage of radiation into the Ganga water in small amount thus endangering Ganga basin areas of West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar ;

(e) if so, whether the Plant at Narora site should not be changed ; and

(f) if not, the reasons in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, the Narora Atomic Power Project is not located within the severe earthquake prone area.

(c) to (e) No, Sir.

(f) The Narora Atomic Power Project design incorporates adequate measures to withstand the effects of any possible seismic activity at the site during the operation of the Plant.

Inclusion of perumkollan and tholkollan communities in the list of Scheduled Castes

4130. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All Kerala Perumkollan Samajam has given any memorandum to Government to include the Perumkollan and Tholkollan Communities in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the memorandum it is requested that Perumkollan and Tholkollan Communities may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala. This proposal along with other such proposals recommendations, suggestions and representations are being dully considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U. T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in veiw of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Grade 'A' Stenogrophers of CSSS in Ministry of Home Affairs cadre

4131. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many grade 'A' Stenographers of the CSSS (Rs. 650-1200) are available in Ministry of Home Affairs carde and whether all of them are posted to work with Additional Secretary and above or equivalent officers;

(b) how many vacancies are there in Grade 'A' of the CSSS upto date;

(c) whether all the persons nominated by the Department of Personnel for appointment as Grade 'A' Stenographers in the CSSS cadre have been accepted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d) At present there are 27 (twenty seven) Grade 'A' Stenographers of CSSS working in the Cadre of Ministry of Home Affairs and some of these Grade 'A' Stenographers are working with officers of the level joint Secretary also.

7 (seven) vacancies of Grade 'A' Stenographers were reported to the Department of personnel and AR for nomination of Grade 'B' Stenographers for appointment to Grade 'A' of CSSS cadre of MHA under the zoning scheme and all these 7 Grade 'B' Stenographers nominated by DP & AR for appointment to Grade 'A' of CSSS in the Cadre of M.H.A. have been accepted.

Report of Working Group for Indentifying Poor

4132. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of

PLANNING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6488 on 4th April, 1984 regarding Working Group to define poverty line and state :

(a) whether the report of the Working Group appointed in August 1982 to determine identification of the poor, has been received;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the specific methodology for identification of the "Below Poverty Line" population which is being adopted so far by Government in the new thrust of 20-point programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) to (c) An interim report of the Working Group appointed in August 1982 to evolve an appropriat methodology for identification of the poor is under finalisation.

(d) Identification of persons below the poverty line is being done only in the context of the Integrated Rural Development Programme where households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 3,500 form the target group. They are identified for assistance under the programme on the basis of household surveys which are usually conducted by village level functionaries of the Government with the participation and involvement of the local village community.

Illegal Mutation of Land in Chandan Hulla Village, Delhi

4133. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact of illegal mutation of large areas of land in villages of Delhi including Chandan Hulla in favour of influential persons ;

(b) whether such mutation has been done in the absence of the majority of the owners of land who are outside India ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that no illegal mutation of land has been sanctioned in favour of any influential person in any village of Delhi including village Chandan Hulla

(b) Mutation of land, the owners of which, are out-side India are sanctioned on the basis of General Power of Attorney duly supported by an affidavit given by the land owner concerned in favour of one of his relatives or trustee duly attested by the Indian Embassy concerned and when such authority is registered by the competent registration authority in India. The identity of such land owners is also certified by the Indian Embassy concerned. No mutation has been sanctioned in the absence of requisite documents. There is no such case in so far as Village Chandan Hulla is concerned.

(c) Question does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above

Appointment of Constables in Delhi Armed Police on Compassionate Grounds

4134 SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications have been received and considered for appointment of constables on compassionate grounds in the Delhi Armed Police from 1st March, 1980 to 31st July, 1983 ;

(b) action taken for relaxation of age for appointment of constables in the Delhi Armed Police on compassionate grounds as per Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi O.M. No. 4/1/55-RPS dated 12th February, 1955 ;

(c) how many cases are pending for appointment of constables on compassionate grounds in Delhi Armed Police with age relaxation and the reasons for delay ; and

(d) steps taken for enrolment of constables in Delhi Armed Police on compassionate grounds with the age relaxation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 156

(b) Out of the 106 appointments made on compassionate ground during this period age relaxation has been granted in 32 cases.

(c) and (d) 10 such cases are pending—5 with the Delhi Administration for obtaining approval of the competent authority, and the remaining 5 are pending verification.

Report of Working Group for Indigenous Production of Components for Digital Electronics Switching System

4135 SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 551 on 25 July, 1984 regarding manufacture of Multiple printed circuit board connecters etc. and state :

(a) whether the Report of the Working Group referred to therein has since been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the broad recommendations made by the Group and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether Government will lay the Report of the Group on the Table of the House ; and

(d) if the report has not yet been received by what time it is expected to be submitted to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The final report of the Working Group on Electronic Components needed for E 10 B Digital Electronics Switching Systems has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A view on this can be taken only after the Report is submitted to Government.

(d) The report is expected in about 8 weeks time.

All India and other Central Services (Group-A) Officers Working on Deputation in Ministry of Home Affairs

4136 SHRI KESHAVRAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister's directives regarding reversion of officers on deputation at the Centre to their parent cadre/services on completion of their normal period of deputation is still in operation ;

(b) number of All India and other Central Services (Group-A) officers working on deputation in the different Departments of the Home Ministry ;

(c) number of such officers who continue to work on deputation in the Ministry of Home Affairs beyond 8 years and to which service they belong ; and

(d) the measures taken to revert them to their parent services in compliance with Prime Minister's directives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) There are 84 (eighty-four) All India and other Central Services (Group-A) officers on deputation in different departments of the Ministry of Home Affairs and none of them is on deputation beyond 8 years.

Infiltration of Chakma Foreigners from Bangladesh into Mizoram

4137. DR. R ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that as a result of communal riots in the chakma inhabited areas of Chittagong hill tracts in Bangladesh and also as a result of bitter encounters between the chakma Rebels and the Bangladesh Rifles within Bangladesh there have been heavy influx of Bangladesh chakmas into Demagri and other villages in Mizoram bordering Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, the total number of chakma foreigners from Bangladesh crossing over into Mizoram in 1984 ;

(c) the total number of chakma foreigners who have been deported back from Mizoram in 1984 ; and

(d) the concrete measures taken or proposed to be taken for safeguarding Mizoram-Bangladesh borders against such foreigners influx in further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) 4196 Chakmas from Bangladesh have crossed over to Mizoram in 1984.

(c) 1010 Chakmas have been sent back to Bangladesh in 1984.

(d) The Security Forces have intensified their vigilance over the Mizoram-Bangladesh border.

Families brought above poverty line during last three years

4138. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total number of families brought above poverty line during the last three years with complete details, year-wise and State-wise together with the targets fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The estimates made in this regard relate to persons, and not families. The Statewise estimates of people below the poverty line are based on the periodic consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The latest survey for which data are available is for the year 1977-78. The next survey was conducted in 1983. After the availability of the results of this survey, the statewise estimates of persons below the poverty line would be worked out. The estimates for 1977-78 have been indicated in the Sixth Five Year Plan Document. The Planning Commission has not fixed any statewise targets of people crossing the poverty line.

Wrong inclusion of Vimukat Jaties (Tribes) in list of Scheduled Castes

4139. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9508 on 2 May, 1984 regarding wrong inclusion of Vimukat Jaties (Tribes) in the list of Scheduled Castes and state at what stage the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : There has been no change in the position as indicated in reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 9508 on 2nd May, 1984 put up by Shri Ajit Bag. The final view in the matter would be taken after receipt of full comments from all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

Payment of Road Taxes by Vehicles of G.S.I.

4140. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the vehicles of Geological Survey of India are exempted from payment of road taxes;

(b) if not, whether payment was made in time during the last five years ;

(c) if not, the reasons for defaults;

(d) whether Central Regional Office of Geological Survey of India paid more than one lakh rupees as penalty during 1981 to 1984;

(e) if so, whether responsibility for such gross neligence was fixed;

(f) if so, the action taken to recover the loss sustained by Government on account of penalties;

(g) whether any measures have been evolved to prevent recurrence of such events; and

(h) if not, whether they are under consideration of the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K P. SALVE) : (a) to (h) The nformation is being col ected and will be aid on the Table of the House.

X-Erox Machines in Geological Survey of India

4141. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) number of X-erox copiers aquired by Geological Survey of India for all its offices through out India;

(b) whether the work of Geological Survey of India demands acquisition of these machines;

(c) the total capital investment on these machines;

(d) whether there are any operators for these machines, if not, how these machines are being operated;

(e) whether these machines are being operated by employees belonging to Geological stream with payment of honorarium annually;

(f) if so, whether any rules governing payment of honorarium uniformly throughout India on the basis of work load handled exist; and

(g) whether any proposal is under consideration of Geological Survey of India to ban further acquisition of these machines pending evaluation of their necessity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OE STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K P SALVE): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Equipment Machinery of Geological Survey of India

4142. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the capital equipments held by Geological Survey of India and the total investment made thereon;

(b) how much of the equipment was acquired during the last three years and the total cost of these machineries;

(c) whether there is any proposal to dispose of these equipment/mechinery whose capacity utilisation is less than 50 per cent; and

(d) whether there is any central monitoring cell for coordination and channelising the purchases to eliminate duplication and wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) (a) to (d) Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

सरकारी सेवाओं में पदोन्नति वाले पदों अथवा ग्रेडों में आरक्षण

4143. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी सेवाओं में उन पदों अथवा ग्रेडों में, जिनके लिये सीधी भर्ती का प्रावधान नहीं है, पदोन्नति में आरक्षण किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अपेक्षित ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

उन ग्रेडों अथवा सेवाओं में पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे गये पदों में जिनमें सीधी भर्ती का अंश, यदि कोई हो, 66⅔% से अधिक नहीं बैठता ।	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
(क) समूह ख, ग तथा घ (श्रेणी II, III, IV) में सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के माध्यम से	15%	7½%
(ख) समूह ख (श्रेणी II) से समूह क (श्रेणी-I) की निम्नतम सीढ़ी तथा प्रवर्ग में और समूह ख, ग तथा घ (श्रेणी II, III तथा IV) में चयन द्वारा	15%	7½%
(ग) समूह क, ख, ग तथा घ (श्रेणी I, II, III तथा IV) में वरिष्ठता के आधार पर उपयुक्तता के अध्यधीन	15%	7½%

Influx of Kar Seva Volunteers in Amritsar

4144. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the authorities are Facing problems in maintaining normal life in Amritsar on account of the influx of 'Kar Seva' volunteers; and

(b) whether Government will see that while trying to solve the sacred problem, no untoward incident occur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Necessary measures have been taken by the authorities in this regard.

West Bengal Newspapers on the List of UPSC Advertisements

4145. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of newspapers with their names, in West Bengal which are on the list of UPSC advertisements;

(b) whether any newspaper of North Bengal is also included in the above said list;

(c) if so, what are their titles and languages; and

(d) whether any Hindi or Nepali language newspapers are also among them and if so, their titles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The following newspapers from West Bengal are borne on the U.P.S.C. media list maintained by Directorate of the Advertising and Visual Publicity :—

(1) Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta (English)

(2) Vishwamitra, Culcutta (Hindi)

(3) Sanmarg, Culcutta (Hindi)

(4) Azad Hind, Calcutta (Urdu)

(5) Rozana Hindi, Calcutta (Urdu)

(6) Jugantar, Calcutta (Bengali)

(7) Basumati, Calcutta (Bengali)

(8) Kalantar, Calcutta (Bengali)

(9) Paigham, Calcutta (Bengali)

(10) Aajkal, Calcutta (Bengali)

(11) Uttar Banga Sambad, Siliguri (Bengali)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Uttar Banga Sambad-Bengali.

(d) No, Sir.

Clarification Sought from Bihar on Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982

4146. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 260 on 8 August, 1984 regarding assent to Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982 and state :

(a) the specific clarifications sought from the Government of Bihar and whether the same have since been received and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The clarification sought from the Government of Bihar are :

(i) As the powers to try cases is

proposed to be concerned on Executive Magistrates in the context of Law and Order, there should be nexus between law and order situation and the offences to be made triable by Executive Magistrates. Various offences under the I.P.C. punishable with imprisonment upto 3 months or fine upto Rs 500/- or both, though of minor nature might include offences, which are not relatable to maintence of law and order and therefore these offences will have no nexus with law and order situation. Similarly, offences under the Police Act, 1861 and the Bihar Control of Use and play Loudspeakers Act 1955 might be relatable to the law and order but not all the other special laws enacted by the State Government can be brought within the category of offences relatable to the law and order situation The reasons why the trial is proposed to be given to Executive Magistrates may also be explained.

(ii) should there be concurrent jurisdiction in regard to trial of cases which the State Government want to entrust to the Executive Magistrate to maintain law and order or whether the State Government would like to earmark cases under the IPC to be exclusively triable by the Executive Magistrates, as has been done in punjab and Assam. If, so the effences to be tried by the Executive Magistrates may be specified.

(iii) The reasons as to why the State Government want to entrust trial of offences under all special laws punishable with imprisonment upto 3 years of fine upto Rs. 1,000/- or both to the Executive Magistrates.

2. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

Population of Backward Communities

4147. SHRI V S VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFA RS be pleased to state the total popu ation of what is categorised as Backward communities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : No demographic data on the Backward Communities were collected in the decennial censuses. Data is collected only in respect of S.C. and S.T's.

Soviet Union award for Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali

4148. SHRI N K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has honoured Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali with the "Order of Friendship";

(b) if so, whether the order also carried with it any prize money ; and

(c) whether the acceptance of such awards and prize money is permissible under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, A Soviet award, entitled the "Order of Friendship Among Nations," has been conferred on Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali.

(b) The award does not carry any prize money

(c) Since the award does not carry any prize money, there is no bar to its acceptance under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation Act.

Infiltration of Extremists from Britain, Canada and USA into J&K State

4149. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the planned infiltration of extre-

mists owing allegiance to the provisional Government of Khalistan along with Pakistanis who are members of the Kashmir Liberation Front from Britain, Canada and USA into J&K State to carry out their disruptive and antinational activities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check their infiltration into J&K State to carry out their nefarious activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) There have been reports that some terrorists from abroad may be attempting to enter India. All concerned authorities are maintaining due vigilance.

Functions and Duties of SGPC Under Sikh Gurdwaras Act

4159. SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the function and duties of shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee constituted under the Sikh Gurdwaras Act ;

(b) whether the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee had been performing their duties in accordance with the Act ;

(c) if so, how it reconciles its position with the accumulation of arms, construction of bunkers and harbouring criminals and terrorists in places of worskhip ; and

(d) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against this body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee referred to as the Board in the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925 manages directly certain important and historical Gurdwaras Specified in Sections 85 and 86(2) of the Act and has also the authority of control, direction and general superintendence over the committees of management appointed under the Act in respect of other notified Gurdwaras. The powers and duties of the Board are contained in chapter X of the Act.

(b) to (d) The Act purports to provide for better administration of the Gurdwaras covered by it. It is true, however, that SGPC allowed the Golden Temple and other Gurdwaras under its management or its control to be misused for accumulation of arms and as a refurge for persons wanted by law. There is no enabling provision in the Act, at present for action being taken against the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee in such a situation. However, FIR has been lodged in Amritsar against Shri G S. Tohra, President of the SGPC arising out of these matters.

Import and Export of Computers

4151. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of computers imported during the last three years together with the names of the foreign company from whom these were imported ;

(b) the cost of each computer in foreign exchange ;

(c) whether out of the above, some computers were exported to the Soviet Union during the last three years ;

(d) whether computer exported to the Soviet Union were against rupee payment, if so, the total value of computers exported ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union is re-exported such computers to

other countries against foreign exchange ; and

(f) if so, the details of loss suffered by India in both the ways and steps taken to avoid such loss ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Total number of computers costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above cleared for import during 1981, 1982 and 1983, alongwith the total foreign Exchange involved is given below :—

	1981	1982	1983
Total Number	22	51	10
Total Foreign Exchange Value Cleared (Rs. in Crores)	27.8	27.6	5.0

As for the names of the foreign companies from whom these computers were imported and the cost of each computers in foreign exchange, the information is being collected.

(c) Government is not aware of any imported computers being exported to the Soviet Union during the last three years.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Action against Crown Cap Contest of Campa Cola by Sales Tax Department, Delhi

4152. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax in Delhi Administration has taken any action against the Crown Cap Contest of Campa Cola (a Pure Drinks products) about the illegality of the contest ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefore, despite clear provisions of the Prize Competitions Act, 1955 against such games of chance and lottery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the Deputy Commissioner, Sales Tax of the Administration has been appointed as Registrar, Chit Fund under the Madras Chit Fund Act, 1961, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. The Registrar, Chit Fund, has been appointed as licensing authority under the Prize Competition Act, 1955. Since the Crown Cap Contest of Campa Cola (a pure Drinks product) as appearing in the newspaper is not covered under the provisions of Prize Competition Act, 1955, the qestion of taking any action in the matter by the licensing authority does not arise.

Shifting of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration from Mussoorie

4153. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to shift the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration from Mussoorie to some other place ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Government are considering several proposals for improving the training facilities at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. No decision has, however, been taken so far regarding its re-location.

"Conversion of Green Plots and Grounds into Building Plots in Bombay"

4154. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many green plots and grounds in greater Bombay are being converted into building plots and whether it is not against preserving or improving the environment ; and

(b) whether more grant was being given freely to builders which is jeopardising the environment development and if so, whether Central Government will prohibit this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by Government of Maharashtra, it is not true that many green plots and grounds in Greater Bombay are being converted into building plots. After following the procedure under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 only in one case land from Survey No 318 (Part) Bandra has been released from recreation ground to residential in favour of a cooperative Housing Society.

(b) The State Government is alive to the question of preserving green spaces and preventing environmental deterioration in Greater Bombay.

Disciplinary cases of IAS Officers referred to U.P.S.C.

4155. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases relating to officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service in connection with various disciplinary proceedings including payment of salaries and allowance that were referred to the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi for advice and opinions during the years 1983 and 1984 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission has since tendered/served its opinion about all the matters ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof including the number of officers involved in such references, and to which State Cadre they belong to ; and

(d) action proposed to be taken for quick implementation of the Union Public Service Commissson advice in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the period 1-1-1983 to 14-8-1984, 22 disciplinary cases belonging to the Indian Administrative Service were referred to the Union Public Service Commission for advice by the Central Government/ State Governments In addition, in one case relating to an IAS officer borne on the West Bengal cadre, the Union Public Service Commission's advice was given in 1983 regarding the payment of pay and allowances as a result of quashing of disciplinary proceedings.

(b) The position with regard to the 22 disciplinary cases mentioned in part (a) is indicated below :—

		No. of cases
(i)	advice tendered by the Commission as to the penalty, if any, to be imposed.	8
(ii)	cases returned by the Commission seeking additional clarification/information / documents.	5
(iii)	cases withdrawn by the Government	4
(iv)	cases pending with the Commission	5
		22

(c) The cadre-wise break-up of the cases is as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh	...	2
Bihar	...	1
Haryana	...	1
Karnataka	...	3
Madhya Pradesh	...	1
Maharashtra	...	2
Orissa	...	2
Rajasthan	...	1
Sikkim	...	1
Tamil Nadu	...	7
Uttar Pradesh	...	1

(d) After receipt of the advice from the Union Public Service Commission the competent authority takes decision in the matter. Where, however, the competent authority feels differently, it refers the case to the Commission for reconsideration of its advice. In the event of the competent authority finally disagreeing with the advice of the Union Public Service Commission, it may be included in the Annual Report of the Commission which is laid on the Table of the House along with a memorandum explaining the reasons for disagreeing with the Commission. Government have issued instructions from time to time impressing upon the disciplinary authorities etc. the need for expeditious disposal of disciplinary cases. Information about the exact nature of action taken or proposed to be taken by different authorities is not maintained centrally.

दिल्ली महानगर परिषद को हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में अनुदेश

4156. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई अनुदेश जारी किये हैं कि हिन्दी को पूरा सम्मान प्रदान किया जाए ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Amount spent on Dutch T. V. Journalist

4157. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have spent over rupees on lakh one a Dutch television journalist who came to New Delhi in April to interview the Prime Minister ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A A. RAHIM) : (a) Under the regular Ministry of External Affairs programme of invitations to prominent media personalities from abroad, Mr. Dirk Dragstra, editor of the Asian Affairs of the NOS Television Corporation of the Netherlands, visited India in March, 1984 for ten days In the course of his visit, he conducted an interview with the Prime Minister and also met a number of officials in different parts of the country.

The expenditure incurred on his visit was Rs 35,136/- (Rupees thirty five thousand one hundred thirty six only).

(b) The visit of Mr. Dragstra has proved useful in acquainting the Dutch public with India's modern developments and achievements.

Talks held with Nepalese Foreign Minister

4158. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nepalese Foreign Minister recently visited India ;

(b) the topics of mutual national interest that were discussed ;

(c) whether a Joint Commission is sought to be founded ;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the time by which this will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Minister of Nepal visited New Delhi from the 12th to the 14th July, 1984. The Foreign Ministers of India and Nepal held two rounds of talks during which some of the projects in which India was assisting Nepal as well as metters pertaining to the latest rounds of Secretary level meetings on the Karnali and the Pancheshwar projects were discussed.

Other subjects discussed included the proposed avoidance of double taxation agreement, permission for Indian Banks to open branches in Nepal, a joint venture cement plant, railway links, etc. The two Foreign Ministers also reiterated their earlier agreement to set up an Indo-Nepal Joint Commission. While the broad terms of reference of the Joint Commission had earlier been discussed and agreed upon, it was stressed to the Nepalese Foreign Minister that in order to ensure a successful functioning of the proposed Joint Commission it was important that the existing Indo-Nepal Committees set up under various agreements and understandings to discuss matters such as trade, transit water resources, etc be brought within the ambit of the proposed Joint Commission and should be made responsible to it. The final document will be signed at a mutually convenient date.

Discovery of Dwarka in the near Shore Water

4159. SHRI R P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Marine Archaeological Unit of National Institute of Oceanography has discovered in the nearshore water of Dwarka the remains of temples ;

(b) whether the discovery has also revealed the presence of ancient shipwrecks ;

(c) whether it is proposed to continue exploration in this area ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A project "Marine Archaeological Investigations in Indian Waters" funded by the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, is being implemented by the Marine Archaeology Unit of the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, since June, 1981. It envisages prospecting for and retrieving ancient shipwricks and exploring and excavating historically significant ports and temples which were submerged by the sea

Further investigations are necessary to confirm the conclusions obtained by the Marine Archaeology Unit.

Number of Indians Working in Foreign Coun ries

4160 SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EX-

TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians (State-wise) who are working in foreign countries as on date ; and

(b) the number out of them, who have secured jobs and the number who are in business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Government have no definite information about the statewise distribution of Indian workers abroad. Government have not felt it necessary to emphasis any statewise distinction. The following are the figures of total emigration clearances granted to Indian workers during the period 1979 to June 30, 1984 :—

1979	...	171,000
1980	...	236,200
1981	...	276,000
1982	...	239,545
1983	...	224,995
1984	...	100,211 (up to 30 June)

Manufacture of E. 10B Electronic Telephone Exchanges by I T.I.

4161. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed manufacture of E. 10B electronic telephone exchanges by Indian Telephone Industries in collaboration with CIT-Alcatel of France runs counter to the technology policy's objective of stopping repetitive import of know-how in the country, as the technology for the components has already been obtained by the Indian components industry through several foreign collaboration: and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to utilise in full the existing installed capecity in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The proposed manufacture of E.-10B digital electronic switching systems/telephone exchanges by ITI in technical collaboration with M/s. CIT-Alcatel of France, involves import of technology by the country for the first time, as there is no manufacture of such exchanges today, whether based on domestic or foreign technology. As for the manufacture of the components which go into those digital exchanges, broad approval has been given for I.T.I. to set-up in-house capacity to produce certain types of components. However, it is Government's intention to make full use of the production capacity set up by several dedicated component manufacturers, and to ensure that repetitive import of technology-know-how for those components, is avoided. For this purpose, the Department of Electronics, is promoting closer interaction between ITI and our electronic component manufacturers, both individually and through the Electronic Component Industries Association (ELCINA). The DOE is also reviewing the phased manufacturing programme of ITI for the E-10B exchanges to ensure that components production capacity outside ITI, both that existing today and that which is coming up, is fully utilised. Steps are also being taken by DOE to actively promote measures by entrepreneurs to augment production capacity for the types of components involved in the E-10B exchange manufacturing programme of ITI, including further inductions of foreign technology. Technology Policy Statement will be fully kept in view while finalising the detailed action programme for maximising domestic production of the various types of components going into the E-10B production programme.

Allotment of Amount to Western Ghat States Under the IRDP

4162. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be

pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to different Western Ghat States under the Integrated Development of Western Ghat region Scheme during the last five years under the different cotegories like bridges, roads, foot-bridges and other aspects ;

(b) the main purpose of the above scheme ;

(c) whether there are any programmes under the above schemes which are almost identical to State schemes ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The amounts allocated to the different States for the Western Ghats Development Programme and the sectorvise distribution of the amounts are shown in the statement belows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Allocation during 1980-85*				
		States				
		Maha rashtra	Karna taka	Tamil Nadu	Kera	Goa
1.	Agriculture including Horticulture & Watershed Management	973.39	334.07	311.63	512.69	80.87
2.	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	48.84	39.10	32.61	219.03	12.57
3.	Forests	533.17	297.87	686.48	639.34	19.17
4.	Miror Irrigation	406.19	258.58	—	—	72.98
5.	Industries including Khadi Village Industries and Sericulture	87.97	262.35	—	—	—
6.	Roads & Bridges	346.75	139.54	233.67	49.64	193.39
7.	Tourism	—	73.11	0.14	81.25	—
8.	Western Ghats Cell	9.32	10.98	1.53	4.23	—
9.	Miscellanous	11.26	5.60	—	25 75	—
	Total :—	2416.89	1421.00	1266.06	1531.93	378.98

* Revised allocation for 1980-81 and approved outlay for 1984-85.

(b) The main purpose of the scheme is to ensure development of the Western Ghats area without destruction of its ecology. The programme lays emphasis on the conservation and proper utilisation of the hill resources. A balance between beneficiary oriented and other schemes is attempted keeping in view the importance of ecological conservation restoration.

(c) Yes, Sir. There some schemes which are almost identical with the schemes of the State Plans.

(d) Schemes like Soil Conservation with subsidy to land owners, horticultural development schemes with subsidy to Orchardists sericulture, bee-keeping, training for artisans and organisation of industrial/farming cooperatives and plantations are some of the schemes which are either identical or similar.

Amendment of Border Security Force Act

4163. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Border Security Force Act to provide for action against BSF personnel found showing leniency to or colliding with smugglers or spies ;

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Government are examining whether any amendment to the BSF Act for the purpose is necessary.

Ceiling on the Price of Colour T.V.

4164. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed any ceiling on the price of the colour T.V. sets ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to do so ;

(c) whether the price fixed by Government is or will be inclusive of the charge claimed for the guarantee period ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the price of the colour T.V. during the Asiad Game exceeded the ceiling fixed by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Electronics consisting of Secretary (Information and Broadcasting) Secretary, (Finance), Secretary (Industrial Development), the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Managing Director, Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, President, Indian TV manufacturers Association and President, Electronics Components Industries Association has been constituted by Government, for monitoring and reviewing the progress of manufacture of Colour TV sets. Government has not fixed a price ceiling for CTV sets. However, the question of maximum price to be charged for colour TV sets was discussed in the meeting of the Committee held on August, 16, 1984. At the instance of the Department of Electronics, the Indian TV Manufacturers Association has confirmed to DOE that their member would introduce Colour TV sets in the market latest by October 15, 1984 at a consumer price of Rs. 7500/- for CTV sets of 51 cm.

screen size with electronic turners and of Rs. 7000/- for such sets with mechanical turners. These prices will be inclusive of 12 months warranty service.

(d) A few specific complaints had been received in relation to CTV sets assembled and sold at the time of ASIAD. The complaints were against dealer rather than against manufacturers of CTV sets. Therefore, the concerned manufacturers were advised to take appropriate action against the dealers for violating that undertaking. However, every manufacturer had given an undertaking to Government, as an Integral part of the import licence issued to him under the Import Trade Control Act, that he would take an undertaking from his dealers that the ultimate consumer would get CTV sets at the price fixed by Government.

Import of Repetitive Technology

4165. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDAKAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are already many manufacturers of connectors and relays in the organised sector and their capacity utilisation is very low i.e. 30 per cent connectors and relays are manufactured of International and National specifications and many of them are approved by the defence and P&T Departments;

(b) the reasons as to why I.T.I. acquiring the know-how and facilities for manufacture of connectors and relays at a high cost amount to import of repetitive technology; and

(c) whether by deciding to import of repetitive technology this will effect the existing manufacturers their production and will force them to close their factories and will create un-employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M.S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. At present, there are three major companies licensed to manufacture various types of connectors. The licensed capacity and production for these companies during the last three years has been the following (value of the production is given in Brackets in Rs. crores :

Sl. No.	Name	Licensed capacity (million nos.)	Production (Million Nos.) 1981	1982	1983
1.	Amphetronix, Pune	1.014	0.399 (2.47)	0.392 (2.64)	0.335 (2.03)
2.	Hyderabad Connectronics, Hyderabad.	1.60	0.244 (0.72)	0.244 (0.82)	0.278 (1.21)
3.	O/E/N Connectors, Cochin	0.50	Nil	Nil	Trial Production

In respect of relays, the following two major units are licensed to manufacture relays. The licensed capacity and production for these Companies during the past

three years (Value of production is given in brackets in Rs. crores) :

Sl. No.	Name	Industrial Licences/ Letter of Intent capacity (million numbers)	Production (Million nos.) 1981	1982	1983
1	O/E/N, Cochin Sealed Relays	0 3 (IL) 0.5 (LI)	0.20 (1.20)	0.34 (1.89)	0 33 (1 75)
2.	Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd., Palghat	0.05 (IL)	(0.86)	NOT AVAILABLE (0.64)	(1.17)

Besides the units mentioned above, there are a few units in small scale sector producing connectors which have been approved by Electronics Components and Standardisation Organization (LCSO) in accordance with Joint Services Standards (JSS) suitable for use in defence equipments As for relays there also are a few units in the small scale sector producing relays meeting professional specifications.

(b) and (c) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. has entered into a technical collaboration agreement with CIT-ALCATEL, France for manufacture of digital electronic telephone exchanges This collaboration also includes transfer of technology from the collaborator for manufacture of special components *viz* connectors, relays, hybrid circuits and printed circuit boards. Some connectors and relays will be manufactured in ITI's new plant for manufacturing electronic exchanges at Mankapur, Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh as part of the integrated manufacturing programme. Government agreed to the proposal of ITI for import of technology for inhouse manufacture of connectors and relays at the Gonda plant since it was felt that the existing technological and industrial base for manufacture of these components may not be adequate to meet the large requirements of these components from the Gonda plant, and because the exact equivalent types of several connectors and relays needed for the manufacture of the digital electronic exchanges of CIT are not being manufactured today by our specialised component producers such as those indicated in (a) and (b) above. However, all assistance will be given by Government to such existing manufacture of components, will be encouraged to gear up and manufacture the exact types of connectors and relays and other components needed for the national electronic exchange manufacturing projects.

Implementation of Special component plan for Scheduled Castes During Sixth Plan

4166. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI D.L. BAITHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) amount of special central assistance for schemes under Special Component plans released for States and Union Territories during last three years State-wise, Union Territory-wise and year wise;

(b) target of Scheduled Caste families to be benefited fixed for the period, State-wise, Union Territory-wise and year-wise;

(c) the actual number of Scheduled Caste families in the category of occupational groups, small and marginal farmers, leather-workers, weavers, fishermen etc., benefited under the needbased programme and different general sectors under Special Component Plans State-wise, Union Territory-wise and year-wise; and

(d) difficulties if any, found in course of implementation of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The required information are in the Statements I, II and III attached.

(d) No State/UT has reported any major difficulty in course of implementation of the schemes under the Special Component Plan.

Statement-I

Special Central Assistance for the Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes Released for States and Union Territories During 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Total (Col. 3-5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741.00	967.85	1132.60	2841.45
2.	Assam	99.30	97.41	132 52	329.23
3.	Bihar	967.32	1104 59	1104 21	3176.12
4.	Gujarat	240.71	268.71	256 84	766.26
5.	Haryana	241 71	244.56	284.58	77 .85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	105.8	129.62	137.74	373.24
7.	Karnataka	650.70	802.13	723 76	2176.59
8.	Kerala	262 25	277.97	273.97	814 19
9.	Madhya Pradesh	747.47	760.24	775.30	2283.01
10.	Maharashtra	643.77	608.81	922.14	2174 72
11.	Manipur	2.11	2.39	2 29	6.79
12.	Orissa	528.53	480 21	544.54	1553.28
13.	Punjab	533.66	436 62	529.49	1499 77
14.	Rajasthan	503 79	634.98	744 21	1882.98
15.	Sikkim	1.62	1.61	1 19	4.42
16.	Tamil Nadu	864.34	985.32	1055.42	2900.08
17.	Tripura	28.93	29 63	32.78	91 34
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2821 66	2958 63	3042 80	8821.09
19.	West Bengal	944.42	1093.31	1170 80	3208.53
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	34.12	44.01	78.13
21.	Delhi	58.08	67.42	76 83	202.33
22.	Chandigarh	2.38	2 28	2 87	7.53
23	Pondicherry	10 37	11.72	12 40	34.49
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1.87	1.71	3.58
	Total	11000 00	12000 00	13000 00	36000 00

Statement-II

The target of Scheduled Castes families to be benefited for the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

Sl. No.	States/UT	1981-82 target	1982-83 target	1983-84 target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138000	250000	284000
2.	Assam	18317	24071	33612
3.	Bihar	89904	215513	273000
4.	Gujarat	55000	55000	55000
5.	Haryana	55396	62268	64123
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21335	25000	31510
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—*	7000	14500
8.	Karnataka	118030	160196	145796
9.	Kerala	40850	40605	52000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	172000	185000	196000
11.	Maharashtra	115940	186634	110953
12.	Manipur	235	1277	1405
13.	Orissa	80214	96576	99581
14.	Punjab	90000	84914	96431
15.	Rajasthan	83400	102500	112000
16.	Sikkim	340	900	1000
17.	Tamil Nadu	180000	160060	180000
18.	Tripura	5000	138941	5471
19.	Uttar Pradesh	450000	450000	450000
20.	West Bengal	163643	227200	278470
21.	Chandigarh	—*	920	375
22.	Delhi	5859	10418	9000
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—*	1724	2428
24.	Pondicherry	2000	2500	2500
	Total	1885563	2288217	2498155

*Figures not avialable.

Statement-III

Scheduled Castes families benefited during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1982-83

Sl. No.	State/UT	1981-82*	1982-83@	1983-84@
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105150	241875	273676
2.	Assam	13474	22923	24526
3.	Bihar	151000	148514	172896
4.	Gujarat	66023	87522	82267
5.	Haryana	56774	47575	58958
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25802	94737	31935
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	2349	4636
8.	Karnataka	86737	93917	140084
9.	Kerala	33836	57804	55778
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50181	110556	231537
11.	Maharashtra	153881	192441	826305
12.	Manipur	235	415	948
13.	Orissa	80265	101624	110793
14.	Punjab	81956	84452	91608
15.	Rajasthan	93238	137023	125704
16.	Sikkim	340	948	764
17.	Tamil Nadu	211000	156846	223655
18.	Tripura	5025	6042	90941
19.	Uttar Pradesh	360586	375238	514254
20.	West Bengal	141722	254765	212800 (p)
21.	Chandigarh	—	923	862
22.	Delhi	6228	9473	7621
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	803	2520
24.	Pondicherry	445	1675	1949
	Total	1753898	2209540	2707017

Note : Provisional.

* Figures taken from final Draft Special Component Plan Documents 1984-85.

@ Figures as reported by the State Govts. concerned to this Ministry.

Investment in Heavy Water Plants in the Sixth Plan

4167. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment made in Talcher, Kota, Baroda and Tuticorin heavy water plants during the Sixth Plan (year-wise) along with the capital cost and other expenditure;

(b) what has been the net benefit from those heavy water plants during the above plan period; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performances of those heavy water plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The year-wise expenditure during the Sixth Plan Period (1980–85) on various Heavy Water Plants is given below (Figures in lakhs of Rupees) :—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Budget Estimate 1984-85
I. Capital Expenditure					
1. HWP (Baroda)	165.42	—	—	—	—
2. HWP (Tuticorin)	58.30	—	—	—	—
3. HWP (Kota)	285.30	450.41	621.96	494.02	600.00
4. HWP (Talcher)	388.14	529.59	612.70	641.44	291.91
II. Operational Expenditure					
1. HWP (Baroda)	319.28	610 37	461.80	686.47	900.00
2. HWP (Tuticorin)	342.84	448.39	497.10	537.54	850.00
3. HWP (Kota)	—	—	—	—	—
4. HWP (Talcher)	—	—	—	—	—

(b) The heavy water Produced from the plants at Baroda and Tuticorin is being used in the nuclear power plants. The plants at Kota and Talcher are under commissioning. The commissioning and operating experience on the plants has given valuable data relating to design and operation of new heavy water plants The plants at Thal and Manuguru are being set up on the experience of the Tuticorin and Kota Heavy Water Plants respectively.

(c) Remedial measures to remove various constraints and deficiencies which have been identified in the earlier plants have been incorporated in the existing and new plants.

Amendment of Delhi Municipal Act to Safeguard Reservation of SC/ST Employees in DESU

4168. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to safeguard the Constitutional right of reservation of SC/ST Employees working in Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, the M.C.D. has approved the amendment of

Section 90(8) of D.M C, Act vide Resolution No 837 dated 16-1-1984 regarding categorisation of posts in D.E S.U. and the case is pending with Ministry of Home Affairs ; and

(b) when Government propose to promulgate ordinance as required under rules to restore the constitutional rights of reservation to SC/ST Employees of D.E.S.U. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Resolution No. 837 date 16-1-84 approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was received by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the same was referred to the Delhi Administration for the considered views of the Administration duly approved by the Metropolitan Council. At present, this matter is still under examination of the Delhi Administration and the views thereon are awaited in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) A decision can be taken by this Ministry only after receipt of the views of the Administration as referred to in part (a) of the Question.

Shortage of Heavy Water in Atomic Power Plants

4169. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Atomic Power Plants in the country have been either slow in capacity (installed) or inactive due to shortage of Heavy Water ;

(b) if so, the details thereto ; and

(c) the names and the details of the Plants/Stations which are in full form and had been continuously working throughout the year (1982-83 and 1983-84) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following atomic power plants have been in operation continuously during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 :—

(i) Two units of 210 MWe each at Tarapur.

(ii) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station—Unit II of 220 MWe.

Unit-I of Madras Atomic Power Project, with a capacity of 235 MWe, was synchronised in July 1983 and commenced commercial operation with effect from January 27, 1984.

Import of Acern and Apple Made Computers

4170. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether computers made by Osborne were imported in the past and now their spare parts are not available ;

(b) if so, how many such computers, when, from which country, at what cost and whether custom duty was paid on them ;

(c) whether now Government are importing computers made by Acron and Apple ;

(d) if so, their number and country from which these are being imported ;

(e) whether import duty was paid on them and whether tenders were invited thereto ; and

(f) whether Government have ensured smooth supply of spare parts for them and how these computers are being utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Computer made by Osborne were imported in past. However, Government is not aware of any problems due to non availability of spare parts for these computer systems.

(b) One such computer have been cleared by DOE for import between 1981-84. This computer is of US origin. The cost of this computer US $ 2200 00 (CIF). As this computer system was imported by an Educational institution no customs duty has been paid on it.

(c) The Government has imported computers made by Acorn for a pilot project of computer literacy in schools. Government has no plans to import Apple computers.

(d) Under the pilot project of the school literacy programme (CLASS), Department of Electronics has imported 170 micro computers from Acorn, U.K. and is planning to import another 730 computer systems from the same party.

(e) As these items are for educational purposes, the project have been exempted from the payment of customs duty. The micro computers for the pilot project are being arranged under the bilateral technical cooperation programme between Indian and U K. The Government of U.K. accordingly has agreed to supply the computers required for this programme and hence no tenders were invited for this purpose.

(f) Government has ensured smooth supply of spare parts for these computer systems by an arrangement between the Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) and the Acorn, U K. for continued support. These computers will be used for educational purposes and to increase the awareness of computers among the school children.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

4171. श्री लाला राम केन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या कुछ सरकारी विभागों में प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों ने उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की अनुपलब्धता के आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियो को अभी तक उचित आरक्षण प्रदान नहीं किया है ; तथा इस प्रकार आरक्षित पदों को सामान्य श्रेणी के पद घोषित करके भर दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि किसी भी स्थिति में आरक्षित पदो का सामान्य श्रेणी के पद घोषित नहीं किया जाये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) भारत सरकार के अधीन पदों/सेवाओं में रिक्तियों के भरे जाने के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार के अधीन सभी प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों (उन कार्यालयों को छोड़कर जिन्हें इस प्रयोजन से विशिष्ट छूट दी गई है) से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि

वे अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था करें, किन्तु जहां अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते वहां आरक्षित रिक्तियां अनारक्षित कर दी जाए और इन्हें यदि आवश्यक हो, तो लोकहित में सामान्य प्रवर्गों के उम्मीदवारों में से भरा जाए। किन्तु इन सभी मामलों में, समूह "ग" से समूह "ख", समूह "ख" के भीतर और समूह "ख" से समूह "क" की निम्नतम सीढ़ी तक चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति को छोड़कर, ऐसे आरक्षणों को तीन अनुवर्ती भर्ती वर्षों के लिए अग्रेनीत करना होता है।

Immigrants from Bangladesh

4172. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of immigrants entered into India from Bangladesh during the year 1981, 1982 and 1983 and upto the month of June 1984 ;

(b) whether Government have any information of the number of such people entering into different border States from Bangladesh ; and

(c) whether any assurance has been received from Bangladesh to prevent such entrants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The number of Bangladeshis who entered India on short term and long term visas during the years 1981 to 1983, state-wise is given below :—

Year	States				Total
	Assam	West Bengal	Tripura	Meghalaya	
1981	683	193135	538	101	194457
1982	1455	196769	643	206	199073
1983	1393	203866	489	230	205978

Figures for the Year 1984 are not available.

These figures also do not include Bangladeshis who came to India by air.

(c) No, Sir.

पंजाब में विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों का प्रवेश

4173. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कानपुर से प्रकाशित दिनांक 26 जून, 1984 के जागरण में "दिल्ली से अमृतसर जाने वाले फ्रांसिसी कौन" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार के अनुमान के अनुसार जब पंजाब में केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति के बिना प्रवेश वर्जित था, तो उस अवधि के दौरान कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों ने पंजाब में प्रवेश किया था ;

(ग) क्या इसमें टैक्सी ड्राइवरों का एक

गिरोह शामिल था और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) इन विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों ने पंजाब में कैसे प्रवेश किया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Formulation of Uniform Employment Service Rules for Central Government Services

4174. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate uniform employment service rules for various categories of all Central Government services especially with regard to important aspects like retirement-age, pension rules, etc. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the steps thken by Government to remove anomalies and discontentment among the employees resulting in unrest and disturbances, time and again due to the disparities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) All Central Civilian Government employees are governed by common set of rules in regard to conduct, discipline and pension as also in matters relating to general conditions of service such as age of retirement, rules relating to fixation of pay etc , except where due to peculiar circumstances, it is considered necessary to prescribe different conditions or where it is felt that different set of rules should govern a class or category of persons. Only with regard to method of recruitment and rules relating to promotion etc., there may be difference from service to service, or from post to post, on account of the different requirement of each service or post, for which separate service rules or recruitment rules, as the case may be, are prescribed. Even here, considerable measure of uniformity is brought about by executive instructions, which lay down procedure relating to promotion, confirmation, seniority, departmental promotion committees etc.

Liasion Officer to Deal with SC/ST Representations in the Office of District and Sessions Judge, Delhi

4175. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no separate Liaison Officer in the Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, to deal with the matters relating to the representations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only, as is must vide MHA OM No, 16/17/67-Est (C) dated 10 April, 1968 and A.R O M. No. 36022/5/76-Est (SCT) dated 27 May, 1976 with the result that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officials of that office are not getting justice ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Administrative Sub-Judge, Delhi by virtue of his office is is required to function as Liasion Officer to deal with the representations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

"Pollution due to New Thermal Power Station in Bombay"

4176. DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant permission to some New Thermal Power Station at Trambay in Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether many social groups have opposed this as it will increase pollution in this area ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to minimise pollution in this area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY S NH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Taking into account the objections of social groups and energy needs of Bombay, the proposal for a 500 Meghawatt unit has been approved subject to the condition that it will be based on non-polluting fuel.

Inclusion of SC/ST in Selection List of Section Officers for 1983

4177. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes officers who were covered in the zone for Section Officers Grade in CSS for the years 1981, 1982 and also 1983 but could not get included in the Select List of Section Officers Grade for the year 1983 issued on June, 1984 ;

(b) whether the inter se-seniority of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers covered in the zone for addition to the Select List is drawn separately :

(c) whether the zone of consideration for inclusion in Select List of Section Officers is drawn at 1½ times the number of vacancies reserved for SC & ST Officers ;

(d) whether Government have taken a policy decision as to how long a candidate who is covered in the zone can be kept waiting for inclusion in the Select List ; and

(e) the steps being taken to accommodate these senior SC and ST Officers mentioned at (a) in the supplementary Select List of 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Fifty-two.

(b) Since the Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service is decentralised, SC/ST officers covered by the Zone fixed for them are included in the Select List according to their local seniority against the vacancies earmarked for them in a cadre To the extent SC/ST officers are not available in a cadre, they are included in the Select List from the surplus list drawn by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) A separate Zone is fixed for SC/ST Officers taking into account the number of vacancies reserved for them.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) A Supplementary Select List is issued in respect of replacement vacancies. All the SC/ST Officers covered by the existing Zone will be considered for inclusion in the Supplementary Select List for the year 1983 in the same manner as indicated at (b) above.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए सुविधाएं

4178. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने या केन्द्र सरकार के निदेश पर राज्य सरकारों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए सुविधाएं देने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घोषणा के बाद कितने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को तीर्थ यात्रा की सुविधाएं दी गई है और इसके लिए किस प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ;

(ग) तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को रेलवे के निशुल्क पास जारी करने के कितने मामले सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और ये पास जारी करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ;

(घ) क्या रेलवे और बस दोनों के पास जारी करने या केवल रेलवे के पास जारी करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देगी की स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को तीर्थयात्रा के लिए रेलवे या बस के पास जारी किए जाएंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ङ) लोकसभा में की गई घोषणा के आधार पर रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किए गए थे कि जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना अथवा राज्य के राजस्व से पेंशन ले रहे हैं उनको और उनके पति/पत्नी अथवा पति पत्नी की अनुपस्थिति में एक परिचारिक के लिए उनके जीवन समय में एक बार छः महीने के लिए वैध प्रथम श्रेणी के सम्मानार्थक कार्ड पास दिए जाने चाहिए। फिर भी कुछ समय के लिए ये अनुदेश स्थगित रहे है क्योंकि पास जारी करने के लिए रूप रेखाओं में कुछ परिवर्तन विचाराधीन हैं। बसे पास जारी करने के लिए कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। विभिन्न श्रेत्रीय रेलवेज द्वारा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को 112 कार्ड पास जारी किए गये थे। इस संख्या में केन्द्रीय रेलवे के भोपाल और नागपुर मंडलों द्वारा जारी किये गए कार्ड पास, यदि कोई हों, की सं० शामिल नहीं है।

"Study in Regard to Noise Pollution"

4179. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made in regard to noise pollution levels in cities causing strain on nervous system and adverse effect on quality of life ; and

(b) the steps under consideration of Government to keep noise levels within tolerable limits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) A few pilot surveys of city noise levels have been made as shown below :

— Noise levels in Delhi and Bombay (1954) by National Physical Laboratory (NPL) ;

— Noise survey in Calcutta by NPL (1967) ;

— Pilot survey on noise levels in Delhi (1983) by NPL ;

— Noise pollution survey in Bombay, Society for Clean Environment (SOCLEEN) (1982) ;

— Noise level measurements in major urban centres and industries by Post Graduate Institute of Sciences, Madras (1975).

These surveys have shown that noise levels in certain localities in metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi are high. No study has, however, yet been made to

estimate the incidence of hearing loss or strain on the nervous system due to prolonged exposure to city noise beyond 85 dB.

(b) While noise cannot be completely eradicated, Industrial noise can be concontrolled to some extent by suitable remedial measures at source by paying adequate attention to the design standards for machinery. The Motor Vehicles Act, Municipalities Acts and other State Acts certain provisions which can be implemented by the State authorities for reducing city noise levels.

Revision of O.T.A. to Central Government Employees

4180 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present state rate fixed for over-time allowance being paid to Central Government Employees, technical and non-technical staff separately ;

(b) when this slab rate was fixed last ;

(c) whether Government have received certain representations in regard to changes in this slab rate and for increase in the rate of over-time allowance to Central Government Employees ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The present rates fixed four overtime allowance being paid to office staff and those staff whose prescribed hours and nature of work are comparable to those of office staff are as under :

Emoluments	Rate of overtime allowance per hour upto first one hour	Thereafter
Below Rs. 275	Nil	0.95
275 and above but below Rs. 325	Nil	1.25
325 and above but below Rs. 375	Nil	1.55
375 and above but below Rs. 425	Nil	1.80
425 and above but below Rs. 475	Nil	2.05
475 and above but below Rs. 525	Nil	2.35
525 and above but below Rs. 575	Nil	2.60
575 and above but below Rs. 625	Nil	2.90
625 and above but below Rs. 675	Nil	3.20
675 and above	Nil	3.45

These slab rates were fixed with effect from 1st February, 1984.

(c) and (d) the staff side of the Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government Employees had made demands, *inter-alia*, for payment of overtime allowance to office staff and comparable staff at the rate of 1½ times the hourly rates of emoluments on working days and double the hourly rates of emoluments on Sundays and holidays. Since agreement could not be reached on the demand, the matter was referred to the Board of Arbitration under the JCM Scheme The Board of Arbitration had, *inter-alia* awarded an overtime allowance rate of 1 ¼ times the hourly rate of emoluments. The award of the Board of Arbitration was considered by the Government but in view of the sizeable financial implications and repercussions of the award the Government decided to refer the matter to the Fourth Pay Commission. The matter has since been referred to the Fourth Pay Commission for its consideration

Legislation to bring all Gurdwaras under Government control

4181. SHRI ERA. ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enact a legislation to bring all the Gurdwaras under the control of Goverment of India so as the prevent the misuse of Gurdwaras for political and personal ends; and

(b) if not, whether Government would consider to enact "Sikh Religious Endowments Act" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No proposal to bring all the Gurdwaras under the control of the Government of India is under consideration.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

"Commercial Exploitation of Forests in Hill Areas"

4182. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a well known Environmentalist Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna, has appealed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for stopping commercial exploitation of forests in the hill areas for the protection of ecology and soil and water resources in the country ; and

b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Warning by undergrounds Nagas to ONGC Authorities

4183. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the underground Nagas have given a warning not only to the local people but also to the ONGC authorities not to start the exploration work for oil, prospects of which have been evident in Nagaland ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to create conditions of starting the exploration work by the ONGC there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) It is a fact that letters purportedly written by the Naga undergrounds were issued to some prominent village elders of Chumukedima on 15-3-1984 warning them against allowing extraction of oil by the ONGC in Nagaland.

(b) The State Government of Nagaland has been providing all assistance to ONGC and arranging meetings with villagers to elicit their cooperation.

Incentives to People in Suburban Areas to Check Migration to Delhi

4184. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to give incentives such as subsidy in transport latest medical facilities, removal of octroi, etc to people living in the suburban areas with a view to discourage them to migrate to Delhi which is already over populated ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to check movement of people from the neighbouring areas of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) According to information received from the Ministry of Works & Housing, the recommendation to prepare a Plan for the region around Delhi was first mooted in the Delhi Master Plan approved in 1962. As a result of this recommendation, the Government of India had set up an Advisory High Powered Board for the National Capital Region (NCR) under whose direction the NCR Plan was prepared and approved by it in September, 1973. The main objective of the NCR Plan is to decentralise the economic activities away from the core of Delhi to 18 selected ring towns located in the adjoining districts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan so that the prosperity and burdens of urbanisation are shared by the region and also to promote balanced development in the region. The NCR Plan be envisaged diversification of the growth dispersed into urban settlements to achieve these objectives. The plan envisages the integrated development of land in the region with different facilities and services like drinking water, flood control, transport, power, housing and social amenities.

The State Government of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan as well as the Union territory of Delhi are involved in the implementation of the Plan. So far, schemes for integrated development of 5 ring towns *viz.*, Gurgaon and Panipat in Haryana, Meerut and Hapur in Ut ar Pradesh and Alwar in Rajasthan have been taken up under the NCR scheme. It will be clear that the intention is to developed the selected ring towns as self-contained urban growth centres so that decentralisation of economic activities away from the core of Delhi to the selected ring towns can be achieved.

Regularisation of Daily-Rated Clerks in Passport Offices

4185. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of daily-rated clerks employed in various passport office of the country State-wise ;

(b) the number out of them, regularised so far ;

(c) whether the question of regularisation of the existing daily-rated clerks of passport offices of the country is receiving attention of Government ; and

(d) if so, when orders regarding their regularisation are likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) Nill.

(c) and (d) The matter regardin regularisation of daily-rated clerks alread stands referred to the concerned depart ment.

Statement

State		No. of D.R.Cs
Andhra Pradesh	...	28
Assam	...	2
Bihar	...	6
Gujarat	...	11
Jummu and Kashmir	...	4
Kerala	...	52
Karnataka	...	15
Maharashtra	...	71
Madhya Pradesh	...	4
Orissa	...	4
Punjab	...	34
Rajasthan	...	22
Tamil Nadu	...	57
Uttar Pradesh	...	18
West Bengal	...	4
Total		332

Appointment to Delhi Andaman Nicobar Island Police Service

4186. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved recommendations of Selection Committee (1979-80 Review D P. C.) for appointment to Delhi Andaman Nicobar Police service in both substantive and officiating basis ;

(b) if so, when Government propose to appoint officers on substantive and officiating basis ; and

(c) the number of Assistant Commissioners of Police officiating on *ad hoc* basis, and since when and reasons for allowing them *ad hoc* promotion and not appointing them from regularly approved list so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appointment of officers recommended for substantive appointment have already been notified. Some of the officers recommended for officiating appointment after review of 1979 80 selections have been appointed to the service on substantive basis on the basis of the selections made for post 1979 vacancies. The position regarding officiating vacancies is being ascertained.

(c) 25 Assistant Commissioners of Police have been officiating on *ad-hoc* basis from various dates from 12-7-78 to 4-11-82. These officers were given *ad-hoc* promotion as regular officers were not available for filling up these posts on substantive or officiating basis.

Recommendations of National Police Commission Regarding Atrocities on Scheduled Castes

4187. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the National Police Commission with special reference to the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes in the country ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The recommendations of the National 'Police Commission relating to 'Police and weaker sections of the society' are contained in paras 26.1 to 26.20 of Chapter XXVI of the Third Report. This Report has been laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1983.

(b) These recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories for appropriate action.

Construction of New Buildings on Hilly Check Posts, West Bengal

4188. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve the existing conditions of Hilly Check Posts in West Dinajpur district of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, when construction work of the new buildings will be started on the plot of the check post ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Shortage of CR Sheets

4189. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from 2000 and odd small units engaged in the manufacture of steel furniture regarding acute shortage of CR sheets of gauges 14 to 24 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage and the action taken to remedy this deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Some Users and Associations have represented about inadequate availability of CR Sheets.

(b) The production, imports and sales of CR Sheets/Coils during April—June 1984 have been more than in the corresponding period last year. The total domestic availability, however, has been relatively less as the stocks of CR Sheets/Coils held by SAIL have come down. SAIL has already taken action to supplement domestic supplies through further imports.

Subsidy on expenditure for Public Distribution System

4190. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission have received any proposal from Government

of Kerala to include the expenditure for the public distribution system including subsidy under the plan scheme; and

(b) the amount sought and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission has not received any such proposal from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of Posts for SC/ST in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4191. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4728 on 21 December, 1983 regarding reservation of posts for SC/ST in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and state :

(a) the rationale for giving employment notification No. 1/84 for reserved posts of Deputy Manager (clearance, transport and shipping) ;

(b) reasons for not filling these posts with available applied scheduled castes/tribes candidate still to date ;

(c) whether management is not extending due relaxations and concessions in favour of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates while recruiting reserved candidates for above posts ; and

(d) reaction of Government to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No 4728 on 21 December, 1983 and action taken to redress grievances thereof by Government and management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The post was lying vacant and had to be filled up.

(b) None was found suitable.

(c) No, Sir. Due relaxations as per Government directives are allowed to SC/ST candidates.

(d) The representation of the Scheduled Castes Uplift Union, Visakhapatnam, with regard to the recruitment to the post of Deputy Manager was examined. It was found that the Visakhapatnam steel plant project had considered the applications received from SC and ST candidates for this post having due regard to the relaxations and concessions admissible to them as per Government directives. As no suitable candidate was available, the post could not be filled up. The project authorities would fill up the post in accordance with the prescribed rules and procedure.

Proposal to set up out-posts on Indo-Bangladesh Border

4192. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government have proposed to set up BSF out-posts at every 5 kilometers in India and Bangladesh Border to check the extremists infiltration from Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, the steps Central Government have taken to set up such out-posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Eve-teasing in Varsity Special Bus

4193. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items

"Eve-teasing in 'Varsity special bus' and Delhi University Students rally against eve-teasing appearing in the Hindustan Times and Indian Express of 1 and 3 August, 1984 respectively ;

(b) if so, whether university girls were molested in the bus by boys and girls took. Out a procession in the university area against the eve-teasing ; and

(c) if so, details thereof together with details of measures taken to check the resource of the same in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) On 31-7-1984 some students of South Delhi Campus, who had gone to the Vice Chancellor's Office in Delhi University area, boarded a DTC Varsity Special Bus from Maurice Nagar for Vasant Vihar. Some girl students were also travelling in the same bus and the boys indulged in eve-teasing in the bus The girl students held a demonstration at the Vice Chancellor's Office on 2-8-1984 to draw the attention of the authorities to eve-teasing in University's special Bus. On a written complaint received at the Police Station Roshnara Road, Delhi a case under Section 509/34 IPC has been registered. 6 students have been arrested in this case. The driver and the conductor of the bus have also been placed under suspension.

Pickets and plain clothes police personnel have been deployed to check eve-teasing in buses in the University area Policemen are detailed on duty at the women colleges and schools and also at important market places frequented by women to check cases of eve-teasing.

Recently, the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi convened a meeting of the senior officers of the Delhi Administration, Delhi Police, Delhi Transport Corporation, Principals of Women Colleges and representatives of the University student union to review the situation. It was decided at this meeting to further intensify measures to check eve teasing specially in University special buses at other vulnerable places.

"Tiger Population Census"

4194. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year when tiger census was conducted last ;

(b) in how many years tiger census has taken place ;

(c) whether the panthers were also included in the tiger population census in the last survey ; and

(d) if so, the number of tigers including panthers ate there in the country according to last survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : (a) The last All-India Tiger Census was conducted in 1979. Another census was taken up a few month back, the results of which are being collected from the States and Union Territories.

(b) In 1972, 1979 ann 1984.

(c) In the census taken up this year, panthers are also being counted.

(d) In the last census done in 1979 the total count of tigers was 3015 for all the States/Union Territories. The results of 1984 census are still awaited from some States.

Filling up of Vacancies of Hindi Officers and Deputy Directors in Ministries

4195. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has since worked out the number of vacancies of Hindi Officers and Deputy Directors to be filled in various Ministries/ Departments under the Central Secretariat Hindi Service ;

(b) if so, the total number of vacancies to be filled in through U.P.S.C. and the time by which these will be filled up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) In accordance with the provisions made in the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts) Rules, 1983, action is being taken for the initial constitution of the Service in respect of the post of Hindi Officer (Assistant Director), Deputy Director and Director. The same is likely to be finalised shortly. According to the Service rules, after the initial constitution, 50% vacancies in the posts of Hindi Officer (Assistant Director) Will be filled up by direct recruitment through the U.P.S.C. and remaining 50% vacancies will be filled up by promotion from amongst the departmental candidates. All the vacancies in the grade of Deputy Director are required to be filled up by departmental promotion. Information about the number of vacancies will be available only after the initial constitution.

Wages for the Workers of Bharat Refractories Limited

4196. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) names of Unions called for negotiating wages for the workers of Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) with the management ;

(b) criterion for selecting such unions ;

(c) whether union for the Bhilai Unit of BRL, Chhattisgar BRP Karmchari Sangh has not been invited to such negotiation ; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K P. SALVE) : (a) The Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) has the following three plants.

1. Bhandaridah Refractories Plant.
2. Ranchi Road Refractories Plant.
3. Bhilai Refractories Plant.

It has a subsidiary company known as India Firebricks and Insulation Company Limited with works at Ramgarh near Ranchi.

Name of the unions called for negotiations with reference to the three plants and the subsidiary company are as follows :—

Name of the Plant	Name of the union called for negotiation
1. Bhilai Refractories Plant.	Refractory workers Union.
2. Ranchi Road Refractories Plant/ Nongstoin Sillimanite Mines.	(i) Chotanagpur Refractory Kamgar Union.
	(ii) Sillimanite Sharamik Kalyan Samiti.
	(iii) Firebricks and Insulation Mazdoor Panchayat.
	(iv) Sillimanite Mines Workers Association.
3. Bhandaridah Refractories Plant.	(i) Bokaro Steel Workers Union.
	(ii) Refractories and Ceramic Workers Union.
4. Indian Firebricks and Insulation Co. Ltd.	(i) Firebricks and Ceramic Kamgar Union.
	(ii) Refractory Mazdoor Congress.
	(iii) Firebricks and Insulation Mazdoor Panchayat.
	(iv) Firebricks, Potteries and Insulation workers Union.
5. Head Office of BRL at Bokaro	— Ispat Kamgar Union.

(b) All registered unions operating in various units of the Company were included for constitution of wage negotiating committee except in the case of Bhilai Refractories Plant where only the representative union is to be included.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Bhilai Refractories Plant is governed by Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act. According to this Act, the Management can negotiate only with the representative union on matters of general nature involving all workmen. The Chattisgarh BRP Karmachari Sangh, which is not a representative Union, was not, therefore, included in the wage negotiating committee.

Reinstatement of Tribal Worker of Bharat Refractories Limited

4197. SHRI A K. Roy : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2791 on 10 August, 1983 regarding removal of some tribals from the Bhandaridah unit of Bharat Refractories Limited and state :

(a) whether instructions had been issued for the reinstatement of one of the four Scheduled Tribe workers ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that even after that the poor tribal worker has not yet been reinstated ; if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) At the instance of the Department of Steel, the management of the Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) has considered the question of reinstatement in service of a tribal employee whose services stood terminated on account of his long unauthorised absence from from duty. BRL has since intimated that this employee was involved in a case of assault on some employees of the BRL on 30th October, 1983, and was arrested by the police. The preliminary investigation by the police shows that the case attracts Sections 341, 323, 332, 307 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code. In these circumstances, the management of the BRL is not in a position to reinstate this employee.

Creation of 5 per cent Surplus Capacity during Seventh Plan Period

4198. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed the transport sector to create five per cent surplus capacity during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, whether the decision to create demand plus capacity has been taken to provide for cushions in the transport sector to cater to the growing movement requirements of the economy ;

(c) if so, whether according to this decision the Railways are revising their Seventh Plan projections ;

(d) if so, the extent to which the Railways have revised their plan ; and

(e) the extent to which the same has been accepted by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (e) It has been emphasised in the 'Approach to the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90' that the capacity in the transport sector should be created marginally ahead or demand to avoid any bottlenecks in economic development and to provide a cusion in the system to meet sports of traffic and changes in the pattern of movement. A Working Group on Railways' Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 has been constituted which is yet to formulate its proposals. In doing so, it will no doubt take into account the suggested approach.

Inclusion of Railways in the Core Sector of Seventh Five Year Plan

4199 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Board has proposed to the Planning Commission to accord a very high priority for the Railways particularly emphasising the need to include it in the core sector of the Seventh Five Year Plan, in view of the rapid extension, sound maintenance and efficient operation of the railway system for the economy and defence of the country and to ensure higher allocation of funds ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal made in this regard to the Planning Commission and Government ; and

(c) if not, whether such a proposal would be made at an early date so that a high priority in allocotion can be made for Seventh Five Year Plan as was done in second and third Five Year Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) No specific proposal to this effect has been received from the Ministry of Railways. A Working Group on the Railways Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) has been constituted which would formulate its proposals taking into account the guidelines suggested for development of transport

infrastructure in the Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90.

Shortage of Coking Coal in Steel Plants

4200. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the five integrated steel plants under SAIL are running with bare minimum stocks of coking coal for less than a week ;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the coal stock in the steel plants, particularly in Rourkela which had stock for only five days during the last week of July, had come down ;

(c) whether it is due to decline in production in the coal mines or some other reasons ; and

(d) long-term measures for building stocks of prime coking coal including the production of washed medium coking coal for steel plants at the BCCL pitheads and their onward despatch to the Steel Plants in time are being taken in consultation with the SAIL and the Ministry of Steel and Railways so that the production at the Steel plants does not come to a halt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The domestic coking coal stocks in SAIL Plants have declined during the last six weeks. The plant-wise stocks of domestic coking coal and prime coking coal and the number of days for which the stocks were adequate as on July 1, 1984 and as on August 17, 1984 are given below :—

(In '000 tonnes)

Plant	As on July 1, 1984			As on August 17, 1984		
	Domestic Coal stocks	Prime Coal stocks	No. of days	Domestic Coal stocks	Prime coal stocks	No. of days
Bhilai	104.7	52.7	9.9	70.3	20.2	3.8
Durgapur	32.8	21.1	7.3	29.0	19.0	6.5
Rourkela	84.4	38.2	13.2	28.0	8.6	3.0
Bokaro	66.8	9.4	7.9	36.7	10.0	2 0
IISCO	20.2	1.4	0.5	25.2	9.8	3.1
Total	308.9	122.6	6.4	189.2	67.6	3.5

The stocks in all SAIL plants, including Rourkela have come down primarily because the daily receipts did not keep pace with daily consumption. In July, 1984, the SAIL plants received on an average 27,972 tonnes per day from domestic sources against the programme of 34,800 tonnes per day. At Rourkela the daily average consumption in July, 1984 was 6400 tonnes whereas the average daily receipt of domestic coal was 4300 tonnes, leading to depletion of stocks.

(c) Supplies of coking coal to SAIL plants have been below requirement because production of raw coal and washed coal by Coal India's collieries and washeries was seriously affected by heavy rains which led to flooding of mines.

(d) Government have undertaken several long term and short term measures to increase production of prime and medium coking coal. These include, putting up new washeries, improving mining operations to step up output and

adopting modern technologies of washing to improve quality ; increasing the number of coal handling plants and beneficiation plants. To ensure unrinterupted power supply to the coal mines, continuous and close liaison is being maintained with power supplying agencies.

In order to ensure proper coordination between Coal India, Railways and SAIL in respect of coking coal supplies to SAIL plants, periodical plant level meetings are held between these agencies. Day to day monitoring of coal supplies to steel plants is being done by Government at periodical inter-departmental meetings and at the apex level, by the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

Steps have also been taken to arrange for import of coking coal which will meet the gap between estimated availability of domestic prime coking coal and projected demand.

Closure of Mica Mines in Bihar

4201. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) number of mica mines lying closed in Bihar with district-wise break-up ;

(b) reasons for the closure ;

(c) whether many of the mines got closed due to unscientific mining and absence of investment ;

(d) if so, number of such mines and steps taken thereon ; and

(e) whether Government have ever done a thorough investigation of the condition of the Mica mines in the country ; if so, details of that, if not, whether it would do that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Wild Life available in National Park Hazaribagh

4202. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the wild life available in National Park, Hazaribagh in Bihar as per the latest census ;

(b) the number of tourists who visited the said National Park in the last three years with the year-wise break up and the earnings due to visits ;

(c) the number of foreign tourists amongst the visitors in each year ;

(d) whether both the wild life and foreign tourists are on the decrease and the forest of the National Park is being destroyed recklessly ; and

(e) whether Government have made any study on the decay of this National Park; if so, the facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (e) Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Construction of Working Groups in States for Tribals Development

4203. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the States and Union Territories which have so far constituted the study groups to go into the question of customary laws of the tribals and their codification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : No separate study group was constituted to go into the question of customary laws of the tribals and their codification. As per information available the work is undertaken by specialised agencies in different States/Union Territories as per details given in statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Agency
1.	Assam	The Law Research Institute, Eastern Region, Gauhati, High Court.
2.	Bihar	The Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi.
3.	Gujarat	The Tribal Research & Training Institute, Ahmedabad.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	The Tribal Development Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
5.	Kerala	Kerala Institute for Research Training & Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Kozhikode.
6.	Rajasthan	M.L.V. Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur.
7.	Sikkim	The Law Commission, Sikkim, Gangtok.
8.	Tamil Nadu	The Department of Anthropology, University of Madras, Madras.
9.	Tripura	The Law Research Institute, Eastern Region, Gauhati High Court.
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	The Law Research Institute, Eastern Region, Gauhati High Court.
11.	—	Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Composition of Tribal Advisory Councils in States

4204. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the composition, powers and functions of the Tribal Advisory Councils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : The Composition of Tribes Advisory Councils is given in Statement attached. As enjoined in para 4(2) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Tribes Advisory Councils advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor.

Statement

Name of State/UT	Composition of Tribes Advisory Council					
	Chairman	No. of Tribal MLAs	No. of other Tribal representatives.	No. of officials	Others (No.)	Total (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	Minister-in-Charges of Tribal Welfare	15	1	3	—	20
2. Bihar	Chief Minister Chairman & Minister Tribal Welfare Vice-Chairman	15	—	3	—	20
3. Gujarat	Minister-in-Charge of Tribal Welfare	16 (excluding Chairman who is also Tribal MLA)	2	1	—	20
4. Himachal Pradesh	Chief Minister	3	13	3	—	20
5. Madhya Pradesh	Chief Minister	16	2 (one M.P.)	—	1	20
6. Maharashtra	Chief Minister	15	2	2	—	20
7. Orissa	Chief Minister	15	3	—	1	20
8. Rajasthan	Minister Tribal Area Dev. Deptt. ——— Vice-Chairman	11	1 (M.P.)	3	3	20
	Dy. Minister for Tribal Area Development Deptt.					
9. Tamil Nadu	Minister, Adi.-Dravidar Welfare	3	13	2	1	20
10. West Bengal	Minister-in-charge, Schedule Caste & Tribal Welfare Department.	15	—	—	4 (1 M.P.)	20

Commissioning of New T.V. Plant of Bharat Electronics Limited

4205. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new T.V. tube plant of Bharat Electronics Limited is ready for commissioning ;

(b) if so, the nature of T.V. tubes likely to be manufactured in the new plant annually ; and

(c) steps taken to manufacture colour T.V. tubes in the country and the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) BEL has expanded its capacity at Bangalore for the manufacture of Black and White TV Picture Tubes from 200,000 n › i year by an additional 100,000 numbers. This new 100,000 tube plant was commiss oned in May, 1984 and is now in production. BEL also holds a Letter of Intent for a new plant to be set up in Taloja, Maharashtra with a capacity of 500,000 B & W Picture Tubes per annum Both the plants at Bangalore and Taloja are for manufacture of Block and White Television Picture Tubes. The plant at Taloja will mainly cater to the demand for Picture Tubes of 51 cm screen size while the plant at Bangalore has the flexibility to manufacture tubes of other sizes also.

(c) Letters of Intent have been issued for manufacture of colour TV picture tubes to the following three units :—

1. M/s. Punjab Display Devices Ltd. (PDDL).
2. M/s. UP Electronics Corporation (UPTRON).
3. M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation (APEDC).

M/s. PDDL have obtained the clearance of Govt. for the import of the requisite technology and capital goods, while the other two units are presently negotiating with prospective foreign collaborators.

Research on Adverse Effect of Man-Made Fibres

4206. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any well-defined programme of intensive research on the long-term dermatological effects on the use of latest inventions of man-made fibres like acrylic and others in the context of the varying climatology in India has been undertaken or entrusted to any Research Institute under the Department of Science and Technology ;

(b) if so, the findings of the various experiments and rescarches made ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and whether Government will consider the desirability of undertaking such research in view of the adverse effect arising from the continuous use of such fibres in certain inhospitable regions in the country from the climatological point of view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS, AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Such fibres have been used worldwide for a long time and no adverse effect have been reported in India. In

view of this it does not appear immediately necessary to initiate such research.

Manufacture of Industrial Valves

4207. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken for the indigenous manufacture of Industrial valves required by the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants ;

(b) the total quantity of Industrial valves purchased by these plants—indigenously and from abroad and proposed to be purchased ; and

(c) the names of the Indian and foreign manufacturers of the Industrial Valves on the approved list of these 2 Steel Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Major portion of requirement of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants of industrial valves is being met from indigenous manufacturers. To give adequate opportunity to these manufacturers, the requirements of valves are either advertised in leading newspapers or specific enquiries are issued to indigenous manufacturers. Assistance is also given to them to develop suitable valves for meeting the requirements of both the steel plants. Only a few special types of valves are imported which are beyond the manufacturing range of indigenous manufacturers.

(b) The information is given below :—

Name of Plant	1983-84			1984-85
	No. of valves procured			No. of valves Proposed to be procured
	Indigenous	Import	Total	
Bhilai	9183	15	9198	2400
Bokaro	4455	NIL	4455	1260
Total	13638	15	13653	3660

(c) Names of indigenous manufacturers on the approved list of these steel plants and the list of foreign manufacturers from whom industrial valves have been procured in the recent past are given below :—

Names of Indigenous Manufacturers of Industrial Valves

1. M/s. Heavy Engg. Corporation, Ranchi.
2. M/s. BHEL, Trichy.
3. M/s. Larsen & Toubro, Bombay.
4. M/s. Macneill & Magor.
5. M/s. Fouress Engineering, Bangalore.
6. M/s. Greaves Cotton, Bombay.
7. M/s. Indian Valves, Nasik.
8. M/s. Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Pune.
9. M/s. Heinlehmann (India), Calcutta.
10. M/s. Shiv Durga, Calcutta.
11. M/s. Flowseal Engineers, Ahmedabad.

12. M/s. G.M. Dulai & Sons, Calcutta.
13. M/s. Globe Engineering, Bombay.
14. M/s. Bermaco, New Delhi.
15. M/s. J.N. Marshall, Pune.
16. M/s. Crescent Valves, Bombay.
17. M/s. Econo Valves, Madras.
18. M/s. Process Specialist. Madras.
19. M/s. V.K.E. Valves, Bombay.
20. M/s. Hydair Engineering Works, Bombay.
21. M/s. Kalitara Engineering, Calcutta.
22. M/s. Levcon Valves, Calcutta.
23. M/s. A.V. Engineering, Agra.
24. M/s. Perry Valves, Bombay.
25. M/s. Upadhyay Valves, Calcutta.
26. M/s. Aminchand Pyare Lal.
27. M/s. Leader Engg. Works.
28. M/s Akay Industries.
29. M/s. Indian Oxygen.
30. M/s. Bombay Metal & Alloys.
31. M/s. Association Engg. Works.
32. M/s. Instruments Li ited.
33. M/s. Makali Engg. Works.
34. M/s. R. D. Verma & Co. Pvt., Ltd.
35. M/s Geeta Gron & Bron Works.
36. M/s. S.K. Avinash Industries.
37. M/s. A.K. Sons Mechanical Enterprises.
38. M/s. Jyoti Plastic Pvt., Ltd.
39. M/s. Fluid System.
40. M/s. Blanden Cole and Co. Pvt., Ltd.
41. M/s. Mehta Nanawati, Bombay.
42. M/s. Chemtrols, Calcutta.
43. M/s. Valves India, Calcutta.
44. M/s. K. Lall, Calcutta.
45. M/s. Steam & Mining, Calcutta.

List of Foreign Manufacturers of Industrial Valves :

1. M/s. Tyazhprome Export, USSR.
2. M/s. Techmashexport, USSR.
3. M/s. Machino Export, USSR.
4. M/s Zimmermanni and Jansen GMBH West Germany.
5. M/s. Kobeivalves, Japan.
6. M/s. Nittetsu Shoji Co., Ltd., Japan.

Marketing Strategy for the product of S. C. L., Chandigarh

4208. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state :

(a) whether the Semi-Conductor Complex Limited (SCL), Chandigarh has evolved its marketing strategy for its products if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether this Unit has so far conducted any independent survey or commissioned any agency for marketing its products if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) who are likely to be the 10 top buyers of the SCL's products; and

(d) the type of products; in which the SCL's chips will be incorporated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The principal products of the Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) are Large Scale/Very Large Scale Integrated (LSI/VLSI) semiconductor circuits and modules pased on such circuits made by SCL. These circuits from the basic building blocks of an increasing range of types of electronic systems, equipment and other end-products. As such, SCL has to market its products to systems/equipment manufacturers and not to end consumers/users. The LSI content in the electronic systems/equipment being made in the country today is rather low. However, it will rise steeply during the Seventh Plan when several major items of telecommunication, computer industrial process control equipment with substantial LSI content will be in regular volume production. Some of these LSIs are those covered by the product range of the foreign collaborator of SCL *viz* American Microsystems Inc. USA; others can be substituted by AMI circuits after some modifications; in still other cases, SCL would need to buy or generate internally the designs of the particular LSI circuits involved in the end equipment concerned and convert those designs into devices using the production process of their collaborator (AMI) ; at the same time, in some cases, particularly where the electronic equipment involved is being locally designed and developed,the equipment designer would need to modify his equipment design so as to make use of SCL-made LSIs. Where a major electronic equipment is to be made with foreign technology e. g. the E-10B Electronic Telephone Exchanges to be made by ITI in collaboration with CIT-Alcatel of France, or the EPABX or Electronic Telephones, Government have decided that the foreign collaborator would be required to sell to SCL the designs and where necessary the process know-how which would enable SCL to manufacture the proprietory LSIs of the collaborator, and sell these LSIs to our company (s) manufacturing the equipment concerned. These multiple mechanisms for building up effective demand for SCL-made LSIs are being operationalised through close collaborative work between the Department of Electronics, SCL and the equipment manufacturers. Simultaneously, SCL has also been promoting new applications of LSI circuits e. g. in Energy Meters, jointly with BHEL. To promote such uses further and expand the market for its products, SCL has also set up an Application Engineering Laboratory to develop applications of LSI curcuits to help customrs to make use of such devices Technical seminars and customer meets are also being conducted by SCL to promote linkages with customers and to create greater awareness among customers/users generally of the tremendous potential for LSI/VLSI semiconductors in our electronics industry As of now, SCL is undertaking its marketing effort from its Head Office in SAS Nagar Mohalli, Punjab, and its Regional Sales Office in New Delhi However, it is proposed to open similar sales offiecs in other places also in the near future.

(c) & (d) The important product categories incorporating the MOS/LSI/VLSI semiconductor circuits manufactured/to be manufactured by SCL and the principal manufacturers of those products ; are :

(i) Telecommunication equipment like Electronic Telephones, Electronic PABX, local and trunk Electronic Switching Systems for the P & T netwrok, PCM digital multiplex equipment and Data Modemes (Manufacturers: ITI, State Electronics Corporations) ;

(ii) Medium size computers, minicomputers, microcomputers and other electronic data processing equipment (Manufacturers ; ECIL, State Electronics Corporations like KELTRON and UPTRON, and private sector computer manufacturers) ;

(iii) Industrial Control and Instrumentation for process plants (Manufac-

turers : ECIL, BHEL, Instrumentation Limited and KELTRON Controls Limited in the public sector and private sector manufacturers of such products) ;

(iv) Medical Electronic Equipment manufacturers ;

(v) Agri-Electronic Equipment manufacturers ;

(vi) Consumer Electronic product manufacturers e g. of Digital Colour TV Receivers ;

(vii) Time keeping products like Analogue and Digital Electronic watches and Clocks (Manufacturers : HMT, State Electronics Corporations and a number of manufacturers in the large scale and small scale private sector) ;

(viii) Manufacturers of Specialised Instruments/ Equipment for Scientific Research Laboratories ;

(ix) Manufacturers of some types of Domestic Appliances ; and

(x) Machine Tool Control Equipment (manufacturers : HMT and the companies in the private sector making Computerised Numerical Control/Numerical Control machine tools).

Licences for L.S.I. Chips

4209. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the particulars of letters of Intent Industrial Licences and foreign collaboration sanctioned for products incorporating large Scale Integration (ISI) chips issued so far ; and

(b) the particulars of such application pending at presents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Large Scale Integrated (ESI) semiconductor circuits are used in a wide variety of electronic equipment from computers, Industrial Electronics and Control and Iustrumentation to Tele-communication Twitching and transmission systems and Defence Electronic equipment to consumer electronic products As such, it is not possible to give the details as asked for in the question.

Approval of Power Transmission Schemes for Tamil Nadu

4210. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power transmission schemes approved by the Planning Commission for 1983-84 in different States ;

(b) the names of power transmission schemes approved for Tamil Nadu for 1983-84 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Planning Commission approved six power transmission schemes during 1983.84.

(b) and (c) No power transmission scheme for Tamil Nadu was referred to the commission for approval during 1983-84.

जम्मू और काश्मीर के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

4211. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता सेनानानियों द्वारा आवेदन भेजे जाने की तारीख 1982 में समाप्त हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जम्मू और काश्मीर के तथाकथित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बहुत से आवेदन पत्र उन्हें उसके बाद भेजे गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उपर्युक्त आवेदनों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन मंजूर की गई हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ) अंतिम तारीख के बाद जम्मू व कश्मीर से लगभग 3800 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ङ) अब तक विलम्ब के 4 मामलों में पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है ।

छटनी हुए जन गणना-कर्मचारियों की पुनः नियुक्ति

4212. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय देश भर में जनगणना कार्य पूरा करने के लिए उत्तर-दायी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जनगणना कार्य पूरा होने के बाद उनके मंत्रालय ने, विभिन्न राज्यों में इस कार्य में लगे बिहार के 3 हजार कर्मचारियों सहित कुल 36 हजार कर्मचारियों की छटनी कर दी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कर्म-चारियों को सरकारी सेवाओं में प्राथमिकता देने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो जनगणना विभाग के राज्य-वार कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक फिर से नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ङ) शेष व्यक्तियों को फिर से नियुक्त करने के संबंध में सरकार का क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) तथा (ङ) ऐसे छंटनी किए गए जनगणना कर्मचारी जो रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भर्ती किए गए थे और जिन्होंने अपनी छंटनी होने से पहले 6 महीने की सेवा पूरी कर ली थी, को रोजगार कार्या-लयों के समीक्षण रोस्टरों में उच्च अग्रता दी जाती है । उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार में ग्रुप "ग" में सीधी भर्ती के प्रयोजन के लिये उनकी छंटनी किए जाने से पहले की गई सेवा को समयावधि के अतिरिक्त 3 वर्ष की आयु सीमा में छूट दी गई है । इसके अति-रिक्त वे दिसम्बर, 1985 के अन्त तक ग्रुप "ग" पदों में भर्ती के लिये कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बैठने के भी पात्र हैं बशर्ते वे उस समय जब वे जनगणना संगठन में भर्ती किए गए अपनी आयु, शैक्षिक अर्हताओं, अनुभव आदि के आधार पर इन परीक्षाओं में बैठने के पात्र थे ।

(घ) विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों में पदों पर भर्ती सारे देश में अलग-2 समय पर भिन्न-2 स्रोतो और माध्यमों द्वारा भिन्न-2 स्तरों पर अनेक नियोक्ता प्राधि-

कारियों द्वारा की जाती है और ऐसी कोई केन्द्रीकृत एजेंसी नहीं है जिससे यह सूचना उपलब्ध हो सके ।

Power Requirement of Nuclear Power Station

4213. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether speedy steps are being taken to meet power requirement of the country from nuclear power stations ;

(b) whether any scheme in this regard has been prepared, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) steps being taken to implements it and by when it is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A perspective plan to increase the installed capacity of nuclear power to 10,000 MWe by the year 2000 AD is presently under consideration of the Government.

विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र का पूरा होना

4214. श्री ए० आर० मल्लु : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र को पूरा करने के लिए कुल कितने परिव्यय की आवश्यकता है और इस संयंत्र के प्रथम और द्वितीय चरणों को पूरा करने के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) प्रथम चरण के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और इस परियोजना पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ;

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के निर्माण-कार्य की प्रगति निर्धारित समय-क्रम के अनुसार हो रही है और क्या इस पर जितनी धनराशि अब तक खर्च किये जाने की आवश्यकता थी उतनी खर्च की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) वर्ष 1981 की चौथी तिमाही के मूल्यों के आधार पर विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात कारखाने का स्वीकृत लागत अनुमान 3297·28 करोड़ रु० है । मूल्यों में वृद्धि तथा अतिरिक्त मदों की खरीद के आधार पर परियोजना के संशोधित लागत अनुमानों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) परियोजना के प्रथम-चरण के वर्ष 1987-88 में पूरा होने की संभावना है । 31-7-1984 तक इस परियोजना पर 1143·4 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो चुके हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) यद्यपि कुछ क्षेत्रों में काम पिछड़ गया है तथापि समग्र रूप से परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य सामान्यतः सन्तोषजनक ढंग से चल रहा है । धन-राशि आवश्यकतानुसार खर्च की गई है ।

Launching of R. S. I. C. Programme in Orissa

4215. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme relating to Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres, initiated in the Fifth Five Year Plan, has not fulfilled the needs of the scientific community by providing sophisticated instrument facilities needed for pursuing reasearch in Orissa ;

(b) whether with the comming up of NALCO in the near future, Government will consider the desirability of launching RSIC Programme in that State also ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The programme of Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres (RSICs) envisages the establishment of Centres which provide facilities of sophisticated instruments on a regional basis. There is an RSIC centre at the Bose Institute, Calcutta and a Liquid Helium Facility at the Indian Association for Cultivation of Sciences (IACS), Calcutta. These facilities cater to the needs of the scientists of the States in the Eastern Region including that of Orissa.

(b) and (c) The question of setting up of additional RSIC centres will be considered during the VII Five Year Plan which has not yet been finalized.

Welfare Scheme for Tribal Woman During Seventh Plan

4216 SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the special schemes for amelioration and beneficiary oriented programmes for the scheduled tribes women likely to be taken up during the Seventh Plan and whether any blue print has been drawn up or is under preparation in this behalf ; if so, its broad outlines; and

(b) the mechanism being devised to quantify the benefits of the Central and State Plans for the upliftment of the SC/ ST women which are actually delivered to the target groups and families of tribal dominated areas like the ones in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The Paper on Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) has been laid on the Table of the House. This outlines the strategy for development of scheduled tribes. Further, it indicates that special schemes for tribal women will be taken up The Seventh Five Year Plan is still to be prepared and details are yet to be worked out.

Water Pollution Control Laws

4217. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the existing water pollution control laws which are inadequate to tackle the alarming increase of industrial effluents causing pollution sources of the country; and

(b) if not, whether Government contemplate to amend the relevant provisions of the Act to bring to book the recalcitrant industrial units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) According to the existing statutory provisions in the Water Pollution Control Act, 1974, it is possible to prosecute the recalcitrant industrial units. However, a Committee was constituted by the Central Board to suggest amendments to the Act so as to strengthen the Laws further. The committee has submitted its recommendations only recently.

Launching of 'Aditya' Project at Ahmedabad

4218. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a project 'Aditya', the Plasma Physics Programme at Ahmedabad to develop power from controlled fusion; and

(b) if so, the salient features, progress and estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :(a) and (b)'Aditya' is an experimental device which is being fabricated to study the stability, confinement and transport of high temperature plasma and carry out basic experiments in these fields. The generation of power through controlled fusion is not among the objectives of this project, which is supported by the Government. The conceptual and engineering designs of the project have been completed. Its various sub-systems are in the process of being fabricated. The cost of the project, including the cost of the laboratories, equipment facilities and expenditure on Scientific and other staff is estimated to be around Rs 9 crores. The project is expected to be operational in 1986.

Sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension

4219. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
PROF P. J. KURIAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims pending with Government for sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension as on Ist July, 1984, State-wise; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed by Government by which all the cases would be decided and the entire work in this regard completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) It is difficult to fix any time limit for disposal of all the cases as the Government have to depend upon the State Governments/Union territories for verification of their claims of suffering.

Statement

Pending Claims of Freedom Fighters (State-Wise)

	State		Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	3464
2.	Assam	...	8447
3.	Bihar	...	30979
4.	Gujarat	...	152
5.	Haryana	...	330
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	36
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	1058
8.	Kerala	...	12633
9.	Karnataka	...	4773
10.	Meghalaya	...	2

	State		Number
11.	Manipur	...	35
12.	Madhya Pradesh	...	67
13.	Maharashtra	...	10598
14.	Nagaland	...	10
15.	Orissa	...	4947
16.	Punjab	...	1652
17.	Rajasthan	...	89
18.	Tamil Nadu	...	202
19.	Tripura	...	369
20.	Uttar Pradesh	...	2693
21.	West Bengal	...	402058
22.	Sikkim	...	—
	Union Territories		
23.	A & N	...	
24.	Arunachal Pradash	...	4
25.	Chandigarh	...	19
26.	Delhi	...	7
27.	Goa	...	744
28.	Mizoram	...	—
29.	Pondicherry	...	433

Census Figures of Delhi Population

4220. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total census figures of population of Delhi according to the last available census; and

(b) the details regarding mother tongues of Delhi population according to the latest available information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The population of the Union Territory of Delhi, according to 1981 census is 6,220,406.

(b) The required information according to 1981 census is not available since processing of the schedules has not been completed. However, language/mother tongue data, based on 1971 census, are available in the published volume, "Census of India 1971, India, Series-I, Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables".

Naxalites Prisoners in Jails

4221. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many naxalite prisoners are there in the various jails of India ;

(b) whether they are being treated as political prisoners or ordinary prisoners;

(c) the period for which they had been in jails;

(d) how many of them are life-convicts;

(e) whether many of them are not getting any benefit either of the political prisoners or ordinary prisoners; and

(f) whhther Government prepose to issue directions to treat them as political prisoners ? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (f) : Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Special Programme for Ecological Balance

4222. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to maintain Ecological balance ;

(b) whether during the Seventh Plan period Government are proposing a special programme for it; if so, details thereof ; and

(c) how Government propose to maintain the Ecological Balance in the silent valley area and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Enforcement of legislation and incentives for pollution control and conservation of natural resources ; afforestation and soil conservation programmes; environmental impact assessment and monitoring of development projects; integrated eco-development programmes for reclamation of degraded areas; compaigns for promoting environmental awareness at various levels and creation of Departments of Environment at the centre and in various States are among the steps taken for protetion of ecological balance.

(b) Formulation of a National Conservation Strategy, establishment of a grid of protected areas as Biosphare Reserves, catalytic-support towards setting up State level structure for environmental management; demonstration projects for eco-development in selected areas, augmentation of research and manpower training, massive campaigns for environmental awareness and strengthening of infrastructural facilities for pollution monitoring and control including setting up of a National Environmental Monitoring Organisation and a statutory authority for control of hazardous substances are among the special progrnmmes proposed for the Seventh Plan period.

(c) The Silent valley area has already been declared as a National Park. It is proposed to be protected as a core area of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve to be set up in this region.

Neglect of Chakma Buddhist Ethnic Minority

4223. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFIARS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Amrita Bazar Patrika, dated 7th July, 1984 regarding total negleet of Chakma Buddhist ethnic minority located in the Union Territory of Mizoram ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Planning Commission provides specific outlays for each District Council viz. Pawi, Lakher and Chakma in Chhimtuipui District of Mizoram for devlopment of rural communication water supply, sanitation and forests. In the Annual Plan 1985-84 an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs was provid d for the purpose. Besides provition of Rs. 4.98 crores was made in Annual Plan 1983-84, through flow of funds from various development heads of the UT Administration's Annual Plan for the development of the above three Distt. Councils.

Foreigners Arrested/Killed during Army Action in Punjab

4224. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI :
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons of Pakistan or other countries arrested or killed during the recent army action in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : 38 arrested persons have been identified as foreigners so far. There is no information whether any foreigner was killed during the action.

Foreign Sadhus Buying Land

4225. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 3 July, 1984 captioned "Foreign Sadhus buying up land".

(b) whether Government are aware that a group of foreigners—American, German and Swiss—dressed as Sadhus are buying up land and massive property worth lakhs of rupees in Rishikesh in the name of an Indian Omkaranands who is serving a life senteuce for espionage, murder and other crimes in Switzerland ;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted about the activities of these foreigners ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved and the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d) There is information that some plots of land have been purchased in the name of Sri Durga Mandir—Omkarananda Ashram, Muni-ki-Reti, Rishikesh, whose affairs are being looked after by a Committee of five members, of whom four are Indians. Four foreign disciples (three Swiss and one German) of Swami Omkaranda, who is in Switzerland, have been permited to stay in India till 30th September, 1984. They have not came to any adverse notice.

Exemption to Certain Categories of Persons from Emigration Clearance

4226. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have recently authorised the Passport Issuing Authorities to exempt certain categories of

persons going abroad from the requirements of emigration clearance ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various categories of persons exempted from the requirement of emigration clearance as per order No. V. III/383/4/84 dated 30 6.84 are as under :-

(i) Persons going abroad in managerial capacity in hotels, restaurants, tea-houses or other places of public resort etc. possessing specialised degree in these fields.

(ii) All professional degree holders such as Doctors Accredited Journalists (who do not pay Income-Tax but are professional degree holders in Journalism) Engineers, Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants, Lecturers, Teachers, Scientists, Advocates etc.

(iii) All Gazetted Government Servants.

(iv) All income-tax assessees/payees in respect of their individual capacity.

(v) All postgraduate degree/diploma holders besides degree holders in that profession.

(vi) Seaman, who are in possession of CDC and all Engineering Sea Cadets trainees not holding CDC.

(vii) Passport holders possessing entry certificate for marriage or intend joining parents or in possession of employment visas.

(viii) Children up to the age of 21 years with ECNR to be restricted till they attain the age of 21.

(ix) Passport holders having permanent Immigration Visa for UK, USA, Canada and West European countries who have settled permanently.

(x) Spouses and dependent children of categories of persons listed (i) to (iv) above.

Apart from the above categories, all persons who have stayed abroad for more than 3 years either continuously or in broken periods, have also been given the classification of 'Emigration Check Not Required as they do not come under the definition of Emigrants. Non-resident Indians whose journey originates and terminates in a foreign country and are in possession of return tickets have also been placed in this category as they do not come under the purview of the Emigration Act, 1983. Official and Diplomatic Passport Holders are also placed in the exempted category

Setting up a Commando Force of Delhi Police

4227. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Commando Force of Delhi Police has been set up with special training and weapons ;

(b) whether this Force will be employed for security for VVIPs including the Central Ministers ;

(c) the approximate expenditure to be incurred on this force, both initial and recurring ; and

(d) whether the commandos will also be used to combat the increasing incidence of dacoities and terrorism in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Approval, has been conveyed for setting up a

Commando Force from within the existing strength of the Delhi Police. The Force shall have a strength of 150 personnel, and majority of them have already received trainning.

(b) The Commando Force is to be utilized for VIP security and for dealing with anti-terrorist activities, whenever necessary.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 80,000/-is likely to be incurred on the training and an expenditure of Rs. one lac per annum is to be incurred for payment of special allowance, admissible to the personnel of the Commando Force.

(d) The Commando Force will be utilised wherever necessary.

Armed Dacoities in 24-Parganas District of West Bengal

4228 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a growing number of armed dacoities is taking place in the border areas of 24-Parganas district of West Bengal due to frequent incursions of miscreants from Bangladesh ;

(b) whether the BSF has so far proved unequal to the task of apprehending such criminal elements ; and

(c) whether any further measures will be taken to tighten control over the border in this sector and do prevent dacoities and kidnappings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There were only two cases of dacoity during this year in the bordering areas of 24-Parganas and the involvement of Bangladesh criminals was suspected in one case.

(b) The BSF took prompt action in both the cases. BSF is fully alert and vigilant.

(c) During 1983, two additional bns. of BSF were raised and inducted on West-Bengal Bangladesh border. During 1984, three more BSF bns. were raised and inducted on this border. As a result of induction of five additional bns.and rationalisation of deployment, nine additional border out-posts have been opened in 24-Parganas.

Torture of a Scheduled Caste Youth in Daryaganj Police Station

4229. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen report in Hindustan Times of 5 July, 1984 regarding torture of a Scheduled Caste youth in Daryaganj (Delhi) police station on 23 June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Desh Raj, who had been taken to the Police Station Darya Ganj, for interrogation in a theft case, on the 28th June, 1984, has complained that he was beaten by ASI Sukhdev of the Police Station who also took a bribe of Rs. 550/- for his release.

(c) A vigilance enquiry has been ordered and further action will be taken on receipt of the enquiry report. Meanwhile, ASI Sukhdev has been transferred to the District Lines.

Evaluation of Tribal Development Programmes as Envisaged in Five Year Plans

4230. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of the evaluation of various tribal Development Programmes launched upon during the various Five Year Plans Government have evolved any mechanism to improve the appropriate administrative structure and personnel policies for tribal areas for effective implementation supervision, monitoring of the quality efficacy and utility of these programmes so that their benefits actually reach the weakest groups among the tribals ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view of the working of various tribal development programmes launched during earlier Five Year Plans and the recommendations made by the Committees and study Groups constituted by Government on administrative arrangements and personnel policies in tribal areas, appropriate measures are taken to make tribal area administration more effective. Presently the ITDP form of organisations headed by a Project Administrator is in vogue in most of the tribal tracts. In case of special projects for pockets of tribal concentration and for primitive tribes, special officers have been appointed. The MHA. and Planning Commission review tribal programmes every year. At the State level, Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister/Chief Secretary/ Development Commissioner have been constituted to regularly coordinate, review and monitor the tribal development programmes. At the Project level also, there are implementation committees headed by District Collectors which review and monitor the programmes. To make tribal area administration effective, adequate administrative and financial powers are delegated to the project staff. Incentives are granted t o employees working in tribal areas. The position of staff quarters is sought to be improved by making adequate financial provision for this purpose. The Seventh and Eighth Finance Commissions have recommended separate awards for upgradation of tibal administration. The several monitoring and review Committees mentioned above as also the monitoring cells set up at the State Government level ensure that the benefits reach the tribals including the weakest group amongst them.

Colloquium of Indo-Soviet Intellectuals

4231. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of the Colloquium of Indo-Soviet Intellectuals as reported in the National Herald. New Delhi of 17 June 1984.

(b) if so, the names of Indian members of this colloquium and their respective positions ;

(c) the members of the Friends of the Soviet Union, Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCUS), CPI and CPM organisation ; and

(d) whether the Indian members of the said colloquium have got due clearance from the Ministry for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A RAHIM) : (a) to (d) Government have seen the news item referred to. A seminar on international relations was held in Moscow in the second week of June 1984 in which scholars from India and the Soviet Union participated. The names and designations of the Indian participants are given below :

(1) Shri T.N. Kaul, former Foreign Secretary, Govt of India.

(2) Prof. M.N. Srinivas, Sr. Awardee, Homi Bhabha Fellowship.

(3) Prof. Rasheedudin Khan, Centre for Political Studies, JNU.

(4) Prof. Meenis Raza, Director, National Institute of Educations Plannig and Administration.

(5) Prof. Barun De, Director, Central for Studies in Social Sciences.

(6) Prof. C.N. Chakravarty, Prof. Dept. of Russian Languages, JNU.

(7) Shri K. Subrahmanyam, Director, Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis.

(8) Prof. V.P. Dutt, Professor, Department of Chinese and Japanese Studies, Delhi University.

(9) Shri A.K. Damodaran, Centre for Deplomatic Studies, School of international Studies, JNU.

(10) Prof. S. Gopal, Emeritus Professor, JNU.

(11) Prof. K.R. Singh, Member, Centre for West Asian Studies, School of International Studies, JNU.

(12) Shri Nikhil Chakravarty, Editor, Mainstream.

(13) Shri M. Narasimha, former Secretary; Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs; Govt. of India.

(14) Shri D.D. Narula, Member-Secretary, Indian Council for Social Sciences Research.

(15) Shri Ranjit Sinha, Member of the Staff of Indian Council for Social Sciences delegation.

The Seminar took place in the framework of the cooperation agreement between the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research and the corresponding Soviet institution. The organisations named, i.e. Friends of the Soviet Union Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, CPI and CPM were not represented. Clearances as required from the Government were obtained by the Indian participants.

Use of Stock Witness by Police

4232. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in Patriot of 7 July, 1984 Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate passed severe strictures on the Delhi Police in trying to implicate someone who had served them as a stock witness in a number of cases for more than five years ;

(b) whether the accused who was charged for illegally possessing a large knife, produced in the court 45 summons issued by various courts asking him to appear as prosecution witness in different cases ;

(c) if so, the full details and the action taken in the matter ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Most of the cases in which the accused had been summoned to appear as prosecution witness pertain to cases registered under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. The cases pertain to the period dating back to 1975 upto 1979.

The matter is being looked into.

Production of Phosphorus Luminescent Material for T.V. Picture Tubes

4233. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Economic Times dated 27 June, 1984 that a process for the production of phosphorus luminescent material used in black and white TV picture tubes has been developed by the Scientists at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The National Physical Laboratory (NPL) New Delhi has developed a process for production of phosphorus for Black & White TV picture tubes. The pilot plant has been set up at NPL with financial assistance from the National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC) and the capacity is 800 kg per annum. The material has been tried out at Teletube Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad and Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, and has been found to meet most of the important specifications. The process know-how has been passed on to the National Research & Development Corporation for commercial exploitation. Companies such as BEL Bangalore ; Teletube Electronics Ghaziabad; UR Electronics Ltd., Bangalore and Searloe Ltd., Calcutta have shown interest in acquiring the know-how for commercial production.

Involvement of Policemen in Criminal Activities in Delhi

4234. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late, involvement of policemen in criminal activities in Delhi has been on the increase ;

(b) whether Government have made any review of the situation ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The number of cases in which the police personnel were involved during the period 1981 to 1984 (upto 15-7-1984) are indicated below :—

Period	No. of cases in which police personnel are involved	No. of police personnel involved/ arrested.
1981	51	61
1982	71	72
1983	58	68
1984 (upto 15.7.1984)	52	59

(c) Whenever any police personnel is found involved in a criminal activity, action against h m is taken in accordance with the law. The Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police and the Anti-Corruption Branch of Delhi Administration also organise raids and surprise checks on police personnel to detect those involved in committing irregularities. The Supervisory Officers also maintain close watch on the activities of police personnel.

U.S. House Sub-Committee on Asia and Pacific Affairs to hold a hearing on Punjab Situation

4235. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether US House Sub-Committee on Asia and Pacific Affairs is going to hold a hearing at the Capital Hill early next month on the situation in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have lodged protest thereon ; and

(d) if so the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The US House Asian and Pacific Affairs Sub-Committee and the Human Rights and International Organisations Sub-Committee had planned to hold a joint hearing on the 7th August 1984 on the situation in Punjab. Our Ambassador in Washington took up the matter and protested to the US Government. The US Ambassador in New Delhi was also called by the Foreign Secretary on the 28th July, and told that any hearing in the US Congress on the Punjab situation would constitute unacceptable interference in our domestic affairs and would have an adverse effect on the good relations between the two countries. Government understand that the proposed hearing has been postponed.

Preparation of Securily Master Plan for Sri Lanka by MOSSAD

4236. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of Sri Lanka's proposed military purchases invitation to the Israeli inteligence agency, the dreaded MOSSAD to prepare a security master plan for the region as a whole, stationing of the SAS, the crack British unit to train its forces for combat ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government are aware that Sri Lanka has sought the services of security and intelligence experts from Britain and Israel.

(b) Government of India are opposed to the induction of these foreign security and intelligence personnel in Sri Lanka. This can only aggravate the ethnic problem in that neighbouring country. Government are of the view that the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka should and can be resolved only through a political dialogue.

Report of Sen Commitee

4237. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sen Committee set-up to review the working of Indian Missions abroad, submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of that committee and the action taken by Government thereupon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this long delay in submitting the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several recommendations have been made covering recruitment, training, staffing, promotion, inspection, use of office machines, language specialisations, publicity, property, entertainment, etc. These suggestions can be introduced only over a period of time.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Financial Assistance to M P. Government for Sanitary Toilets in District Headquarters

4238. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Union Government to extend the benefit of 50 per cent financial assistance to five towns of the State instead of three as at present so that all the district headquarters of the State are freed of dry privies in the next fifteen years by their conversion into sanitary toilets ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India within the limited allocation under Centrally sponsored Scheme for 'Implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act' assisted Madhya Pradesh Government for pilot programme for literation of scavangers by conversion of existing dry privies into water borne ones so far in six towns of Raipur, Bilaspur and Shajapur during 1982 83 and Durg, Santna & Jabalpur during 1983-84 on receipt of comprehensive proposals. The programme is at various stages of completion in the selected towns of Madhya Pradesh. Additional proposals, if any, can be considered on completion of the on going programme and availability of resources under the Scheme.

Meeting of Indo-Pak Joint Commission

4239. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN :
SHRI K. OBUL REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Pakistan dialogue suffered a setback due to Punjab developments and the recent hijacking of Indian Airlines plane which was directed to Lahore ;

(b) if so, whether Government had secured the postponement of the meeting of the foreign secretaries and the joint Commission ;

(c) if so, whether any final date for holding the talks has been fixed ;

(d) whether the attitude of Pakistan at present towards India, has not been helpful so far ; and

(e) whether no purpose of talks will be served even if continued later ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A A RAHIM) : (a) to (e) The meeting of the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan as well as that of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission has been postponed till after September 1984. Exact dates will be fixed through mutual consultations at an appropriate time.

The attitude of the Pakistan Government to the recent developments in Punjab and the hijacking incident as reflected in their statements was objectionable. The coverage of the developments by Pakistan official media was distorted and provocative.

Government, however, remain committed to the development of cordial and cooperative relations with Pakistan.

Opening of Passport Offices in each State

4240. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish passport office in the capitals of each State ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) At present there are 20 Passport Offices and 2 Passport Liaison Offices located in different regions of the country. These offices are serving the needs of the people adequately. There is no proposal presently for opening of Passport Office in each state capital.

Number of Indians who have Obtained Poreign Nationality

4241. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AEFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who migrated to foreign countries during the last there years ;

(b) the number out of them who have obtained foreign nationality ; and

(c) the names of such countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

आर० के० पुरम नई दिल्ली के सेक्टर 9 की सब्जी मार्किट में तह-बाजारी के माध्यम से भूमि का आबंटन

4242. श्री भीखाभाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली-22 में सेक्टर-9 की सब्जी मार्किट में "तह-बाजारी" के माध्यम से भूमि आबंटन की ओर समय-समय पर ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि यह तह-बाजारी कुछ कर्मचारियों की सांठ-गांठ से अवैध और अनियमित ढंग से शुरू की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत मृतकों के नाम की भूमि को भी अन्य व्यक्तियों को आबंटित कर दिया गया है तथा अनेक व्यक्तियों को "तह-बाजारी" की राशि जमा करा देने के बाद भी भूमि आबंटित नहीं की गई ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का कोई जांच कराने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Tiger Population

4243. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tiger population has gone down in the country during the last 5 years ;

(b) if so, how far it has gone down ;

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any plan to increase the population of Tigers in the country; if so, details thereof; and

(d) funds, if any, allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Project Tiger is an on going Centrally sponsored scheme covering 15 reserves in 11 States and 1 Union Territory. Its success lies in the fact that during the last ten years of its operation there has been a substantial increase in the population of tigers as well as other wild fauna in the areas covered by the project. In addition, the network of national parks and sanctuaries in the country has been strengthened considerably In recent years and this has also helped greatly in improving the status of tigers in the country. In future years, this network is to be enlarged and further strengthened, which is bound to improve the situation further.

(d) The total Central allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for Project Tiger is Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

Priority to Labour Intensive Techniques in Seventh Plan

4244. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour-intensive techniques will get priority in Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the proposals that are being considered in this regard; and

(c) the projects in which these techniques will be given priority ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) The Seventh Five Year Plan is still to be formulated. However, "The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90" has indicated that the basic priorities for the Seventh Plan should be food, work and productivity, which will require a strategy built, *inter-alia*, around the use of less capital-intensive and more labour-intensive techniques and shift in investment priorities towrads items or mass consumption. It has also been stated therein that programmes and policies have to be oriented to the objective of providing productive employment to everyone seeking it and in every sector, priority has to be given to activities which contribute most effectively to this purpose.

Castration as Penalty for Rapists

4245. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Additional District and Sessions Judge Delhi has suggested castration as the penalty for repist to deter others from commiting such crimes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATB IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to the offence of rape and the punishment therefor have only recently been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983. Neither the Law Commission of India which made recommendations for amending the rape law nor the Joint Committee of Parliament which scrutinised the Bill leading to the said Act, made any recommendation for adopting castration as a punishment for a rapist The Government have presently no proposal for amending the rape law any further.

Posting of Representatives of Labour Ministry in Various Indian Embassies to help the Emigrant to solve their Problems

4246. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in many of the Gulf and African countries representative of Labour Ministry is kept in the Embassies to deal with problems and exploitation faced by emigrants and to safeguard their interests;

(b) the efforts made and achievments of Labour Ministry's representative in Indian Embassy in Baghdad (Iraq) especially during the worker's strikes in companies like Som Datt Builders Pvt. Ltd. and Uttam Singh Duggal & Co. in 1982;

(c) whether there were any complaints lodged by emigrants with these Fmbassies;

(d) the number of concerning settled by these missions; and

(e) whether the performance of these representatives was not satisfactory and if so, the alternatives contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir. Diplomatic and Consular Officer of the Ministry of External Affairs deal with the problems faced by Indian emigrants and safeguard their interests to the extent possible.

(b) The Embassy in Baghdad successfully resolved disputes arising out of the worker's strike between Indian labour and management of the following companies :

1. M/s. Bhandari Builders
2. M/s. Som Datt Builders
3. M/s. Uttam Singh Duggal and Co.
4. M/s. Punjab Chemi-Plants.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Embassy of India, Kuwait

Year	*No. of Complaints settled*
1983	85
1984	20
Embassy of India, Baharain	
1982	627
1983	1084
Embassy of India, Muscat	
1981	70
1982	87
1983	45
Embassy of India, Sanaa	
1984	17
Embassy of India, Jeddah	
1981	70
1982	87
1983	45

Emaassy of India, Abu Dhabi

Some complaints were settled after contacting their employers. In certain cases where problems could not be sorted out with employers, the local Department

of Labour was approached for assistance. Where the local Labour Deptt. also failed, the workers were directed to file complaints with Civil/Shariah Courts.

'Embassy of India, Tripoli

Most complaints have been solved with the Embassy's intervention.

In the remaining Gulf and African countries, problems of emigrants, whenever reported to the Mission, have been taken up with the local authorities and most of them were settled satisfactorily.

(e) The performance of our Officers in our Missions abroad in dealing with labour problems has been satisfactory.

Import of Cooking Coal from Soviet Union

4247. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import four to five million tonnes of coking coal from the Soviet Union to meet the requirements of the domestic steel industry;

(b) if so, to what extent the import of Soviet coking coal will be sufficient to meet the demands;

(c) whether agreements with various other countries have been reached in this regard; and

(d) if so, the total amount of coking coal proposed to be imported during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) To meet the long term requirments of coking coal for steel plants, a proposal has been made to USSR to consider in principle the possibilities of export of coking coal to India against export of bauxite to USSR. The proposal is at a very preliminary stage and Soviet reaction is awaited. As such it is not possible at this stage to indicate any details of quantities and time by when we may import coking coal from USSR.

(c) and (d) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. imports coking coal by inviting international bids. No agreement has been entered into so far this year with any country for import of coking coal. For the year 1984-85, the shortfall between projected demand and estimated availability of prime coking coal for SAIL plants has been assessed at 0.663 million tonnes which quantity is likely to be imported.

Detenues Under N. S. A. in States

4248. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons detained under the National Security Act, so far, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Requisite information is furnished in the Statement attached.

Statement

Persons Detained Under the National Security Acts 1980

S. N.	State/U. T. Admn.	No. of persons detained from the Date of promulgation of NSO/NSA to 30th June, 1984.
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra ...	871
2.	Uttar Pradesh ...	857
3.	Madhya Pradesh ...	307
4.	Assam ...	287
5.	Gujarat ...	279
6.	Andhra Pradesh ...	249
7.	Punjab ...	237
8.	Manipur ...	221
9.	Bihar ...	195
10.	Delhi ...	134
11.	Rajasthan ...	61
12.	Tamil Nadu ...	52
13.	Orissa ...	46
14.	Karnataka ...	29
15.	Mizoram ...	17
16.	Chandigarh ...	8
17.	Meghalaya ...	4
18.	Haryana ...	3
19.	Himachal Pradesh ...	2
20.	Andaman and Nicobar ...	1
		Total : 4060

NOTE : The National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir. Information about the remaining States/U. T. Administrations is 'NIL'.

"Crocodile Research Centres in the Country

4249. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Crocodile Research Centres set up in the country :

(b) the location of each of those Crocodile Research Centres (State-wise) :

(c) whether Government have taken steps to undertake research on the nature and habitat of Crocodile in Orissa; and

(d) the steps taken for the proper preservation of Crocodiles in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached showing the centres set up under the Crocodile Breeding and Management Project for the rearing of Crocodiles in captivity as well as for data collection and research.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For affording protection to the different species of crocodiles, sanctuaries have been set up at Satkoshia Gorge and Bhitar Kanika.

At Jashipur, a centre has been set up for the breeding of mugger and captive breeding has also been taken up for all the three species of crocodiles found in the country at the Nandankanan Biological Park near Bhubaneshwar in Orissa.

Research work on crocodiles has been taken up at Satkoshia and Bhitar Kanika and captive bred crocodiles have been released at Bhitarhanika Kinnersani and the Simplipal Tiger Reserve.

Selected State officials have been trained in crocodile breeding and management. Central assistance has been made available for the crocodile rehabilitation programme in the State.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Location	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Gharial Research and Conservation Unit, Tikerpada	Satkoshia Gorge Sanctuary	Orissa
2.	Gharial Rehabilitation Centre	Katerniaghat Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Gharial Rehabilitation Centre	Kukrail, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Gharial Rehabilitation Centre	Deori, Morena	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Saltwater Crocodile Research and Conservation Unit, Dangmal	Bhitarkanika Sanctuary	Orissa
6.	Crocodile Rehabilitation Centre, Bhagabatpur	Sunderbans	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
7.	Crocodile Scheme, Sathanur	Sathanur	Tamil Nadu
8.	Crocodile Scheme, Hogenakal	Hogenakal	Tamil Nadu
9.	Crocodile Scheme, Sasan Gir	Gir National Park	Gujarat
10.	Crocodile Scheme, Ramtirth	Jashipur (Similpal Tiger (Reserve)	Orissa
11.	Crocodile Scheme, Bannerghatta	Bangalore	Karnataka
12.	Crocodile Scheme, Neyyar	Neyyar	Kerala
13.	Crocodile Scheme, Perambikulam	Perambikulam	Kerala
14.	Crocodile Scheme, Ranchi	Ranchi	Bihar
15.	Crocodile Breeding Project, Andhra Pradesh	Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Crocodile Captive Breeding Project	Nandankanan	Orissa
17.	Madras Crocodile Breeding Centre	Biological Park Madras.	Tamil Nadu

Legislation for Transfer of Immovable Properties of Non-Tribals from Tribal Areas

4250. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any legislation in States prohibiting a non-tribal which includes Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of the community in Tribals Agency Areas and tribal notified villages to transfer his immovable properties to other non-tribals ;

(b) if so, the names of the States having such legislation and their object;

(c) whether all non-tribals in tribal areas are shifted to other areas by providing suitable house-sites, land for cultivation and some cash compensation; and

(d) if not, how can they continue to live in these areas without having right their properties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons by Nalco

4251. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4809 on 24 August, 1983, regarding Rehabilitation of displaced persons by National Aluminium Company Ltd., and state :

(a) the total number of villages, families and persons displaced at Damanjodi and Angul ;

(b) the total private and Government lands acquired by the Government of Orissa and handed over to the NALCO at Damanjodi and Angul so far and the compensation paid per acre;

(c) funds provided to the Government of Orissa by the NALCO for rehabilitation and compensation for Damanjodi and Angul ; and

(d) total number of houses constructed at Damanjodi and Agul and the cost of the construction thereof per house at Damanjodi and Angul ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) 12 villages, and 192 out of 581 families consisting of 2292 persons have been displaplaced in Damanjodi Sector and 8 families consisting of 37 persons have been displaced in Angul so far.

(b) 4408 acres of private land and 521 acres of Government land in Damanjodi, and 2913 acres of private land and 18 acres of Government land in Angul have been handed over to NALCO by the State Government of Orissa The amounts of land compensation deposited so far are Rs 1 38 crores at Koraput and Rs. 5 crores at Dhenkanal.

(c) In Damanjodi, Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for rehabilitation of the displaced families, in addition to Rs. 2500 granted to each family as *ex-gratia* payment. Rs 1.38 crores has also been deposited with the Collector, Koraput, for payment of land compensation. In Angul Rs. 5 crores have been deposited for payment of land compensation with the Collector, Dhenkanal.

(d) Out of Rs. 5 lakhs provided in Damanjodi sector, 77 homes have been constructed. Out of which 46 homes were at a cost of Rs. 5000/- each and 31 at a cost of Rs. 8000/- each. The balance amount has been spent for digging tube wells for displaced persons. In addition, NALCO has constructed 50 transit sheds at a cost of Rs. 1.85 lakhs and 130 transit sheds are under construction at a cost of Rs. 4.15 lakhs. Other agencies have also constructed 100 transit sheds at site. No homes were required to be constructed in Angul sector.

Contract for different works of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi

4252. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the public and private parties who got the contract for different works of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi and the progress made so far ;

(b) whether the progress of the different works is according to schedule; if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the NALCO to expedite the progress;

(c) the contract awarded and the funds provided so far (work-wise); and

(d) whether the cost has increased due to delay in completion; and if so, the total increase in the cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K. P. SALVE) : (a) 103 public, private and foreign parties have been given contracts for different works of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi. The progress made in Alumina Plant upto 31st July, 1984 is as under :

Engineering	72.6%
Ordering	81.6%
Tendering	87.5%
Manufacturing & Delivery	35.2%
Construction	30.3%

(b) The progress is generally on schedule.

(c) and (d) Contracts have been given to the 103 parties for the Alumina Plant The original sanctioned cost of NALCO Project as a whole was Rs. 1242 crores at first quarter, 1980 price level, and it was then estimated that the cost would be about Rs. 1712 crores taking into account 5% per annum compounded cost escalation during the period of construction. The revised cost of the project is, however, under preparation.

प्रमाणु बिजली संयंत्र

4253. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :**
श्री के० टी० कोसल राम :
श्री हन्नान मोल्लाह :
श्री अशफाक हुसैन :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास 22 परमाणु संयंत्र स्थापित करने संबंधी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है और इन में पांच संयंत्रों को लगाने के लिए स्थान भी चुन लिये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन संयंत्रों पर 13,900 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास बिजली के मामले में बहुत पिछड़े राज्य, राजस्थान में एक ऐसा संयंत्र स्थापित करने संबंधी कोई योजना है ; और यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा के बारे में एक दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 12 यूनिट तो ऐसे होंगे जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 235 मेगावाट होगी और 10 यूनिट ऐसे होंगे जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 500 मेगावाट होगी। इस बारे में आखिरी फैसला कि इन यूनिटों को कहां-कहां लगाया जाए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए बनाई गई स्थल-चयन समिति की रिपोर्टें मिलने और उनपर सरकार द्वारा विचार कर लिया जाने के बाद ही लिया जा सकेगा।

(ख) परमाणु बिजली संबंधी कार्यक्रम पर और उससे संबंधित ईंधन की सप्लाई की सुविधाओं पर 15 वर्ष की अवधि में लगभग 13,900 करोड़ रुपए का पूंजीगत व्यय होगा।

(ग) तथा (घ) उत्तरी क्षेत्र के बारे में, जिसमें राजस्थान राज्य भी शामिल है, स्थल-चयन समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है।

छठी और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों को निर्धनता रेखा से ऊपर उठाना

4254. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से विचार-विमर्श करके छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को निर्धनता रेखा के ऊपर से उठाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त राज्य सरकार इस दिशा में कहां तक सफल हुई है ;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को निर्धनता रेखा के ऊपर उठाने के लिए सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य स्रोतों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने के पश्चात सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

संसद कक्ष में कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

4255. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के संसद कक्षों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों की तुलना में काफी देर तक कार्य करना पड़ता है लेकिन उन को स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों की तुलना में समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी कम की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में फिर से विचार करने और कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को एक समान समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी करने के आदेश जारी करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों को समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी स्टाफ कार नियमों द्वारा विनियमित की जाती है, जब कि संसद एकक में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों सहित सभी अन्य कार्यालय कर्मचारियों तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों को देय समयोपरि भत्ता अलग आदेशों से शासित होता है । स्टाफ कार ड्राईवरों के कार्य का स्वरूप तथा उनके कार्य के घंटे अन्य कार्यालय कर्मचारियों तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों से भिन्न होते हैं । अत: समयोपरि भत्ते के भुगतान के संबंध में कर्मचारियों के इन दो प्रवर्गों की तुलना करना उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Death Sentence

4256. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of death santences commuted by the President during the last three years; and the guidelines for commuting the death sentences;

(b) the number of death sentences, during the last three years, state-wise and years-wise, confirmed after the appeal rejected by the Supreme Court; and

(c) whether Government have received any comments from the public or expert lawyers regarding its abolition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The power of the President under article 72 of the Constitution to commute a sentence of death is absolute and unfettered and a decision is taken by the President on the merits of each prisoner's case. During the three year period ending with 14th August, 1984 the President was pleased to commute the death sentences of five condemned prisoners. A statement indicating the num-

ber of prisoners. Statewise and year-wise, who were executed or are awaiting execution after their mercy petitions were rejected by the President during the same period after rejection of their appeals by the Supreme Court is attached:

(c) No comments from the public or expert lawyers were received after the Supreme Court in Bachan Singh and others Vs. State of Punjab (AIR 1980 Supreme Court 898) had uphold the validity of the death penalty.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Number of Prisoners who were executed or the awaiting execution after rejection of their Mercy Petition during the year ending.		
1	2	3	4
	14.8.82	14.8.83	14.8.84
Bihar	...	2	...
Gujarat	...	1	...
Haryana	...	2	...
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	1
Karnataka	...	1	...
Madhya Pradesh	...	2	...
Maharashtra	1	6	1
Punjab	...	5	4
Rajasthan	...	1	...
Tamil Nadu	...	6	1
Uttar Pradesh	...	3	1
Delhi	2	2	...
Total	3	31	8

Reservation for SC/ST in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4257. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 998 on 9 May, 1984 regarding filling up of executive posts reserved for SC/ST in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and state ;

(a) existing promotion policy for non-executives employees ;

(b) number of non-executives (cadre-wise and post-wise) promoted since 1st

April, 1982 upto 30 June, 1984 by the management (year-wise) ;

(c) number of posts required to be reserved (cadre-wise and post-wise) as per 40 point roster and actually filled-up by non-executive scheduled castes/scheduled tribes employees ; and

(d) the particulars of non-executive scheduled tribes employees eligible for promotion but not promoted by management as per 40 point roster against reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The existing promotion policy for the non-executives of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is based on seniority and qualifying period of service. Detailed promotion policy based on practices prevalent in other steel plants has been formulated and is being finalised in consultation with the representatives of the employees.

(b) to (d) The information is given in the Annexure.

Statement

The Number of Non-Executives Promoted Since 1.4.82 to 30.6.84

Sl. No.	Post	Grade	Promoted to	Grade	No. of employees promoted	No. of posts required to be filled up as per 40 point roster		No. of eligible candidates available for promotion		No. of posts actually filled up by promotion	
						SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1.4.82 to 31.12.82										
1	Supervisor (Liaison)	Rs. 700-1300	Sr Public Relation Astt.	Rs. 810-1454	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Sr Assistant (Telex)	Rs. 600-1300	Hd. Asstt. (TLX)	Rs. 810-1454	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Sr. Astt. (S/T)	Rs. 700-1300	Personal Astt..	Rs. 810-1454	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	1.1.83 to 31.12.83										
1.	Personal Astt.	Rs. 810-1454	Personal Secy.	Rs. 850-1537	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assistant	Rs. 595-1065	Sr. Astt.	Rs. 700-1300	41	6	3	6	—	6	—
3.	Asstt. (S/T)	Rs. 595-1065	Sr. Asstt. (S/T)	Rs. 700-1300	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
4.	Surveyor (N-6)	Rs. 690-1152	Surveyor (N-7)	Rs. 750-1303	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Jr. D'Man (Civil)	Rs. 645-1023	Design Astt. (C)	Rs. 690-1152	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Tracer (Civil)	Rs. 610- 904	Design Astt. (C)	Rs. 645-1023	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Operator (Mobile Eqpt.)	Rs. 610- 904	Opr. (Mob. Eqpt.)	Rs. 645-1023	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Driver	Rs. 610- 904	Driver Gr. II	Rs. 645-1023	8	1	1	—	—	—	—
9.	Astt. (Reprography)	Rs. 585- 823	Astt. (Rpghy)	Rs. 610- 904	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Messenger	Rs. 550- 704	Messenger	Rs. 565- 761	5	1	1	1	—	1	—
11.	Khalasi	Rs. 550- 704	Khalasi Gr. II	Rs. 565- 761	21	3	2	2	—	2	—
	1.1 84 to 30.6 84										
1.	Sr. labour Welfare Inspector	Rs. 810-1454	Sr. Labour Welfare Inspector	Rs. 850-1537	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
2.	Astt Lab. Welfare Inspector	Rs. 7 0-1300	Labour Welfare Inspector	Rs. 810-1454	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assistant	Rs. 595-1065	Sr. Assistant	Rs. 700-1300	9	2	4	—	—	—	—
4.	Assistant (S/T)	Rs. 595-1065	Sr. Asstt. (Tlx.)	Rs. 700-1300	4	2	2	2	—	2	—
5.	Asstt. (Tlx. Opn)	Rs. 595-1065	Sr. Asstt. (Tlx.) Operation	Rs. 700-1300	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Receptionist-Cum-Tel, Opr.	Rs. 595- 065	Sr. Asstt. Tel.-Cum.-Reception	Rs. 700-1300	4	1	1	1	—	1	—
7.	Asstt. Storekeeper	Rs. 595-1065	Storekeeper	Rs. 700-1300	7	1	1	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Supervisor (Mech.)	Rs. 690-1152	Supervisor (M)	Rs. 750-1303	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Supervisor (Elect.)	Rs. 690-1152	Supervisor (E)	Rs. 750-1303	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Surveyor	Rs. 690-1152	Surveyor	Rs. 750-1303	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Design Asstt. (M)	Rs. 645-1023	Design Asstt.	Rs. 690-1152	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Design Asstt. (C)	Rs. 645-1023	Design Asstt.	Rs. 690-1152	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Tracer (M)	Rs. 610- 904	Design Asstt.	Rs. 645-1023	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Operator (Mobile Eqpt.)	Rs. 610- 904	Operator (M.E)	Rs. 645-1023	9	2	1	—	—	—	—
15.	Driver	Rs. 610- 904	Driver Gr. II	Rs. 654-1023	2	2	1	1	—	1	—
16.	Rigger	Rs. 585- 823	Rigger	Rs. 610- 904	2	1	—	1*	—	—	—
17.	Technician (Electrical)	Rs. 585- 823	Technician (Electrical)	Rs. 610- 904	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
18.	Carpenter	Rs. 585- 823	Carpenter	Rs. 610- 904	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
19.	Messenger	Rs. 550- 704	Messenger	Rs. 565- 761	4	1	1	1	—	1	—
20.	Khalasi	Rs. 550- 704	Khalasi Gr. II	Rs. 565- 761	7	2	2	2	—	2	—
21.	Sweeper	Rs. 550- 704	Sweeper	Rs. 565- 761	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Watchman	Rs. 550- 704	Watchman	Rs. 565- 761	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

Cancellation of Loading and Unloading Contract Between Sail Bokaro Steel Plant and Contractors

4258. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the loading and unloading contract between the SAIL, Bokaro Steel Plant and contractor has been cancelled ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the case regarding this contract is in arbitration; if so, since when ;

(c) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited have to pay rupees fifty thousand as interest per month ; and

(d) the steps Government are considering to take to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Two loading/unloading contracts have been cancelled/terminated in Bokaro Steel Plant, as given below :-

1. *Contract for loading, unloading, shifting and stacking of materials in Stores Department*

One contract for loading, unloading shifting and stacking of materials in stores Department has been terminated. The contract was awarded to M/s Rourkela Trading Construction & Co, Bokaro Steel City on 27.5.1980 for a period of 3 years. Due to failure of the contractor to perform satisfactorily, the contract was terminated as per terms of the agreement.

2. *Contract for unloading of Wagons of Hard Coke*

Contract for unloading of 750 wagons of Hard Coke which was awarded to Shri S. Mishra was cancelled on 11.6.1984, due to unsatisfactory performonce of the contractor as per the terms of the contract.

(b) In the case of contract awarded M/s. ,Rourkela Trading Construction & Co., reference to arbitration was made in terms of orders dated 15.2.1983 passed by Sub-Judge, Second Court, Dhanbad. In respect of the second contract no reference to Arbitration has been made.

(c) and (d) From the statement of claim furnished by M/s. Rourkela Trading Construction & Co., in respect of the first contract, it is observed that the firm has made a consolidated claim for interest @ 18% per annum amount to Rs. 9,68,524.05 in respect of various bills alleged to be pending with Bokaro Steel Plant from 3.12.1981 to 10.5.1983. Regarding the alleged loss by was of interest of Rs. 50,000/- per month, no break-up has been given in the claim. Since this matter is under Arbitration, the question of any loss does not arise at this stage. Efforts will be made to expedite arbitration.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी

4259. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दिए जाने से संबंधित तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के प्रस्ताव का रूसी शिष्टमंडल ने भी समर्थन किया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठाए हैं ; और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) समझा जाता है कि सोवियत संघ से आए प्रतिनिधि ने यह कहा कि उसे इस बात में कतई संदेह नहीं है कि हिन्दी को विश्व भाषा बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि उसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक अधिकृत भाषा का दर्जा मिल सके। सोवियत प्रतिनिधि ने यह भी कहा कि हिन्दी को विश्व भाषा बनाने का प्रश्न तभी हल हो सकता है जब इसे अपने क्षेत्र में उचित स्थान मिल जाए।

(ख) हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक अधिकृत भाषा बनाए जाने के लिए प्रक्रिया नियमावली 51 में संशोधन करने के लिए महासभा के प्रक्रिया नियम 163 के अधीन एक प्रस्ताव पेश करना होता है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन पर एक समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट दिए जाने के बाद प्रस्ताव को संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में बहुमत से अनुमोदित कराना होता है। हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक अधिकृत भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किए जाने की संभावना का पता लगाने के लिए समय-समय पर सदस्य देशों के साथ अनौपचारिक परामर्श किया गया है। अभी तक विचार-विनिमय का कोई उत्साह वर्धक परिणाम नहीं निकला है।

Self-Sufficiency in Production of Heavy Water

4260. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target progress has not been achieved in the production of heavy water in the existing heavy water plants in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) when the country is expected to be self-sufficient in the production of heavy water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In the initial stages, the production of heavy water had fallen short of the targets. However, of late, the performance of the plants in operation has been very satisfactory. The Kota plant which is under commissioning is keeping to schedule.

(b) Earlier the main reasons for short-fall of production were low deuterium content in the feed gas and interruptions in the availability of feed gas and power.

(c) The capacities of the existing and planned Heavy Water Plants are such as to ensure self-sufficiency with respect to heavy water for the entire nuclear power programme.

Revised Targets of Current Five Year Plan

4261. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI K.A. SWAMI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan targets in some of the major sectors have been cut down for the current Five Year Plan :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the revised targets are expected to be fulfilled by the end of the plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Reference is invited to the

Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan, which was laid on the Table of the House on 19th August 1983. Copies were also distributed to the Members. The House had also discussed this on the 12th, 13th and 14th December, 1983.

(c) Table 1 in part I of the Mid-term Apraisal document indicated the estimated performance in fiftyone principal commodities or services. Whereas by and large these estimates remain unchanged, in foodgrains the production is expected to be near the Sixth Plan projection of 154 million tonnes, while in respect of oilseeds the production is expected to exceed the Sixth Plan target of 110 lakh tonnes. The production of crude petroleum, at the expected production level of 29 6 million tonnes in 1984-85, will also exceed both the Sixth Plan target and the estimate made at the time of the mid-term appraisal. Production of saleable steel is, however, likely to be lower than that projected in the mid-term appraisal, and is now expected to be about 9 million tonnes. In electricity generaton, the achievement is expected to be around 164 biilion KWH against the Sixth Plan target of 190 billion KWH, and the mid-term appraisal projection of 171 billion KWH. Sugar production may also be marginally lower than the mid-term appraisal estimate.

Destruction of Files in U.K. Relating to Indian Freedom Fighters

4262. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Patriot' dated 14 April, 1984 wherein it has been stated that two secret files on Indian Freedom Fighters of great historic value in respect of Lala Hardayal, Govind Amin, M P.T. Acharya V.V.S. Iyer and Netaji. etc. ; have been destroyed in U.K. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have approached Goverment of U.K. for the procurement of remaining such historic files ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of U.K. thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen this news item.

(b) to (d) Our enquiries have not substantiated the patriot news report. In any case, Goverment of India have formally claimed most of the material in the India Office Library and Records. The matter has been under discussion with the British Government since long and because of alleged competing claims from some other countries, a solution remains elusive.

Foreign aid received by Schools run by Christian Missionaries

4263. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some aid has been received by way of food and medicines from foreign countries by schools, colleges, dispensaries, hospitals and other service centres run by the Christian missionaries in Bihar and Gujarat during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) the names of donor countries and institutions/organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Data for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is under compilation. The information will be avilable after the returns of these years have been compiled.

Change of Capital of Assam

4264. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to change the capital of Assam ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it would uproot the settlers ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The State Government of Assam have recently decided to shift the temporary Capital at Dispur to a permanent location at Chandrapur under the name of Pragjotishpur.

(b) and (c) The proposed location is about 25 Km. from Gauhati and the same distance from Dispur and is situated partly in Kamrup and partly in Nowgong District. The State Government have assured that patta holders will not be disturbed and efforts will be made not to disturb a few tribal encroachers at the new location. According to the State Government, all efforts will be made to get these settlers integrated into the new Capital of Assam.

Racial Violence in U.K.

4265. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether racial violence is still prevailing in U.K ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is still prevailing and action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There have been no race riots in the U.K. recently, but isolated cases of racial violence still occur.

(b) Government's position on the subject is well known and has been conveyed to the British Government several times in the past. Whenever cases affecting Indian citizens come to notice, they will continue to be taken up strongly with the British Authorities.

Survey of Metals, Minerals and Marine Living Resources of Oceans and Coasts

4266. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake a survey of metals, minerals and marine living resources of the ocean and coasts ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) *Metals and Mineral of the Ocean & the Coastal Water :*

Extensive surveys of the ocean and coastal water have been done for various types of minerals. The results have been encouraging. Mapping of minerals in the entire western continental shelf and one-third of the eastern continental shelf of India has been completed resulting in an understanding of placer deposits of ilmenite, rutile, zircon, phosphorite and monazite with varying proportions of magnetite and garnet.

An Indian built vessel GAVESHANI and a sophisticated oceanographic research vessel SAGAR KANYA have made ex-

tensive surveys in this regard. The surveys will continue.

As regards survey in the Central Indian Ocean, India has made considerable progress. Our country has been recognised as a pioneer investor and after detailed surveys in the Central Indian Ocean covering more than 3 million sq. km. area, two one sites, each of an area of 150,000 sq. km., have been identified. India has already filed an application with the preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority for the allotment of a pioneer area in the Indian Ocean.

Living Resources of the Oceans and Coastal Water :

GAVESHANI and SAGAR KANYA have been engated in extensive surveys of the marine resources in the exclusive economic zone. The department of Ocean Development will be acquiring in October 1984 a fisheries and Oceanographic research vessel SAGAR SAMPADA which will largely be used for survey of living resources in relation to the environmental characteristics of the Indian Ocean. One of the important feature of the ship is that, being ice-strengthened, it can operate up to latitute 60° south and can fish extensively for krill in the Antarctic waters.

Autonomous Board for Deep-Sea Mineral Development Programmes

4267. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an autonomous board for deep-sea mineral development programmes ; and

(b) if so, the activities and responsibilities in detail of the board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

इलेक्ट्रानिक्स रीजनल टेस्ट लेबोरेटरी, दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियो के लिए आरक्षण

4268. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगीं कि :

(क) इलेक्ट्रानिक्स रीजनल टेस्ट लेबोरेटरी दिल्ली में 470 रु०, 650 रु०, 700 रु०, 1100 रु० और 1500 रुपये से आरम्भ होने वाले वेतनमानों में स्वीकृत पदों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी हैं और उन पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उक्त वेतनमानों में प्रत्येक पद पर काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों की सख्या कितनी हैं और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्वीकृत पदों की अलग-अलग श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त श्रेणियों के पदों पर काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियो की संख्या नगण्य हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित श्रेणी-वार कोटा कब तक पूरा कर दिया जाएगा ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) मांगी

गई जानकारी से संबंधित एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए रिक्त स्थानों के लिए आरक्षण किया जाता है। आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानों को अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों द्वारा यथा संभव शीघ्र भरने के सभी प्रयास किये जाते हैं।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	वेतनमान तथा पदों की श्रेणी	मंजूर किए गए पदों की सं०	कर्मचारियों की कुल सं०	अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	टिप्पणी
I.	470 रु० से आरंभ होने वाले वेतनमान				
1.	वैज्ञानिक सहायक 'ए'	13	7	2	केवल अनुसूचित जाति/
2.	तकनीकी सहायक 'ए'	1	1	—	अनुसूचित जनजाति के
II.	650 रु० से आरंभ होने वाले वेतनमान				उम्मीदवारों के लिए
1.	अनुभाग अधिकारी (गैर-तकनीकी)	1	—	—	विशिष्ट रूप से कोई पद मंजूर नहीं किया जाता है। किंतु सरकार के
III.	700 रु० से आरंभ होने वाले वेतनमान				
1.	वैज्ञानिक 'सी'	10	4	—	आदेशों के अनुसार
IV.	1100 रु० से आरंभ होने वाले वेतनमान				रिक्त स्थानों का एक
1.	वैज्ञानिक 'डी'	5	5	—	निश्चित प्रतिशत ऐसे
2.	प्रशासन-व-लेखा अधि०	1	1	—	उम्मीदवारों के लिए
V.	1500 रु० से आरंभ होने वाले वेतनमान				आरक्षित किया जाता
1.	वैज्ञानिक 'ई'	3	2	—	है।

इलेक्ट्रानिक्स रीजनल टेस्ट लेबोरेटरी दिल्ली में कान्ट्रेक्ट के आधार पर नियुक्त अधिकारी

4269. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या इलेक्ट्रानिक्स रीजनल टेस्ट लेबोरेटरीज, दिल्ली में कार्यरत कुछ कर्मचारियों को कान्ट्रेक्ट के आधार पर दूसरे कार्यालयों से लाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की श्रेणी वार संख्या क्या है तथा उनके मूल

कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) कान्ट्रेक्ट के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए अनुसूचित जातियो/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। दिल्ली स्थित इलेक्ट्रानिकी क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला में अनुबंध के आधार पर नियुक्त वर्ग 'क' के चार अधिकारियों के मूल कार्यालय हैं : विक्रम सारा भाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो), त्रिवेन्द्रम, राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला, नई दिल्ली, दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय, नई दिल्ली तथा आकाशवाणी अन्य वर्गों में किसी भी अधिकारी को अनुबंध के आधार पर नियुक्त नही किया गया है।

(ग) इलेक्ट्रानिकी क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला, दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसी भी अधिकारी को अनुबंध के आधार पर नहीं नियुक्त किया गया है।

Grading of States for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

4270 SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have given some grading to the States in implementation of 20-Point Programmes ; and

(b) if so, the names of the first three States which have attained the position in gradation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of performance during 1983-84 Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh have attained the first three positions in gradation.

Report of U.N. Council for Namibia

4271 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the UN Council for Namibia, stating that besides build-up and improvement of its armed forces, South Africa is also developing its nuclear technology and installations to acquire nuclear weapons capability with considerable aid and collaboration of the U.S.A., U.K., Prance and other West European countries ;

(b) if so Government's information regarding the development of nuclear arms capability by South Africa ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and how far Government consider it as a threat to world peace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have noted press reports, assessments by individual experts and the UN published from time to time indicating that South Africa has developed all the ingredients necessary for the manufacture of nuclear weapons

(c) Government have always shared the international community's concern at South Africa's efforts to develop nuclear weapons and have made its views in this regard known in UN, NAM and other international fora.

Modernisation and Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

4272. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been making efforts to obtain foreign financial assistance for the modernization and expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their efforts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The proposal for the renovation and technological upgradation of the Durgapur Steel Plant is in an advanced stage of consideration and approval by the Government of India. The foreign exchange required for the purchase of such plant and services as need to be procured from overseas will be settled in consultation with the Ministry of Finance at the appropriate stages.

Sophisticated Air Borne System for Mineral Survey

4273. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will be PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sophisticated air-borne system for mineral survey developed as a priority item by the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) has been grounded; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC, ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey Regarding Crimes

4274. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied that generally there is increase of crimes in hotter days;

(b) whether it has also been noticed that 'unnatural deaths' in the past few days, suicides, murders and bride burnings over petty tiffs and these are less in coller days; and

(c) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) No study has been conducted in respect of increase of crimes in hotter days. There is no specific information or report with the Government to conclude that 'unnatural deaths' in the past few days, suicides, murders, bride burnings over petty tiffs are less in cooler days. No survey has been made in this regard.

Circulation of Anti-India Leaflets in Srinagar

4275. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Deccan Herald' 18 Jully, 1984 saying that Anti-India leaflets found circulating in Srinagar have called for 'revolt by 25,000 strong Kashmir Police against India';

(b) if so, whether Government of India have asked reports in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the text of these leaflets' and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :(a) to (c) Govt are aware of the news item. Its contents have been brought to the notice of the State Government.

Sanctuary for Sea Turtles in Orissa

4276. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have sent a proposal for establishment of the country's first sanctuary for sea Turtles at Bhitarkanika in Orissa where a large number of turtles come for nesting; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to establish this unique senctuary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Bhitarkanika is a notified sanctuary since 1975.

(b) Does not arise.

Assessment of Availablity of Manganese Nodule in Indian Ocean

4277. SARIMATI JAYANTY PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made to assess the availab.lity of manganese nodule in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the programme for its commercial exploitation;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to develop the technology through research and pilot plants; and

(d) if so, the what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATO 1IC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Department of Ocean Development has launched a programme on polymetallic nodules. India has been recognised as a Pioneer Investor and after detailed surveys and exploration of polymetallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean covering more than 3 million sq. km area, two mine sites, each of an area of 150,000 sq. km , have been identified. India has already filed an application with the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority for the allotment of a pioneer area in the Indian Ocean for mining Research & development work on mining of nodules, including the related work on the collection of environmental data, would be taken up after a mine site has been allocated to India by the Preparatory Commission. It has also been possible to extract the metals (copper, nickel and cobalt) from the polymetallic nodules on a laboratory scale and the process is being upgraded.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, further survey and assessment work will have to be done and the technologies for mining and processing will be established through pilot plant after examining all alternatives.

हिमालय के क्षेत्र के बारे में सलाहकार समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट का कार्यान्वयन

4278. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने हिमालय के क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 में एक सलाहकार समिति गठित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है । ;

(ग) यदि रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना तथा सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) समिति सलाहकारी प्रकार की है तथा इससे कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, समिति का स्वरूप सलाहकारी है और हिमालय क्षेत्र के विकास से संबंधित मुद्दों पर इसका मार्ग दर्शन सतत आधार पर लिया जाता है।

Development of Mineral Resources

4279. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any measures for the development of mineral resources;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the development of iron ore, Manganese, Bauxite and Coal Mines in Orissa during the Sixth Plan poriod;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce National mineral policy; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to expedite the implementation of such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The framing of a national Mineral Policy Resolution was discussed at the meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board in 1976 Such a Resolution would have to fit into the legal framework *viz.* the Mines and Minerel (Regulation and Development) Act. 1957. As comprehensive amendments to the Act are in advanced stages of finalisation, the mineral policy would emerge after the proposed amendments are finalised.

Filling up Post of Commissioner for SCs/STs.

4280. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Commissioner in the office of the Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is lying vacant;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether Government have received representation from Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association, Ambedkar Bhawan, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi for early appointment of the Commissioner to run the office effectively; and

(d) the reasons of delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The post of Special Officer, commonly known as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been lying vacant since 23rd November, 1981.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Necessary action has already been taken up to fill up the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes and the person selected for this post is expected to join shortly.

Delay in Assent to State Bills

4281. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Centre Blames States for pending of Bills' appearing in Deccan Herald dated 16 July, 1984 where-in Centre has blamed the States for the delay in securing the President's assent to the Bills passed by the States so far; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the factors responsible in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The factors responsible for the delay in securing the President's assent to the Bills passed by the State Legislatures are infirmities in the legislation which need changes to stand judicial scrutiny, delay in clarifying the issues raised by the Central Government and ironing out certain basic difference between the Central Government and the State Govts. which take time. Delays also occur when the State Govts. send the Bills for consideration of the President at the last minute thereby not giving enough time for the proper examination of the legislative proposals.

Arrest of Foreigners Found Spying in Campbell Bay, A & N Islands

4282. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreigner found spying were arrested alongwith their Boats in Campbell bay, A & N Islands during the third week of July, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate arrangements have been made to protect our coastline at Campbell Bay; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A yacht with four foreigners on board was apprehended off Gandhinagar, Campbell Bay, ou 10th Jully, 1984. A case has been registered against the foreigners by the Andaman and Nicobar authorities and the same is being processed.

Another foreign vessel with 13 foreign crew member was apprehended off Gandinagar, Campbell Bay, on 20th Jully. The foreigners were prosecuted convicted and sentenced by the Court. Action is under way now to release the vessel and the crew members.

There is no material to show that the foreigners on the two vessels mentioned above were engaged in spying. They appear to have entered Indian workers due to distress or adverse weather conditions.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Coast Guard Organisation and the Police force keep due vigilance.

Religious Place Misused for other Purposes

4283. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :
SHRI K.A. SWAMI :
SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :

iWll the Minister of HOME AEFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that several places of

religious activities belonging to different religions in the country are being misused for purposes other than religion ;

(b) whether religious places on the outskirts of the border of the country have been used as the hideouts of the smugglers and anti-social elements ;

(c) whether keeping in view the recent communal traubles in the country, Government have made any intensive search of such places ;

(d) if so, the details thereto ; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce any legislation to curb the misuse of places of worship by anti-social elements for hiding arms and ammunitions in such places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) In recent months, a number of Gurdwaras in Punjab were found to have been used for accumulation of large quantities of arms and ammunitions and for sheltering of anti-social and anti-national elements. In several religous places searches were organised.

(e) No final decision has been taken in this regard.

Debate on Approach Paper to Seventh Five Year Plan

4284. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a paper on approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to discuss this paper with economists, trade unionists and representatives of social and cultural organisations ; and

(c) whether the views expressed by persons mentioned in would be taken into consideration for the final Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In preparing the Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan, a wide and varying cross-section of opinion in the country was consulted. Those consulted included representative organisations of industry, commerce & trade, the Panel of Economists advising the Planning Commission, and academics, both individual and from institutions. Besides, the Members of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Planning were also consulted The Planning Commission also had the benefit of the advice tendered by Economic Advisory Council and the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. The document was also discussed by the Union Cabinet before being approved by the National Development Council on 12th and 13th July 1984. Thus, in the framing of the Approach document, the views expressed by all those above-mentioned were taken into consideration.

Functioning of Delhi Indraprastha Power Plant

4285. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1479 on 1 August, 1984 regarding controlling of pollution by Thermal Plants and state :

(a) whether the Delhi Indraprastha Power Plant is one of the plants where the E P. is not able to function as per prescribed control ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the pollution effectively ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No,

Sir. There are five generating units at Indraprastha Thermal Power Station. The electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) installed in Unit 1 and 5 are functioning satisfactorily. However, the efficiency of the ESPs provided in Unit No. 2, 3 and 4 are not working as per their designed efficiency.

(b) DESU has taken up the matter wi h the suppliers of the ESPs for increasing their efficiency. Central Electricity Authority has also requested M s. BHEL to submit proposal for modification and extension of ESPs system of Units 2, 3 and 4. Central Pollution Control Board has advised DESU to replace the old ESPs with the new ones.

Pollution by Industrial Projects

4286 SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government notification regarding Environmental clearance for highly polluting Industrial projects is in vogue in the State of Maharashtra, particularly in Bombay ;

(b) whether several highly polluting Industrial projects already established and in production have been given expost facto permission even after the decision to obtain permission from Government by such industries was taken in June, 1984 ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(d) whether such permission has been obtained by M/s. Escorts Ltd., for their Dry Dock projects (in Bombay) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) M/s. Escorts have been temporarily permitted to operate the floating Dock in its present location till November 1984.

Re-Examination of SGPC Act

4287. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the ineffective role played by the SGPC to contain the role and activity of the terrorists within the Golden Temple Comlex, Government have considered it desirable to re-examine the S.G.P.C. Act so as to make it more effective ; and

(b) if so, when a change in the Act will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Some suggestions have been received for amending the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925 under which the S. G. P. C. is functioning These would required to be considered

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate any time schedule.

Infiltration of Bangladeshis into West Bengal

4288. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a large number of border villages in West Bengal the population has doubled over the last three years ;

(b) whether according to news reports, a bulk of them are Bangladeshis who have come and settled there under fake reference, some through West Bengal border and others through Assam border ;

(c) whether Central Government would

take initiative to assess the situation; and

(d) whether any inquiry has already been made and if so, the findings thereof and if not, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The information as required is not available. Census is conducted only on decennial basis.

(b) to (d) Due action in accordance with the law is taken as and when illegal entrants are detected.

Minerals in Gujarat

4289. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of minerals found in Gujarat ; and

(b) the various measures taken by Government for over all management and development of mineral wealth available in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Major minerals found in Gujarat are as follows :

Minerals		Estimate Reserved (in million tonnes)
Bauxite	...	90.53
Bentonite	...	43.00
China clay	...	67.4
Copper ore	...	7.5
Dolomite	...	245.76
Fire clay	...	44.8
Flourspar	...	8.35
Gypsum	...	7.2
Lignite	...	165.00
Limestone	...	10,792.00
Lead-zinc ore	...	7.7
Manganese ore	...	2.89

(b) Geological Survey of India and State Directorate of Geology and Mining of Gujarat are already engaged in exploration of mineral wealth of Gujarat, by utilising photogeology, geochemical and geophysical techniques.

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC), a State Public Sector Undertaking, has been given leases for the development of important minerals such as Fluorspar, Lignite, Bauxite and Copper-lead-zinc deposits besides exploitation of other minerals such as Limestone, Bauxite, Fire clay etc. is done by Private sector.

Inclusion of Rathawa Koli Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes

4290. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rathawa Community which resides mainly in the Adivasi area of Baroda District in Gujarat is a Scheduled Tribe but some persons in Rathawa community who write Rathawakoli or Koli as their surnames do not get the benefits of Scheduled Tribes which are available to Rathawas ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to include Rathawakoli and Koli in the list of Scheduled Tribes as these are the sub-castes of the same community "Rathawa' for the benefit of poor adivasis which are not availing the facilities being provided to other tribals ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard and by when these sub-castes will be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :(a) According to Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 amended from time to time only Rathawa Community has been specified as Scheduled Tribes Rathawakoli or Koli Community has not been specified as Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat. In view of this only persons belonging to Rathawa Community are entitled to get benefits as Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c) The proposal to include Rathawakoli and Koli in the list of Scheduled Tribes alongwith other such proposals recommendations, suggestions and representation are being duly considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का जलाया जाना

4291. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज जलाने की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं तथा उनके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और चलान किया गया, उसमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया तथा कितने व्यक्ति अभी तक न्यायिक-हिरासत में हैं और उनके विरुद्ध की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को जलाने के मामले में अब तक कोई व्यक्ति दंडित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके ब्यौरे क्या हैं तथा उन्हें कितनी अवधि की सजा दी गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे ।

राजस्थान में पशु विहार योजना

4292. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में अरावली पहाड़ियों के कुम्भलगढ़ क्षेत्र में और देभूरी के कुछ क्षेत्रों में पशु विहार योजना शुरू की गई है ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में वन्य प्राणियों का संरक्षण किया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और केन्द्र सरकार तथा राजस्थान सरकार ने इस योजना पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि पृथक-पृथक खर्च की है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हो रही है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कुम्भलगढ़ अभ्यारण्य के रूप में 1971 में अधिसूचित किया गया था। 1982-83 से अभ्यारण्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता नीचे के ब्यौरे के अनुसार दी गई :

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय अंश	राज्य अंश
1982-83	1,22,500·00 रु०	1,25,798·48 रु०
1983-84	2,27,500.00 रु०	2,28,109·99 रु०

(ग) हाल के वर्षों में अभयारण्य के अन्दर प्राकृतिक आवासों के स्तर में तथा वन्य प्राणियों के स्तर में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है।

Setting up of Small Nuclear Power Stations in the country

4293. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is the only country designed in setting up of small nuclear power stations in the capacity range of 235 Megawatt ;

(b) number of such nuclear power stations proposed to be set up all over the country in next two decades ;

(c) the amount planned to be spent in setting up of proposed power station; and

(d) whether by the year 2000 A. D., India will be able to go in for self sufficiency in nuclear power generation programme to solve the energy needs of the country's growing population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL) : (a) India is the only developing country which has acquired indigenous capability of setting up nuclear power stattions and is currently building a series of 235 MWe size plants.

(b) and (c) A nuclear power programme for setting up 12 units of 235 MWe and 10 units of 500 MWe size by 2000 AD is under consideration of Government. It would involve a capital outlay of Rs. 13,900 crores over a period of 15 years.

(d) India has become self-sufficient with regard to design, construction and

operation of pressurised heavy water reactors and associated facilities for nuclear power generation. Contribution of nuclear energy is expected to increase to about 10% of the total power generated by 2000 AD.

Secret Meet of Western Nations in Luxembourg

4294. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Wi l the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether twelve Western Nations met secretly in Luxembourg last week to discuss ways of keeping away new nations from building nuclear weapons; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The position of the Government is well-known India is totally opposed to all nuclear weapons. Government's policy is to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

India cannot support any discriminatory or restrictive policies and practices which are adopted by some nations or groups of nations and which go against the rights and aspirations of developing countries to determine their peaceful nuclear programmes in accordance with their national priorities, needs and interests

Issue of Guidelines Regarding Communal Clashes

4295. SHRI K RAMAMURTHY : Wile the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recent guidelines issued for not only cantaining communal clashes in the country but also pre-empting such clashes besides punishing the instigators and participants in such clashes irrespective of community affilitions; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the recommendations that have been made so far the Minorities Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) Besides comprehensive guidelines earlier issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for arresting the outbreak of communal violence and maintaining communal peace, their attention was also drawn to the specific steps suggested by the Prime Minister in this connection in May last year A list of points suggested by the Prime Minister to combat the growth of communalism and to prevent and deal promptly and firmly with communal tension is given in the statement attached.

(b) The Action Taken Memoranda on the recommendations of the Commission concerning the Central Government, are regularly being laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

I. COMMUNAL RIOTS :

The State Governments are being advised that in the areas which have been identified as communally sensitive and riots prone, District and Police Officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record mnst be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of DM and SP Their performances in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

2. Good work done in this regard by District and Police officials should be rewarded.

3. Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tensions or take part in violence.

4. Special courts or courts specifically earmarked to try commual offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

5. Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

6. Radio and TV must also help in restoring confidence, communal harmony and peace in such affected areas.

7. It is unfortunate that certain sections of the Press sometimes indulge in tendentious reporting and publication of objectionable and inflamatory material which may incite communal tension. I hope that editors, printers, publishers and other concerned will co-operated in finding a way to avoid publication of such material.

II. RECRUITMENT TO STATE AND CENTRAL SERVICES :

8. Ih the recruitment of Police personnel, State Governments should be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of Selection Commitees should be representative.

9. The Central Government should take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central Police Forces.

10. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, Nationalised Banks and public sector enterprises. In these cases also the concerned departments should ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.

11. In many areas recruitment is done through competitive examinations. Often minority groups have been handicapped in taking advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in such examinations. To help them to overcome these handicaps, steps should be taken to encourage the starting of coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons to compete successfully in these examinations.

12. The acquisition of technical skills by those minorities who are today lagging behind would also help in national development. Arrangements should be made to set up ITIs and Polytechnics by Government or private agencies in predominently minority areas to encourage admission in such institutions of adequate number of persons belonging to these communities.

III. OTHER MEASURES :

13 In various development programmes, including the 20 Point Programme, care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adequate measures the benefits flowing therefrom. In the various committees which are set up to oversee the implementation of such programmes, members of those communities should be actively involved.

14. Apart from the general issues to which I have referred there are various local problems which develop into needless irritants to minorities. For instance encroachment of Wakf properties and

on graveyards have led to protests and grievances in some places. Suitable steps should be taken to deal with such problems on an expeditious and satisfactory basis.

15. Problems relating to minorites need to be attended to on a continuing basis so that apprehensions are allayed and genuine grievances redressed. To facilitate this, a special cell will be created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to minorities.

Speed Brkaers in Karol Bagh

4296 SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the speed breakers at Gurudwara Road, Abdul, Aziz Road, Kishan Dass Road in Karol Bagh, New Delhi have been sanctioned since long back but have notbeen constructed so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) how much time it will take to construct the speed breakers on the above roads when several fatal accidents have taken place in the past ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) ; (a) to (c) The Road Safety and Traffic/ Transport Engineering Committee set up by the Delhi Administration has recommended that there should be no speed breakers on the main road. The decision to construct the speed breaker on Abdul Aziz Road and Krishna Das Road was reviewed in the light of this guideline. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi which is concerned with the construction of the speed-breaker, have now been directed to proceed with the construction of the speed-breaker on Abdul Aziz Road, and Krishan Das Road in Karolbagh.

Number of Government Servants (Excluding SC/ST) and Belonging to SC/ST Recruited and Promoted

4297. SHRI BHEEKABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8092 on 18th April, 1984 regarding the number of Government Servants (Excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST recruited and promoted and state whether or not the reservation/promotion policy in accordance with the roster referred to in the aforesaid reply has been implemented in the Department of Science and Technology and Public Sector Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The instructions of the Government regarding reservations for candidates belonging to SC/ST in the matter of recruitment and promotion are being followed in the Department of Science and Technology and the Public Sector Undertakings under it.

Applications from SCs for Manufacturing of VCRs, etc.

4293. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some applications from Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs, who have been allotted plots at Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, Delhi, for manufacture of Video Cassettes and VHS, have been received by the Department of Electronics, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi, in the month of July, 1984, if so, what action has been taken on each application; and

(b) if so, what special considerations are proposed to be taken into account for them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One application has been received on July 28, 1984 and it is being processed. As per the industrial licensing policy there is no distinction between Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs and other entrepreneurs.

Visit to Vietnam by Secretary (East)

4299. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Natwar Singh, Secretary (East) in his Ministry paid a five day visit to Vietnam with a message from the Prime Minister and a credit of Rs 10 00 crores to enable Hanoi to import railway equipment and locomotives etc. from India to help it repair its war ravaged railway system; and

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the visit, an agreement for the grant of credit of Rs. 10 crore by India to Vietnam was signed. This credit is meant to enable Vietnam to import diesal locomotives, equipment and services required for the setting up of a maintenance workshop for the locomotive and equipment and services required for modernisation of a textile mill. The first batch of three Indian diesel locomotives supplied against earlier credits was also handed over during the visit.

Useful talks were held by the Secretary with important leaders and senior officials of Vietnam on bilateral relations and on other matters of mutual interest.

Youths Hijacked a D. T. C. Bus

4300. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some youths hijacked a DTC bus on 26th July, 1984 and unsuccessfully tried to set it ablaze in Janakpuri area.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made, if not, the reasons therefor together with steps taken to book them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) On the 26th Jully, 1984, a DTC bus was returning to Hari Nagar Depot at about 11.30 P. M. Two youths at Fateh Nagar bus stand waved the bus to stop. When the bus stopped about ten youths rushed into the bus and at the point of knife directed the driver to take the bus towards Janakpuri. The bus was stopped near happy Model School, Janakpuri, and the driver and the conductor were forced to get out of the bus The miscreants sprinkled petrol on the tyres and set them on fire. Thereafter, they fled away and disappeared in the darkness. With the help of staff of the DTC brought from a staff bus going on Jail Road, the fire was extinguished. The damage is estimated to be about Rs. 7,500/-

(c) A case under Sections 353/186/456 IPC and Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act has been registered at Police Station Janakpuri and investigation is in progress, Efforts are continuing to apprehend the culprits. No one has been arrested so far.

Ex-Brigadier Admit Plot to Kill Leaders

4301. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item

'Ex-Brigadier admits plot to kill leaders' appearing in the Indian Express dated 28 Jully, 1984; and

(b) if so, whether the persons named in the news report have been apprehended and the details of the steps taken to unearth the conspiracy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case under Section 120-B IPC Police Station Lodhi Colony has been registered and further interrogation is in progress. No other arrest has so far been made in this case.

Modernisation of Backward Industries and Public Sector Enterprises

4302. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY ; Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any in-depth study has been made as regards the technological beckwardness of Indian industries and public sector enterprises in different sectors including steel, coal, cement and other units of production;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps contemplated during the Seventh Plan to modernise and bring it at par with the other advanced countries ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) From time to time, exercises are conducted by industries in the public as well as the private sector to improve the working of the enterprises, including upgradation of technology in use. There studies are conducted by them either own or in association with consultants/specialists. The Development Councils also play a useful role in identifying areas of technological backwardness and suggesting remedial measures to overcome it. While considering collaborations for import of technology in any particular area, the Technical Evaluation Committee of the Ministry of Industry makes a detailed assessment of the existing technology, the technology proposed to be imported, etc. to ensure that the Indian industries are as modern as possible.

(c) These efforts are proposed to be intensified in the Seventh Plan period. The document 'Approach to the Seventh Plan' have stated that "the focus of industrial development in the Seventh Plan will be on upgradation of technology modernisation, better utilsation of assets and promotion of efficiency."

न्यूयार्क में खालिस्तान समर्थक तत्वों की गतिविधियां

4303. श्री विलास मुत्तेवार :
श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "खालिस्तान के लिए तैयारी न्यूयार्क में" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अमरीकी सरकार के कुछ अधिकारी भी उपर्युक्त बैठक में मौजूद थे और क्या बैठक को वहां की सरकार का संरक्षण प्राप्त था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विदेश राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सरकार ने 30 जुलाई,

1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में छपी यह खबर देखी है।

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में अमरीका सरकार का कोई भी अधिकारी उपस्थित नहीं था। तथापि न्यूयार्क राज्य के गवर्नर ने एक संदेश भेजा था जिसे उनके जातीय मामलों के सहायक ने पढ़ा था। यह संदेश शुभ-कामना के रूप में था। अमरीकी सरकार ने इस सम्मेलन से किसी प्रकार का ताल्लुक होने का अधिकारिक रूप से खंडन किया है।

(ग) वाशिंगटन स्थित हमारे राजदूत ने और न्यूयार्क स्थित हमारे प्रधान कौंसल ने यह मामला अमरीका सरकार के साथ उठाया है।

Indo-Soviet Joint Space Flight

4304. SHRI K. A. SWAMI :
SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientific data gathered during the recent Indo-Soviet joint space flight has been analysed; and

(b) if so, details of the analysis and how it is expected to advance our knowledge of space science ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The data are in the process of detailed analyses and conclusions can be arrived at only after completion of the same. Results are expected to advance our knowledge on various aspects of the effects of space flight on human beings, material processing in space and remote sensing techniques for soil study, forestry, mapping etc.

Grant of Visa to British National in India

4305. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the changes made in June, 1984 in the relevant Acts and Rules relating to requirments of visa/registration of British Nationals already entered or entering India;

(b) the instruction/guidelines issued for grant of such visa/registration;

(c) the (i) particulars of British Nationals presently in Delhi/Bombay who have sought/got visa recently, (ii) grounds on which it has been sought; and (iii) period for which it has been granted in each individual case;

(d) the grounds on which permanent settlements can be allowed to the British Nationals already entered or entiring India; and

(e) the particulars of persons who have recently requested for such permanent settlements in India, the grounds for such requests and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Till the Middle of June, 1984, British Nationals were exempted from obtaining visas for entry into India unless they were coming for or in connection with Missionary work. The Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950 and the Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1957 have been amended on 13th June, 1984 to cover such nationals of all categories under the visa system and also to provide for their Registration in case the intended duration of stay in India exceeds ninety days.

(b) Indian Mission abroad are to deal with visa applications from such persons on merits, as done in the case of

other foreigners. All the Foreigners Registration Officers in the Districts have been authorised to grant residential permits upto 3 months or 6 months to the British nationals etc. already in India before the amendment of the Rules, on the merits of each case.

(c) According to information available, Foreigners Registration Officers at Delhi and Bombay granted Residential permits to 1174 and 66 British Nationals respectively for varying periods, for purposes like tourism, staying with relations, business, study, service etc.

(d) and (e) The grounds usually advanced for long term stay with a view to permanent settlement and aqcuisition of indian citizenship are.

(i) Indian origin of applicants

(iii) Indian citizenship of spouses

(iii) Links and ties of an abiding nature in India, etc.

It has been reported that 337 persons in Delhi and 6 persons in Bombay have requested for long term stay facility with a view to permanent settlement. Their cases will be decided by the competent authorities after due processing.

Establishment of DR. Ambedkar Memorial Museum in Delhi

4306. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from voluntary social organisations including individuals and Delhi Scheduted Castes Welfare Association (Regd) Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi for establishment for "Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Museum" in Delhi at 26, Alipur Road; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the representation has been forwarded to Delhi Administration who has informed us that the matter is under consideration by the Office of the Director of Archieves, Delhi Administration.

Revision of Rates of Pre-Matric Scholarships

4307. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Union Territory Administrations/State Governments get the prior approval of Government for upward revision of rates of Scholarship for wards of Scheduled Castes/Seheduled Tribes and fixing the ceiling of income of the parents for eligibility of pre-matric stage from time to time; and

(b) if so, the details of rates of scholarship and parental income ceiling revised by the Union Territory Administrations/States from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The schemes for grant of pre-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students are formulated and operated by the State Governments and union Territory Administrations and NOT by the Central Government. This Ministry do not have any details.

Revision of Ceiling Line for Identifying Persons below Poverty Line

4308. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of intake calories fixed by Government is inadequate as compared to other countries

which has prescribed 3600 to 4000 calories per unit per day ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Delhi Scheduled Caste Welfare Association, Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi demanding immediate revision of below poverty line celling in view of the difficulties faced by the Members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities under 20-Point Programme ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government are not aware of any country having prescribed 3600 to 4000 calories per unit per day. The latest World Development Report, 1984, published by the World Bank indicates that in low income economies the daily per capita calorie requirements for 1981 workout to about 2288 The comparable figure for India is indicated as 2216 calories. For India, the adopted calorie intake norms of 2400 in rural and 2100 in urban areas are average norms fixed after taking into consideration the age, sex and occupational differentials in the total population.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Planning Commission have already constituted a Study Group on Concepts and Estimation of Powerty line. The deliberations of the Group have not been completed.

बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले में खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग

4310. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गिरीडीह जिले में कालाकडिका और विष्णुपुर और माननपुर (वैंगबाद) की पहाड़ियों में सर्वेक्षण के दौरान टिन, सीसा, सोना, चांदी, और तांबे के भारी भंडार पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये खनिज कुल कितने क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार जन हित में इन खनिजों पर आधारित कुछ परियोजनायें तैयार करने और उन्हें शुरू करने का है ताकि इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक होगा और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Export of Iron Ore from Kudremukh Project

4311. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export iron ore from the Kudremukh Project (Karnataka) to many other countries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts for the export of iron ore concentrates from the Kudremukh Plant have been signed with Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bahrain, as follows :—

Romania :

(i) 3.5 million tonnes from October, 1981 to March, 1985 at the

rate of 1.00 million tonnes per year.

(ii) 200,000 tonnes in 1983-84.

Czechoslovakia :

(i) 60,000 tonnes in 1983.

(ii) 120,000 tonnes in 1984 (additional 30,000 tonnes at the buyer's option).

Bahrain :

250,000 tonnes in 1984.

A Letter of Intent has been also received from the Philippines for the supply of iron ore concentrate (ore pellets) to that country. The possibility of exports to other countries are also being pursued.

Stone Quarries in Bombay

4312. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are many stone quaries in many parts of the Eastern suburbs of Bombay ;

(b) if so, the total number of the places where they are located ;

(c) whether Government feel that by quarrying, the ecology balance will be upset in Bombay ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to prevent it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (d) Relevant information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the table of the house.

Development of Army in States

4313. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different States where the State Governments have sought Army assistance during the last one year ;

(b) the reason for seeking the army assistance in each of the cases ; and

(c) when is the army likely to be withdrawn in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) During the last one year (1-8-83 to 31-7-84) the following State Governments/ UT Administration sought army assistance :

(i) Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Assam

(iii) Bihar

(iv) Chandigarh

(v) Himachal Pradesh

(vi) Jammu & Kashmir

vii) Karnataka

(viii) Kerala

(ix) Madhya Pradesh

(x) Maharashtra

(xi) Punjab

(xii) Rajasthan

(xiii) Tamilnadu

(xiv) Tripura

(xv) Uttar Pradesh

(xvi) West Bengal

(b) The assistance of the army was sought and provided mainly for (i) maintenance of Law & Order, (ii) anti-terrorists operations, (iii) during communal riots, (iv) flood relief and other situations. The details of each case are available in the statements attached.

(c) Except in the case of Punjab and Chandigarh, the armed forces have been withdrawn from all over other places.

Statement

Aid to Civil Authorities—Maintenance of Law and Order
1 Aug. 83—31 Jul. 84

Sl. No.	State/Place	Date/Period	Brief Description of aid
1.	Maharashtra/ Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Thana & Bombay.	18 May 84—2 July 84	Assistance during communal riots.
2.	Punjab	2 June 84—aid continues	Anti-terrorist operations.
3.	Chandigarh	2 June 84—aid continues	-do-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir/ Poonch.	7 June 84—19 June 84	Maintenance of law and order.
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	8 June 84—17 June 84	-do-

Statement

Aid to Civil Authorities—Natural Calamities
1-8-83—31-7-84

Sl. No.	State/Place	Date/Period	Brief Description of aid
1.	Maharashtra/ Bambay	6-8-83	Evacuation of casulties from debris of a collapsed building.
2.	Andhra Pradesh/ Nizamabad.	12-8-83—18-8-83	Flood Relief
3.	Maharashtra/ Nanded	12-8-83—26-8-83	-do-
4.	Maharashtra/ Pune	15-8-83—17-8-83	-do-
5.	Rajasthan/ Jalor	17-8-83—24-8-83	-do-

Sl. No.	State/Place	Date/Period	Brief Description of aid
6.	Madhya Pradesh/ Sagar	9-9-83—10-9-83	Flood Relief
7.	Uttar Pradesh/ Lalitour	10-9-83—11-9-83	-do-
8.	Uttar Pradesh/ Bargaon, Jhansi	10 9-83	-do-
9.	Uttar Pradesh/ Barwa Sagar, Jhansi	10-9-83—12-9-83	-do-
10.	Uttar Pradesh/ Talbahat	10-9-83—11-9-83	-do-
11.	Madhya Pradesh/ Guna	10-9-83—11-9-83	-do-
12.	Uttar Pradesh/ Hamir Pur	12-9-83—16-9-83	-do-
13.	Uttar Pradesh/ Banda	13-9-83—19-9-83	-do-
14.	Assam/ Kokrajhar	13-9-83—27-9-83	-do-
15.	West Bengal/ Kapardonga and Balrampur Cooch Behar.	13-9-83—14-9-83	-do-
16	Uttar Pradesh/ Barabanki	16-9-83—24-9-83	-do-
17.	Uttar Pradesh/ Nawabganj, Gonda.	16-9-83—20-9-83	-do-
18.	Maharashtra/ Nanded	16-9-83—27-9-83	-do-
19.	Uttar Pradesh/ Ballia	19 9-83—27-9-83	-do-
20.	Uttar Pradesh/ Balrampur, Gonda	21-9-83—24-9-83	-do-
21.	Uttar Pradesh/ Sitapur	22-9-83—6-10-83	-do-
22.	Uttar Pradesh/ Rampur	25-9-83—29-9-83	-do-
23.	Maharashtra/ Nanded	6-10-83—18-10-83	-do-

Sl. No.	State/Place	Date/Period	Brief Description of aid
24.	Andhra Pradesh/ Nizamabad	7-10-83—9-10-83	Cyclone Relief
25.	Uttar Pradesh/ Mirzapur	30/31-10-83	Fire Fighting in Obra Power Station.
26.	Maharashtra/ Wardha	4-11-83	Fire Fighting Operation.
27.	Tamil Nadu/ Trichirapally	27-12-83—6-1-84	Flood Relief.
28.	Uttar Pradesh/ Lucknow	8-2-84—9-2-84	Recovery of Dead bodies and capsize boats.
29.	Maharashtra/ Wardha	19-3-84	Fire Fighting.
30.	Jammu and Kashmir/ Poonch	10-2-84	-do-
31.	Maharashtra/ Wardha	10-5-84	-do-
32.	Rajasthan/ Bharatpur	28-4-84	-do-
33.	-do-	2-5-84	-do-
34.	Maharashtra/ Wardha	13-5-84	-do-
35.	Tripura/ Dharma Nagar and Kailash Shahar	16-5-84—18-5-84	Flood Relief.
36.	Assam/ Karim Ganj	16-5-84—21-5-84	-do-
37.	Himachal Pradesh/ Dal Housie	23-5-84	Fire Fighting.
38.	West Bengal/ Calcutta	6-6-84—10-6-84	Flood Relie;
39.	West Bengal/ Hooghly	27-6-84—2-7-84	-do-
40.	West Bengal/ Birbhum	27-6-84—28-6-84	-do-
41.	Maharashtra/ Kolhapur	2-7-84—9-7-84	-do-
42.	West Bengal/ Malda	15-7-84—21-7-84	-do-
43.	Bihar/ Katihar	17-7-84—21-7-84	-do-

Examination held by Staff Selection Commission for the Posts of Auditor Junior Accountants etc.

4314. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission held an examination is 1982 for the posts of Auditor, Junior Accountants etc. ;

(b) whether on the basis of the above examination, some candidates were recommended for appointment to the posts of Auditor in the Office of Accountant General, Haryana and their officers of appointment have been cancelled by that office in October, 1983 ;

(c) whether candidates who obtained lower ranks in the same examination have already been appointed in other Government Departments on the posts of Junior Accountant/UDC etc. ; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take in allocating those candidates who have been denied the job in the Office of the Accountant General, Haryana to other offices before the declaration of results of similar examination held by the Staff Selection Commission, in 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of candidates recommended for appointment on the basis of the Auditors/Junior Accountants/UDCs Examination, 1982, included, amongst others, 232 candidates who were recommended for appointment to the posts of Auditors in the Office of the Accountant General, (Haryana), Chandigarh. That Office, however , returned all the dossiers of the recommended candidates to the Commission on the ground that due to ban on the recruitment of Auditors and due to impending reorganisation of the Cadre, the vacancies in the cadre of Auditors were not being filled up for the present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Instructions to the effect that vacancies reported to the Staff Selection Commission for the competitive examinations held by them during the years 1982 and 1983 would not attract the present ban on creation of filling in posts are being issued. The Commission are also making all efforts to re-nominate the candidates against the vacancies that might be reported by various user Offices in future.

Reservation for SC/ST in Central Marketing Organisation of sial Calcutta

4315. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) cadre-wise and post-wise executives and non-executives employees working in various units/branches under Central Marketing Organisation of Steel Authority of India Limited, Calcutta as on 1 April, 1984 ;

(b) of these, number of posts (cadre-wise and post-wise) required to be reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates as per 100 point and 40 point roster ;

(c) of (b) above, number of reserved vacancies (adre-wise, post-wise) actually filled-up by Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates ; and

(d) reaction of Government to fill-up dereserved and carry-forward reserved posts as per 100 point and 40 point roster ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) A statement showing the cadre-wise and

post-wise position of employees in the various units/branches of the Central Marketing Organisation of SAIL as on 1-4-1984 is attached.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

Statement

Cadre-wise and Post-wise Position of Employees in the various Units/Branches of the Central Marketing Organisation as on 1-4-1984

S. No.	Grade/Post	Scale of Pay	Total Strength
		Cadre-Executive	
1.	E-1	Rs. 1150-1870/-	210
2.	E-2	Rs. 1500-2340/-	217
3.	E-3	Rs. 1700-2600/-	144
4.	E-4	Rs. 2200-3100/-	67
5.	E-5	Rs. 2550-3250/-	33
6.	E-6 (a)	Rs. 3000-3500/-	10
7.	E-6 (b)	Rs. 3100-3700/-	6
8.	E-7	Rs. 3700/- Fixed	3
9.	E-8	Rs. 3500-4000/-	2
		SUB-TOTAL	692
		Cadre-Non-Executives	
10.	N-1	Rs. 550-704/-	1104
11.	N-2	Rs. 565-761/-	
12.	N-3	Rs. 585-823/-	
13.	N-4	Rs. 610-904/-	204
14.	N-5	Rs. 645-1023/-	
15.	N-6	Rs. 690-1152-/-	29
16.	N-7	Rs. 750-1303/-	14
17.	A-1	Rs. 595-1065/-	951
18.	A-2	Rs. 700-1300/-	1036
19.	A-3	Rs. 810-1454/-	
20.	A-4	Rs. 850-1537/-	829
		SUB-TOTAL	4167
		GRAND TOTAL	4859

Delivery of Pig Iron by Steel Authority of India Limited

4316. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Plant/SAIL has failed to diliver Pig Iron regularly during the past six months to its approved buyers/allottees;

(b) whether some of those allottees are those whose supply was ensured at the corporate level of the Steel Authority of India Limited at the rate of 250 mt. more or less, per month ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to ensure supply of Pig Iron particularly to the units working in the State of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विदेशी घड़ी कंपनी वाच कंपनी द्वारा गलत नक्शे का मुद्रण

4317. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 1 मई, 1984 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक विदेशी घड़ी कंपनी (फारेन वाच कम्पनी) ने भारत का गलत नक्शा मुद्रित करवाया है और यदि हां तो इस पर सरकार की क्या-क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या कई नागरिकों द्वारा स्विटजरलैण्ड की प्रसिद्ध "रोडो" वाच कंपनी को भारत का गलत नक्शा मुद्रित करवाने के लिए नोटिस भेजे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने स्विटजरलैंड सरकार के साथ इस मामले को उठाया था, जिससे कि कंपनी भविष्य में ठीक नक्शा मुद्रित करे ?

विदेश राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) जी हां। 19 अप्रैल, 1984 के द टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित राडो वाच कंपनी के विज्ञापन में भारत का गलत नक्शा छपा था। इस नक्शे में भारतीय प्रदेश के कुछ भाग गलत तरीके से भारत की बाह्य सीमा से बाहर दिखाए गए थे। सरकार ने यह मामला टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के साथ उठाया है और बर्न स्थित भारत के राजदूतावास को भी यह अनुदेश दिया है कि वह इस मामले को राडो वाच कंपनी के साथ उठाए।

Funds for Madhya Pradesh for Educational Facilities

4318. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide sufficient funds to Madhya Pradesh so as to provide full educational facilities to all sections of the Society in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : The provision in the Plans for the development of educational facilities is, primarily, made by the State Governments in accordance with the approved plan. The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan has proposed that over-riding priority should be given to achieving universal elementary education in the age group 6—14 by the year 1990. This will cover all sections of society.

Setting up of Water Pollustion Boards

4319. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have set up Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution ;

(b) whether the local bodies are not in a position to pay the cess dues wherever such Boards have been set up and whether there is any demand for the repeal of the concerned Act itself from the local bodies ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu , Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal here set up the State Boards for the Prevention & Control of Water Pollution.

(b) The Local bodies like Municipalities/ Corporation in some of the States are not paying the water cess dues. However, no demand to repeal the Act has so far been received.

(c) Does not arise.

बम्बई प्राथमिकता शिक्षा (गुजरात संशोधन अध्यादेश, 1983)

4320. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात में चल रहे गैर-सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों की सुरक्षा के लिये राष्ट्रपति के अनुदेश हेतु बम्बई प्राथमिक शिक्षा संशोधन अध्यादेश, 1983 भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक अनुमोदित कर दिय जाने की आशा है तथा विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) बम्बई प्राथमिक शिक्षा (गुजरात संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1983 पर केन्द्रीय सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है ।

Steps to speed up Electronics in Tamil Nadu

4321. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the availability of man power existence of R&D and testing capacity, Tamil Nadu's contribution in the field of electronics is too low ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and guidelines issued by the Central Government to the Government of Tamil Nadu to take active measures in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) From the development noticed so far, Tamilnadu appears to be comparatively less developed in the matter of industrial production and R&D in electronics.

(b) As part of the preparation of the Seventh Plan, discussions have been held with the Government of Tamilnadu and a set of measures relating both to the Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu (ELCOT) (which like Electronics Corporations in other states needs to play a a multi-faceted lead role in developing electronics in Tamilnadu) and to the

general promotion of electronics in Tamilnadu, are in the process of being worked out.

भारत-तिब्बत सीमा को अनुसूचित जातियों से अभ्यावेदन

4322. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधित भारत तिब्बत सीमा के चमोली जिले की अनुसूचित जातियों का दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 1984 का कोई अभ्यावेदन चमोली के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के माध्यम से प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अभ्यावेदन में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा की गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन मांगों में से प्रत्येक पर कार्यवाई की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट चमोली (उ० प्र०) ने सूचित किया है कि भारत-तिब्बत सीमा के चमोली जिले की अनुसूचित जातियों का दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 1984 का अभ्यावेदन पूर्ण रिपोर्ट के साथ विशेष संदेशवाहक द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय को भेजा जा रहा है। अभ्यावेदन की अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

Survey for Improving the Living Standard of Poorest Group of Adivasi Areas

4323. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission had made a survey regarding improvement in the living standard of the poorest group of Society particularly in Adivasi area as envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan document ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government consider to conduct a survey in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Reference to survey occurs in the document on the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980–85) in chapter 26 entitled 'Development of Backward Classes' where a mention has been made under 'Review' that programmes include establishment of tribal research institutes for surves and research on tribal problems. These institutes were established in earlier plans and continue to function in the Sixth Plan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Large Computers with Imported Technology

4324. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a stage has been set for the State-owned Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) to undertake production of large computers with imported technology, if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether a large number of Industrial Houses have been allowed to take up manufacture of a wide range of com-

puter peripherals by exempting them from MRTP Act, and giving them various incentives such as quick approvals and exemptions ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) details of those Industrial Houses, the capacity ollowed to them and foreign aollaboration sanctioned in each case ; and

(e) whether any such unit proposed to be set up in West Bengal also ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. As the evaluation of the tenders for the transfer of Technology for the manufacture of large/medium computers is in the final stage, a stage has not yet been set for the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., (ECIL) to undertake the production of large computers with imported technology.

(b) and (c) The manufacture of computer peripherals has been exempted from the provisions of Section 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act, in order to attract investments from the large business houses. The reasons for doing so include the following : Manufacture of computer peripherals calls for technological expertise in the fields of electronics, eletromechanics (e.g. high performance Servo motors drives) and precision mechanical engineering and fabrication. It also calls for substantial investment on plant and machinery for in-depth manufacture of products with the quality and high reliability needed. Furthermore, peripheral units constitute between 30% and 60% of the cost of total computer system, depending on the size and nature of the system. Therefore, import substituting peripherals will have a marked effect on keeping the foreign exchange needs of our computer industry to the minimum. With the computer sector of our electronic industry growing at around 30% compound over the last few years and its growth rate expected to increase further during the Seventh Plan the need to accomplish such import substitution most speedily is also imperative. This, in turn calls for production capacity to be set up and to grow as fast as possible. It is expected that with their financial managerial and overall entrepreneurial abilities the large business houses should be able to meet these demanding requirements of the peripheral industry and bring up production fast.

(d) The details of the approvals given to MRTP companies for the manufacture of computer peripherals are given in the Statement attached.

(e) M/s Mechinery Manufacturers Corporation of Calcutta is an existing unit manufacturing computer peripherals located in West Bengal. Recently, the unit has been issued an industrial approval of expand its capacity for Floopy Disc Drives from 1500 nos./annum to 3000 nos./annum.

Statement

Details of Approvals Giyen to MRTP Companies for the Manufacture of Computer Peripherals.

S. No.	Name of the Company	Item of Manufactured & Annual Capacity	Name of the foreign Collaborator
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. International Computers Indian Manufacturing Limited Pune.	Magnetic Tape Drives 200 nos. Line Printers—500 nos. Card Readers—100 nos.	International Computer Ltd., U.K.
2.	M's. DCM Data Products, New Delhi.	Winchester Disc Drives.	M/s Control Data Ltd., USA.
3.	M/s Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited, Baroda.	Card Readers—75 nos. Line Printers—250 nos. Magnetic Tap Drives—100 nos. Floppy Disc Drives—1000 nos. (for captive consumption)	M/s Pertec Computer Corporation USA.
4.	M/s. Machinery Manufacturers Corpn., Calcutta.	Matrix Printers—250 nos. Floppy Disc Drives—3000 nos.	M/s. Data Recording Instrument Co. Ltd., U.K. M/s.—BASF Aktiengeseals—chaft, FRG.
5.	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Bombay.	Standard/Mini Floppy Drives Dot Matrix Printers Hard Disc Drives Line Printers 7500 nos.	—
6.	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg., Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	Various types of Printers—5000 nos. Video Terminals—5000 nos. Key Board for Computers—5000 nos.	
7.	M/s. Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Bombay.	High Speed Character Printers—1000 nos. Mini Floppy Disc. Drives 2000 nos. Low Profile Electronic Keyboards—1500 nos.	—
8.	M/s. O/E/N Micro Systems, Cochin.	Key Boards—300 nos. Floppy Disc Drives—1500 nos. Printers—750 nos. Video Terminals—1000 nos.	M/s Remex Division of Ex-cell O. Corporation USA. M/s Videoton Corpn., Hungry M/s Mannesman Tally Ltd., U.K.

People Below Poverty Line at the beginning of each Five Year Plan

4325. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to National Sample Survey, about 12 crore people in rural and 1.5 crore people in urban areas are able to spend on themselves only Rs. 34 a month, that is, about a rupee a day with its meagre purchasing power ; and

(b) the number of the beginning of each Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the results of the consumer expenditure survey conducted in the 28th round of NSS (Oct. '73—June '74). If so, the figures given in the Question are confined.

(b) The corresponding figures at the closest year to the beginning of each Five Year Plan when the consumer expenditure survey was conducted are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Estimated number of persons with per capita expenditure less than Rs. 34 per month

Survey Period	Current Prices		Constant Prices (1973-74)	
	Persons (in crores)		Persons (in crores)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
*Apr. 52 — Sep 52	28.02	5.39	5.03	0 66
Aug. 56 — Feb. 57	31.38	5.91	8.38	1.43
Jul. 60 — Aug. 61	31.57	5.83	7.89	1.09
Jul. 65 — Jun. 66	30.30	5.79	11.19	1.62
Oct. 73 — Jun. 74	11.89	1.49	11.89	1.49
Jul. 77 — Jun. 78	7.95	0.70	10.57	1.31

* The results are based on a tabulation of a sub sample, and the methodology had also not yet been perfected.

"Protest of Adivasi Against the Proposal Bodh Ghat

4326. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the protest from Advasi-Vanavasi people and Satyagraha Movement started by Veteran Social Worker Shri Baba Amte Guruji against the proposed Bodh Ghat, Inchampall, Bhopalpattiam Hydel projects of Madhya Pradesh State and Maharashtra;

(b) whether vast tracks of valuable forest wealth will be destroyed if these schemes are sanctioned as per the present lay-out;

(c) whether the department has studied the full implications of these Hydel schemes on the Ecology and Environment of the area; and

(d) if so, the result of such study and the action proposed to be taken to save environmental imbalance inherant under the above Hydel schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Variable tracks of forests are likely to fall in the submergence areas of the proposed projects.

(c) and (d) The Department of Environment has constituted an Expert Group for studying the likely environmental impact of Bodh Ghat Hydel Project. The details of Inchampall and Bhopalpattiam Hydel Projects have not yet been received for environmental appraisal.

Death of a suspect due to Police torture in Adarsh Nagar Police Station, Delhi

4327. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "police torture kills innocent 'suspect' " appearing in the Indian Express of 21 Jully, 1984 highlighting the death of a suspect in Adarsh Nagar Police Station, Delhi and the nabbing of innocent victim on the complaint of criminals and offering Rs. 20,000 as compensation to the widow;

(b) if so, wherefrom the money came and why was the same offered;

(c) whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate the widow consequent on the snatching of her bread earner by the police by killing him; and

(d) what measures have been taken to ensure that innocent people are not nabbed on the complaints of criminals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that the traders of New Sabzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi made some collection to be paid to the family of the deceased as a token of sympathy.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) The police personnel are required to exercise utmost care to ensure that no innocent person is involved or falsely implicated in a criminal case. Instructions have been issued from time to time by the Commissioner of Police emphasizing that persons in police custody are not to be subjected to physical violence and that interrogation be done in scientific lines. Stern action is taken against any police officer found guilty of such misconduct.

U. S. Decision to Remain In UNESCO

4328 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Ministrr of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether US has decided to remain in UNESCO; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the latest position of us in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In December 1983, the USA one year's notice of its intention to withdraw from UNESCO. While announcing this decision it was stated that if, during the course of this one year period, there were developments that would warrant a reexamination of this decision then the USA would do so.

A monitoring panel, on UNESCO has been appointed by the US Secretary of State and is expected to report to him in early December 1984. The US State Department has confirmed that the decision would be reviewed, but have made no commitment regarding any change in their decision.

Transfer of Geologist

4329. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any officers who stayed in a particular station for more than 7 years without attracting medical grounds;

(b) if so, why the transfer policy was not applied to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Geologist, In-charge of New Delhi Liaison Office of Geological Survey of India was working in Delhi for the last 14 years in violation of general transfer policy of Geological Survey of India; and

(d) if so, whether this officer is being pampered by some of the senior officers to the detirment of general discipline among officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND NINES (SHRI N K P SALVE) : (a) and (b) Though in accordance with the existing transfer practice in the Geological Survey of India, gazetted officers are normally considered for transfer after a stay of 6 to 7 years at a station; but in a large organisation like Geological Survey of India, cretain flexibility in retention of officers at a particular station is unavoidable on account of the specialisation acquired by the efficers in particular fields as also their domestic ciscumstances. Public interest, however, is, the main consideration in retaining Officers at a station beyond normal time limit.

(c) The present Geologist (Senior) Incharge of the Geological Survey of India office in Delhi is in this office for a period of 10 years. Earlier, this officer was posted in Delhi as a Geologist in the Airborne. Mineral Surveys & Exploration Wing. As mentioned above, public interest may require the posting of an officer at one place beyond the normal tenure.

(d) No, Sir. His posting in Delhi has been made by Geological Survey of India in public interest.

Manufacture of Deck Components for VCRs And VCPs

4330. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to sanction manufacture of deck components for the VCRs and VCPs in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) An integrated industrial strategy for the manufacture of the decks of VCRs/VCPs and of complete VCRs/VCPs is under formulation.

Tenders for Captive Power Units for Bharat Aluminium Company Limited

4331. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any global tender was invited for the job of four captive power units each for Bharat Aluminium Company limited;

(b) if not, on what basis the general Electric Company United Kingdom has been given the contract of Rs. 400 crores turnkey captive power plant and on what basis the offer of BHEL has been rejected; and

(c) whether the two Indian subsidiaries of GEC (UK) is likely to receive a total commission of Rs. 6 crores as "handling charges" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) In December, 1982, sanction was accorded to the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Department of Mines, to set up a 250 MW captive power plant (4 units of 67.5 MW each) for its Korba Aluminium Complex, at an estimated cost of Rs. 285/–crores The initial proposal to set up the captive power plant by utilising the proven capacity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, on a turn-key basis, could not be pursued due to resources' constraints. Meanwhile, aid offers were indicated by the Government of United Kingdom. Negotiations were taken up on bilateral basis with U. K. for supply and erection of the Power Plant on turn-key basis. The work has been awarded to M/s. General Electric Company Turbine Generators, U. K. linked with the U. K. Government's financial package of grant-in-aid and Government-supported credit.

(c) Government has no information.

Smuggling of Arms and Ammunition Across Indo-Pak Border

4332. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement by the Director General of the Border Security Force that a sizeable number of personnel in that Force may have been in scollusion with muggling of arms, ammunition and other goods by Punjab extremists from across Indo-Pak border; and

(b) if so, whether Government have since caused a probe into the matter, and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Some members of the Press met the Director General, Border Security Force in the month of June, 1984 and the problem of smuggling on Indo-Pak border was informally discussed. The Director General did not say that a sizeable number of Border Security Force personnel was in collusion with the smugglers. He nad only mentioned that it had come to notice that some Border Security Force Personnel, especially of lower ranks. Sometimes were tempted and colluded with the smugglers and they were punished as per Border Security Act and Rules.

Per Capita Consumption and Expenditure of People below Property Line

4333. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the National Sample Survey, out of a total rural population of 52.5 crores nerely 91.51 per cent and out of 75 percent of 16 crore urban population, have per capita expenditure of less than Rs. 100 a month;

(b) whether according to the Task Force on the Sixth Plan monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 104 for rural and of Rs. 113 for urban areas have been assumed as the poverty for the year 1981-82;

(c) whether about 60 crore persons in India thus are living below/or near the property line;

(d) the percentage of the poor people at the beginning of each Five Year Plan; and

(e) what the said monthly per capita consumption expenditure should have been for the present according to the Task Force criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The population figures referred to appear to relate to the year 1980-81. The NSSO conducts surveys of consumer expenditure once in five years. The figures available are those based on the Survey of 1977-78 The results of the next survey conducted in 1983 are yet to be tabulated.

(b) No, Sir. The Task Force has not given any figures for 1981-82.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The present concept of poverty line and the number of people below the poverty line is based on the recommeddation of a Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand set up by the Planning Commission whose report was published in January, 1979. As a follow up of this report, this method of estimating poverty was used during the formulation of the present Sixth Plan Therefore, no estimates of percentage of population below the poverty line at the beginning of each of the earlier plans are avilable. For 1979-80 i.e. the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the percentage of population below the poverty line was estimated at 48.4 percent and has been given in the Sixth Plan Document.

(e) The poverty cut out points, as per the recommendation of the Task Force, work out to Rs. 76 in the rural areas and Rs. 88 in the urban in 1979-80 prices, and have been indicated in the Sixth plan Document. The escalated values of the poverty cut out points at 1983-84 prices, based on the index of wholesale prices, work out to Rs. 103 in the rural areas and Rs. 119 in the urban areas.

Air Pollution in Bombay

4334. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chembur Trombay areas of Bombay is heavily polluted and resulting healthy hazards ;

(b) if so, the main causes of the air pollution ;

(c) the steps being taken to check this menace ;

(d) details of the anti-pollution measures taken since the last eight years ; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken in the future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The emission from industries is the main cause of air pollution in the area.

(c) to (e) The steps being taken for pollution control include :—

(i) use of Low Sulphur High Stock (LSHM) and Bombay High Gas by the industries ;

(ii) installation of sulphur recovery plant/carbon-monoxide boilers by the Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum refineries ;

(iii) conversion of Sulphur-dioxide plant to Double Conversion Double Action (DCDA), rehabilitation of Sulphur Unit and installalion of scrubbing unit for control of NO_2 emission from Nitric Acid Plant by RCF (Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers).

Art Galleries Abroad

4335. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to establish Art Galleries abroad ;

(b) if so, the names of the cities selected ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard uptil now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Sir, what is under consideration is the opening of cultural windows not art galleries strictly – at Bonn, London, Paris, Nairobi and New York. These cultural windows will try to project Indian culture in its diverse aspects. Art galleries will form parts of the cultural exhibits.

(c) Premises have already been acquired at Bonn where the caltural window will be inaugurated in October 1984. Steps to acquire suitable premises in other cities are under consideration.

Special Duty Exemption on Copper

4336. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Copper Ltd. has been granted a special duty exemption for its imports of copper ;

(b) whether Hindustan Copper Ltd. sell its imported copper at MMTC sale prices which take into account an import duty of 115 per cent and enhances its profit instead of reducing the prices of imported copper for the benefit of the consumers ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help the users of imported copper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. An *ad-hoc* duty exemption Order has been issued for import of toll-smelted copper metal received back by Hindustan Copper Ltd. from export of its copper reverts abroad. Since this involved export of HCL's own copper metal in intermediate stage and their subsequent import, the Order exempting basic and auxiliary duty of customs on returned copper was issued, but imposing full countervailing duty of customs leviable on such imports.

(b) and (c) Copper metal toll-smelted abroad is being sold by Hindustan Copper Ltd. only at the administered price fixed by the Pricing Committee, as applicable

to canalised imports by Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation This price is at present lower than the cost incurred by H C L. in getting the toll-smelted copper. In view of the above position, the question of enhancing H. C. L.'s profit instead of reducing the prices of imported copper for the benefit of consumers does not arise.

Demand for Decentralisation of Planning from Centre to the States

4337. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Tripura have demanded decentralisation of planning from the Centre to the State and greater transfer of resources ;

(b) if so, the concrete steps suggested by these Chief Ministers at the NDC meeting in Delhi on 12th July 1984 to ensure greater decentralisation and more substantial transfer of resources to the States ; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to the proposals from these States ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had forwarded to the Planning Commission a note on the 'Approach to the Seventh Plan' which contained the view of the State Government on decentralised planning.

(b) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Tripura walked out of the National Development Council meeting held in New Delhi on 12th and 13th July, 1984 and did not take part in the discussion on the Approach to the Seventh Plan.

(c) The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 which was laid on the Table of the House on July 30, 1984 outlines the broad policy framework for decentralised planning in the Seventh Plan.

Rat Menace in Delhi

4338. SHRI BRAJAMOAAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rate menace in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken to eradicate rats from the houses ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The three local bodies namely M. C. D., N. D. M. C. and the Cantonment Board have been taking adequate regular resources to eradicate rats from houses. The measures taken in this behalf include deployment of regular staff for catching and destroying rats, provision of rat traps to house-holds and utilisation of anti-rat pills/rat poison.

Members of Parliament sent abroad on Government Delegations

4339. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of Members of Parliament sent on foreign tours on Government delegations during the last three years ending April, 1984 with year-wise and party-wise break up of different delegations ;

(b) number of unattached Members of Parliament included in such delegations ;

(c) number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members of Parliament among them ; and

(d) criteria for selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Telephone Instruments by Manufacturers in Private and Public Sector

4340 SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main suppliers of telephone instruments in the private and public sector in the country ;

(b) the annual output of telephones in the country by each manufacturer ; and

(c) the estimated number of telephones needed in the next two years and how Government propose to fill the gap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The main supplier of Telephones in the public sector is M/s Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI). M/s. Gujarat communication & Electronics Ltd. (GCEL) Baroda, a State Public Sector undertaking is also supplying Telephones but of much smaller quantities than ITI. No private sector unit has been licensed to manufacture Telephones so far.

(b) The annual production of Telephones is as follows :—

	1982-83	1983-84
(i) ITI	5.85 lakhs	6.32 lakhs
(ii) GCEL	400 nos.	Small Quantity

(c) The demand for Telephones projected by the P&T Deptt. during the next years is as under :—

1984-85	6.3 lakhs
1985-6	9.8 lakhs

New units have been licensed and are in the process of acquiring technology to launch production to fill the gap.

Bills Relating to Labour passed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly and sent for President's Assent

4341. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of the bills regarding Labour, passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and sent to Central Government for President's assent ; and

(b) the reasons why the bills have not yet been given necessary clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A Statement indicating the titles of the five Bills pertaining to labour, which have been passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and sent for the consideration of the President is attached.

(b) These bills are under consideration of the Union Government and efforts are being made to clear them as early as possible.

Statement

S No.	Title of the Bills
1.	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2.	The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal Loader, Godownman and other workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.

S. No.	Title of the Bill
3.	The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1983.
4.	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1984.
5.	The West Bengal Shop and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

Purchase of Steel by USSR from India

4342. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR is buying steel from India;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of steel proposed to be purchased by USSR from India;

(c) the other countries buying steel from India ; and

(d) the details of the annual export position of steel items from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has recently concluded two contracts with M/s Promsyrioimport, Moscow for export of 30,000 tonnes of plain round bars in coils and 50,000 tonnes of angles to the USSR. Total purchase of steel by the USSR from India will depend upon the qualitities and items that can be offered and interest of the USSR.

(c) SAIL have booked most of the export orders on f. o. b. terms and the destinations communicated by the foreign buyers are Japan, China and USA apart from the contracts for export to Egypt and the USSR.

(d) The details of canalised export during, 1982-83, 1983-84 and April-July, 1984 were as below :

Year	*Quantity (in tonnes)*
1982-83	11032
1983-84	24413
1984-85 (April-July, 84)	37228

In addition to the quantities stated above 526 nos. and 509 nos. of tyres and axles were exported during 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively.

The exports were mainly to Australia, Japan, Norway, Phillipines, Tanzania, USA, Vietnam, Egypt, China and Nepal.

Loss suffered by West Bengal on on Account of Freight Equalisation Scheme

4343. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal is continuously suffering a loss on account of freight equalisation scheme for items like coal and steel which had been in operation for about three decades ;

(b) whether at a Press Conference at Patna in July last, he announced that freight equalisation for coal and steel has to stay while it cannot be extended to other commodities;

(c) if so, the rationale behind it ;

(d) whether the West Bengal Finance Minister has already pleaded for covering natural gas and selling it all over the country at a uniform price ;

(e) the reason why the principal of freight equalisation is not applied to natural gas which is primary a fuel as coal is; and

(f) whether he will either extend this to natural gas in the interest of equity and fairness or scrap the existing scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) Industrial development depends upon a number of factors. It is difficult to compute the loss suffered or the benefit derived by any particular States as a result of the policy of freight equalisation on steel which is produced not only in West Bengal but other states as well. There is no scheme of freight equalisation in the case of coal.

(b) to (f) The freight equalisation policy was reviewed by the National Transport Policy Committee (Pande Committee). The Government have already accepted, in principle, the recommendations of this Committee to phase out gradually, the existing freight equalisation on commodities like cement and stool subject to subsidisation of transport for romote, inscoossible and isolated areas. It has also been decided that no new schemes of freight equalisation for industrial commodities would be introduced except to snbsidise the transport costs in case of remote, inaccesslble and isolated areas like the North Eastern region and hilly difficult areas or for easential items of mass consumption. The Press reports of the statement made by the Finance Minister at Patna regarding Freight Equalisation Scheme did not accurately reflect what he said.

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बीच वितरण के लिए मंजूर किए गए ऋण

4343-क. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्दीय सरकार ने राजस्थान अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, पिछड़े वर्गों और किसानों में चालू वित्त वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान वितरण के लिए कितनी कितनी धनराशि का ऋण मंजूर किया है; और

(ख) क्या ऋण के साथ अनुदान भी दिया जायेगा और यदि हां तो, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य स्रोतों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। प्राप्त होने के पश्चात सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ No. 1542 dt. 1-8-84 REGARDDING STAGNATION IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : The word 'later' appearing in the fourth line in the answer to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1542 replied on 1-8-84 may please be replaced by 'earlier'.

The inaccuracy could not be corrected earlier as the same nas come to my notice recenly.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ. No. 473 DT. 25-7e84 REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS OF JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON COMMU-NAL RIOTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The first sentence of the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 473 for 25-7-84 may now be corrected to read as "The Central Government has not appointed these Commissions of Inquiries except the Justice Raghubir Dayal Commission whose Report has already been laid on the Table of both the Houses on 25th February, 1969 and appropriate action on the said Report has already been taken."

This inaccuracy could not be corrected ealier as the same has come to my notice recently.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Reference of question of Privilege against the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly to to their Committee of Privileges.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving a ruling. Order please.

Prof K. K. Tewari has sought to raise a question of privilege regarding reference of a question of privilege against Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, a member of this House and the Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on 21st February, 1984, by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly to their Committee of Privileges for allegedly turning down the resolution passed by the Assembly proposing abolition of the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh.

I have not received any communication in this behalf either from Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs or from the speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

As hon. Members know, it is a well established convention that if a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege or contempt of the House is made out against a Member who belongs to another Legislature, the matter is reported to the Presiding Officer of that Legislature for taking such action as he considers necessary This convention was established in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee of Speakers adopted by the Presiding Officers' Conference on 17th September, 1956.

I may also add here that as laid down in article 75(3) of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha; the responsibility is joint and indivisible There is no specific provision in the Constitution laying down the individual responsibility of a Minister and his accountability to Parliament for the acts of omission and commission in his departmental charge.

In the present case, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is stated to have informed the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 31st December, 1983, that "Government of India have carefully considered the matter. They have not found it possible to agree to the proposal for undertaking legislation for abolition of the Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh."

Article 169 of the Constitution, under which the resolution for abolition of the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh was passed by the Legislative Assembly, does not have the effect of imposing any obligation on the Government of India to take action for initiating legislation in Parliament for the purpose. This question also figured before Lok Sabha in 1970 and in reply the then Law Minister had made a statement on 8th December, 1970 that "Paliament has to exercise its discretion and judgement; for, the word used in the Article is 'may' and not 'shall'... 'May' denotes discretion and therefore Parliament is not bound blindly to implement the State Assembly resolution. The Parliament cannot only choose the time for implementation of the resolution but also decide against it. The answer...is therefore that it is optional."

It is, therefore, in my opinion, exclusively for the Government to choose the time and occasion to initiate legislation on a particular subject and bring it before Parliament Moreover, even if it is considered to be a violation of constitutional provisions contained in Article 169 it is a matter to be decided by courts and no question of parliamentary privilege would arise.

I have no doubt that all concerned would take the relevant facts into account while dealing with this sensitive and important issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, while welcoming this ruling, I want the record to be put straight...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you just after him.

Professor, I make it clear that if there is any discussion on this, then I will not allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Then. it is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to point out to you firstly that I welcome the ruling because it is on the basis of a correct stand. I welcome this ruling because it is consistent with the traditions of this House. But one thing should be recorded. You have said in the ruling that it is on the basis of recommendations of the Presiding Officers' Conference.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The recommendations were also endorsed by the Lok Sabha. It should also be recordeded that they were endorsed by the Lok Sabha.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Sir, I have given you a notice. Yesterday, we had a discussion on the Andhra subject. Yesterday, the Opposition were charging that he had produced so many MLAs. But yesterday, after the Press Conference, it has been said that** has issued temporary identity cards which are bogus identity cards.

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : I can't allow. No, only the law will take care of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष जी, क्या कोई स्पीकर ऐसा कर सकता है ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is casting aspersion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. This has to be decided by the proper authority.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing What are you doing, here ? I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. This has to be decided by the proper authority. We cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष-महोदय, ** आक्षेप लगाया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए, मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कार्यवाही में नहीं जाना चाहिए । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पायलट जी, आपकी बात सुन ली है । अब आप और क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It should expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : No aspersion; I do not allow any aspersion. No aspersion

**Not recorded.

on anybody. I am not going to allow anybody.

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो लोग राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए गए है, उनमें से तीन अस्पताल में बीमार थे।

दो तरह के पासेस दिए गए हैं। वे बोगस पास थे और बोगस व्यक्तियों को पेश किया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव : इस पर तीन तरह के बयान आए हैं। सच्चाई क्या है, इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय बयान दें। (व्यवधान)**

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am only requesting that the Home Minister should make a statement. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have just to appeal to this House. I am rather ashamed. If you want me to conduct the business, let me do it; or, if you do not want this House to work, let me adjourn the House. I will do whatever you like Whatever has been done, I have listened to, I have heard. You took my permission.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur : But they did not allow me to speak, Sir I wanted to make my submission.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे बात कर लेने दीजिए, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान) अगर प्रोफेसर साहब की बात रिकार्ड पर जाएगी तो आप की क्यों नहीं जा सकती ...(व्यवधान)

मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास जब कानून है तो हम उसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते, कानून के तहत ही देखा जाएगा ...(व्यवधान) आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, मैं जो कुछ करवा सकता था, मैंने वह करवा दिया है...(व्यवधान)

मैंने इस विषय पर ढेर सारी डिस्कशन करवा दी, इसमें अब कुछ बचा नहीं है...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This has to be taken note of by the law enforcing agencies, not by me. You can give me any notice. I will do whatever I can. But on this the House cannot do anything. It is only a thing which can be taken note of by law-enforcing agencies, if there is anything like that. For God's sake, please sit down, take your seats. If you have got any legitimate objection to anything or if you want to raise any point of order, I will handle it one by one. If all of you shout like this, what will people think about you ? I will allow you one by one; I will listen to you.

PROF. K K. TEWARY : What do you want to say ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप फिर बीच में बोल रहे हैं। यदि आप इस तरह से अपने मेम्बर को ही नहीं बोलने देंगे, तो फिर मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

**Not recorded.

आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, यदि उसकी वैरासिटी, लीगैलिटी या ग्रौब्जेक्शन ठीक है तो उसका डिसीजन मैं करूंगा, यदि आप बीच में कुछ बोलेंगे तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर पाऊंगा ।

प्रो० तिवारी अब आप कहिए ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : as you rightly observed, Sir, it is a very important matter and it has been engaging the attention of the country and of this House also. Reports have come, and here is a report....

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard about that. If you have to add anything further you may.

PROF. K. K. TIWARI : The *Deccan Chronicle* carries a statement from the Secretary of the Vidhan Sabha, Andhra Pradesh. He says that he did not issue identity cards and he is the authority to issue these cards....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : आप बैठिए मैं करूंगा । I am to overrule it. I will give the reply. Why do you want to do it ? I will do it. Please sit down....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : And identity card issued by anybody else is a bogus one and this has been proved to the hilt and a CBI is inquiry is on....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything about it. You can give a motion. It is the law-enforcing agency which is entrusted with enforcing the law which should do it....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing more I can say....I have nothing to do with it. Let the Law-enforcing agency do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hazipur) : We should also get an opportunity to speak.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दे तो रहा हूं । आप मुझे डंडा मारना चाहते हैं तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

Mr. Tewary, I am not allowing you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I am not going to speak anything about the bogus identity card or bogus member. I am on the Rules of Procedure and convention in the house. Yesterday we were compelled to boycott the rest of the proceedings in the house because of your decision not to allow the Member who has resigned to make a statement....

MR. SPEAKER : I have to clarify this thing. I would like to clarify this beyond any doubt. This is my conduct, my judgment and my ruling. It cannot be discussed on the floor of the House.

Secondly, I am not above reproach. I can also make mistakes. I have never held any false prestige in this respect. If you think, Professor, that I have made a mistake wilfully, I will apologise to this august House any time and I will make amends for that. What I did, according to me—I studied it completely—was according to the Rules. One thing I did not do. That was when Mr. Bahuguna asked me to give his time to that hon. Member at that time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You did not. That could have been done.

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. I will explain to you. Even for that you can come to me in my Chamber. I will explain to you. I will not allow a discussion on my ruling. I will only like to say that had Mr. Bahuguna asked my coat or any other thing which personally belongs to me, I would have gladly given and parted with it. But this discretion and this power has been given to me as Speaker by this august House and that I will not abdicate. It is my discretion to give or not to give. I felt so absolutely helpless in that respect because that was my judgment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What was your helplessness ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of helplessness. I have to decide it. It did it. Professor, I will apologise to you if you come to me and convince me that I am in the wrong.

(Interruptions)

आप देखिए मैं इनसे बात कर रहा हूं। आपने बहुत घी खाया हुआ है, आपने बहुत कसरत की है, मैं बहुत दाद देता हूं। मैं इन को यह कहता हूं कि अगर आप मुझे बता दें, नियम 240 मेरे पास है, अगर मैंने इस का उल्लंघन किया है।

Then I am to be blamed. But I am not going to allow any discussion on that. This is the rule You can come to me. I am not going to allow any discussion here. But I am prepared to admit my mistake if I have done anything wrong. So simple it is....

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष जी, त्याग-पत्र की बात नहीं हो रही है। त्याग-पत्र से पहले आप उन्हें सुनने के लिए कह सकते थे।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not call you now. It will be according to my discretion. I am not going to be dictated by you. That is all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I fully agree with you that it is within your powers. But, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to my chamber. *(Interruptions)* I can appologise to this august House any time. You come to me and make me understand this. No problem on that. As I told you, my ruling is above discussion. But I shall do that if you can suggest anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am on a point of order Firstly, I fully agree with you that there cannot be a discussion on your ruling and I abide by your direction. I have only a request to you that it is not only for this occasion but also for future occasions. No doubt, the Speaker has a discretion and discretion itself means that he has to use his own judgment and accordingly, act in the House.

My only request is that he is a dedicated Member and has been in Parliament for such a long time. It has happened in different parts of the world in Parliament that whenever a Member resigns, he makes his statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will take care of it. Professor I bow to your decision, if you can convince me....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My only request to the Speaker is that tomorrow an occasion may arise.

MR SPEAKER : I have studied that point also thoroughly. I can discuss it with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The members have been allowed to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me instances.

I am subject to correction. I shall give the guarantee. I am a servant of this House and I have tried to serve it to the best of my conscience and to the best of my ability. I do not stand on prestige. This House has given me prestige, and I am going to uphold the prestige of this House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under Rule 240 (1A) :

"If a member hands over the letter of resignation to the Speaker personally and informs him that the resignation is voluntary and genuine and the Speaker has no information or knowledge to the contrary, the Speaker may accept the resignation immediately."

I would like to point out here that the hon. Member has to hand over his resignation personally to you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बता देना आप ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : But he did not. It has to go to your Chamber. Then only you can deal with it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR ; Sir, my point of order is this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Dr. Swamy. Mr. Thevar, please sit down. मैं अकेला आदमी हूं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I want a ruling from you. We discussed Andhra Issue To-day's *Hindustan times* says that a CBI enquiry has been ordered. The House should know whether it is a fact or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know about this. Shri Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज ने,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने दिया है, मैं सोच रहा हूं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पे-कमीशन के सामने धरना दिया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस पर कोई बयान दे कि वह कब तक पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI (Narasapur): Sir, 100 fake identity cards were printed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई नई बात नहीं है ।

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : According to Speaker's statement, he has given many identity cards

MR. SPEAKER : I have already heard about it.

SHRI. SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : You do not hear what I am going to say. The Speaker said that many identity cards have been issued, Because they did not bring them here, the Secretary. Andhra Assembly has given a statement that only two identity cards have been issued.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard about it. That has to be done by the law agencies. I cannot help it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आंध्र प्रदेश विधान सभा के 162 सदस्यों को राष्ट्रपति के यहां ले जाया गया । उसके बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कालूजन से सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा एम० एल० एज को धमका रही है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता ।

AN HON. MEMBER : Why Mr. Venkatasubbaiah met the President yesterday ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में लिखा है कि प्राबेशनरी आफिसर ग्रेड एग्जामिनेशन (बी० एस० आर० बी० सेंट्रल ग्रुप लखनऊ) के परचे ने एक सवाल यह दिया गया कि खालिस्तान का लीडर कौन है : (1) डा० जगजीत सिंह चौहान (2) भिंडरांवाले (3) टोहरा (4) लोंगोवाल । सरकार माध्यम से इस किस्म का प्रचार देशद्रोह है । इसकी एनक्वायरी की जाए और जिन्होंने इस किस्म का सवाल परचे में दिया है, उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने लिखकर दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे सहमत हूं कि इसकी एनक्वायरी करानी चाहिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं । मैं उनके विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार-हनन का प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना स्पष्टीकरण दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं लोक सभा की कार्य प्रणाली के नियम 222, विशेषाधिकार हनन, के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित मामला माननीय सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के विरुद्ध लाना चाहता हूं :—

मैं लोक सभा की समस्त कार्यवाहियों में निरंतर भाग लेता हूं और मेरा नाम आकाशवाणी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देने के लिए अलाऊ करूंगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं तो प्रिविलेज का मामला उठाना चाहता हूं । श्री एच० के० एल० भगत ने मेरी प्रतिष्ठा को आघात लगाया है । इस सदन में कहा गया था कि श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर को पुलिस ने मारा है । लेकिन रात को 8 बजे रेडियो से कहा गया कि राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री को पुलिस ने मारा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम तो आ गया । मारने वाले की बेइज्जती होती है । मार खाने वाला तगड़ा आदमी होता है । मेरी बात सुनिए । ऐसा करेंगे, जो आपका प्रिविलेज मोशन है वह तो मैं देखूंगा । वह तो आप मुझे देंगे । दूसरा जो आपका स्पष्टीकरण है वह मैं 377 में एलाऊ करूंगा तो आप उसमें स्पष्टीकरण कर दीजिएगा । उसमें चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है । 377 में फिर मेरे पढ़ने का क्या मतलब होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप की बात सुन ली । आप बैठिए । जो आपने दिया है वह मैं देखूंगा । एक्सप्लेनेशन जो आप देंगे उसमें वह ठीक हो जाएगा । दोबारा आप का नाम आएगा ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मैं इस बारे में जानकारी चाहूंगा कि मानीय सदस्य राजेश पाइलट ने दूसरे सदन के अध्यक्ष केऊपर आक्षेपलगाया है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं नहीं कोई आक्षेप नहीं आएगा । मैंने कह दिया ।

I have already decided it. Why are you trying to raise it now ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उन्होंने उनके ऊपर आक्षेप लगाया है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजेश जी आप सुन लीजिए, नहीं है कोई आक्षेप । मैंने कह दिया कि कोई आक्षेप नहीं आने दिया जायगा ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आप के रहते हुए 14 साल तक जो संसद सदस्य इस सदन में रहे हों..... *(Interruptions)*.**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. A little knowledge is very dangerous thing...Nothing goes on record of whatever he says.

जगपाल जी, आपको पता नहीं है । आदमी को उस बात पर नहीं जाना चाहिए जिसका पता नहीं हो ।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए । क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? बूटा सिंह जी, देखिए, यह क्या हो गया है इनको ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उत्तर प्रदेश में 60 हजार बी० टी० सी० दस साल से बेरोजगार हैं और प्रतीक्षा सूची में है । उन्हें रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है । अभी जो 40 विद्यार्थियों पर एक अध्यापक का फार्मूला सरकार ने बनाया है उसे 30 विद्यार्थियों पर एक अध्यापक कर दे तो उन को काम मिल जायगा .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर देंगे तो मैं देखूंगा, ऐसे तो कोई बात कहीं हो सकती ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन् जो लकड़ी चोर होते हैं उनको पकड़ने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से मुखबिर लगाए जाते है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बेकार में टाइम ले रहे हैं । लिखकर देंगे तो मैं देखूंगा बैठ जाइए आप ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल): श्रीमन्, जनता मारी जा रही है, पुलिस लोगों को मार रही है..... *(Interruptions)*.**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिसने आपको इस्तीफा नहीं दिया था उस का इस्तीफा आपने ले लिया सिर्फ इसलिए कि उनको बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल सके..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कोई देगा उसको तो मैं लूंगा, जो नहीं देगा उसका नहीं लूंगा। बोलिए बालन जी ।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि कल राष्ट्रपति भवन में बहुत सारे फर्जी बोगस कार्डों के जरिए से लोगों को.....

**Not recorded.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : One of the main responsibilities of this House is also to protect the**

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question; it cannot be brought in this House.

Dr. Bhoi, do you want to say something ?

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : I will not bring any heat on you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am not going to dig into this subject. Because *hallagulla* is going on, with due apologies to the House, I want recite one *sloka :*

उदियते यदि भानु पश्चिम दिग्विभागे
प्रस्फुतित् यदि पद्म पर्वतनाम् शिखाग्रे

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Now Shri Shivraj Patil.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the Committee for Technical Assessment of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for Technical Assessment of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(2) A copy of the Action taken Report' (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for Technical Assessmeat of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 8624/84].

Report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms 1980-83 (Volumes I and II). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8625/84].

Notification under Central Industrial Secuty Force Act, 1968; Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for 1983 and Report of the Inquiry Commission into incident of firing at Rangat (Andaman)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in notification No.G.S.R. 815 in Gazatte of India dated the 4th August, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8626/84].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

**Not recorded.

versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the period 1st January, 1983 to 31st December, 1983. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT 8627/84].

(ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for non-acceptance of Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8697/84].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 :—

(i) Report of Inquiry of the one man Commission appointed to enquire into the incident of firing at Rangat in Middle Andaman on 28th January, 1983.

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8628/84].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : Sir, you have already called me.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. Mr. Balan Mr. Buta Singh is on his legs. I will call you

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, on a number of occasions, it has come to our notice that the things which were not allowed to go on record, have been publised in some of the paper regularly.

MR. SPEAKER : Give it in writing to me.

SHRI BUTA SINGH ; I will write to you, but this is something which the Secretary-General must take note of.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Balan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. BALAN— *rose.*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have allowed Mr. Buta Singh. Please allow me also.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Mr. Balan. Mr. Chakraborty, please sit, for God's sake.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : For God's sake, please allow me, Sir.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : Members from Kerala have already given notice regarding the cement scandal in Kerala. *(Interruptions)* Sir, according to your direction.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed only Mr. Balan.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : I will not allowed others. *(Interruptions)* According to your direction, Sir, we the members from Kerela have already given notice regarding the cement scandal.

MR. SPEAKER : That is already there. We have already taken action. We have asked for more facts.

*प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : स्पीकर साहब, मैं कंट्रोवर्सी की बात नहीं करूंगा, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं समझता हूं रामाराव का दिल्ली आना ही इस बात का सबूत है...

*(پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : اسپیکر صاحب میں کنٹروورسی کی بات نہیں کروں گا۔ آپ میری بات سن لیجیے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں راما راؤ کا دلی آنا ہی اس بات کا ثبوت ہے ....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it yesterday. Now Mr. Mallikarjun. Papers Laid on the Table. Item No. 5.

Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the working of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT 8629/84].

Notification under Customs Act, 1962 ; Notification under Central Excices and Salt Act, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 607(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G S.R. 609 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to nickel oxide *sinter* when imported into India from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT 8630/84].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 604(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum, issued under the Control Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8631/84].

12.43 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Study Tour Reports

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

(i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Bhubaneshwar, Koraput, Visakhapatnam and Calcutta during June - July, 1984.

(ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Madras, Ooty, Coimbatore and Bangalore during June-July, 1984.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

Eighty-first Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Eighty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Two Hundred Eighteenth, Two Hundred Twenty Second and Two Hundred Twenty Third Reports

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report on Action Taken on Hundred and Thirty-third Report of the Committee regarding Local Printing of Inland Letter Cards and Construction of Staff Quarters at Anna Nagar.

(2) Two Hundred and Twenty-second Report on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1982-83) and Action Taken on . Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report.

(3) Two Hundred and Twenty-third Report on Paragraph 16 of the Advance Report of the Comproller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Railways) on Claims outstanding against a collaborator.

ESTIMATE COMMITTEE

Eighty-eighth Report and Minutes

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the Eighty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education and Culture—Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Narasimha Rao.

SHRI A K. ROY : I have got a point of order on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order here at this time.

12.44 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SECOND AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got notices from the members who want to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Their names are : Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Sunil Maitra, Prof. Rup Chand Pal, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Giri and Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

Shri Paswan.

SHRI A.K. ROY : My point of order is this. It is true that you have no time. The House is very tight, but still for such type of important bill, we received its copy at 9 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : Out of order. The whole House has decided about it with me. It is all right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill did not come before the BAC. *(Interruptions).*

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Pt.II, *See* 2.

MR. SPEAKER : The BAC report has already been adopted by the House.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : My colleague, Shri Rajesh Singh has said that I have alleged against** which I have not done. I have just quoted from the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already decided about it. Why do you want to raise it again ?

Motion moved :

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Mr. Paswan.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो संविधान का संशोधन करने के लिये 52वां अमेंडमेंट बिल, आर्टीकल 3 का संशोधन करने के लिये, हमारे सामने रखा गया है, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। मै विरोध क्यों करता हूं—सबसे पहले बात तो यह है कि आज सवेरे ही यह हम लोगों को सर्कुलेट किया गया। मैं समझता हूं इसको किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ा भी नहीं होगा और यदि किसी माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ा है तो उठकर कह दें कि हमने पढ़ा है। सिवाय होम मिनिस्टर के किसी ने नहीं पढ़ा है। मेरा ख्याल है पार्लियामेंट्री मिनिस्टर ने भी नहीं पढ़ा है...

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैंने पढ़ा है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : किसी ने नहीं पढ़ा है। इतनी जल्दबाजी में इतना इम्पार्टेंट बिल कांस्टीच्यूशन को अमेंड करने के लिये हम लोगों के सामने लाया गया है... ..

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : बूटा सिंह जी ने कहा है कि उन्होंने पढ़ा है। क्या पढ़ा है बतलाइये ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं अभी बतला सकता हूं, आप बैठ जाइए।

12.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am going to read from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं कह रहा था कि जब पार्लियामेंट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर को ही मालूम नहीं है तो सदन के दूसरे सदस्यों को क्या मालूम होगा। इतने इम्पार्टेंट ईशू को इतने हल्के ढंग से लाना, मैं समझता हूं उचित नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आर्टिकल 33 को अमेंड करने के लिये लाया गया है और आप जानते हैं कि आर्टीकल 12 से 35 तक फंडामेंटल राइट्स के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, संविधान द्वारा जो मौलिक अधिकार दिये गये हैं उसके तहत इनको रखा गया है। मैं आर्टीकल 33 आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं —

"संसद विधि द्वारा अवधारण कर सकेगी कि इस भाग द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों में से किसी को, सशस्त्र बलों या लोक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का भार-साधन करने वाले बलों के सदस्यों को लागू होने में, किस परिमाण तक निर्बन्धित या निराकृत किया जाय ताकि उनके कर्त्तव्यों का उचित पालन और उनमें अनुशासन बना रहना सुनिश्चित रहे।"

** Not recorded.

यह वास्तव में आर्मी के लिये रखा गया था, लेकिन अब सरकार इसको आम लोगों पर धीरे-धीरे लागू करना चाहती है, उनपर पंजा जमाना चाहती है। आप को मालूम है—इसी सदन में नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट को अमेंड किया गया, उसको और अधिक कड़ा बनाया गया। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि टैरोरिस्ट एक्ट बनाया गया। अब यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट करके दूसरे लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों को भी आप समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं। यह किन लोगों पर लागू होगा, यह स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में दिया है—

(i) the members of the Forces charged with the protection of property belonging to, or in the charge or possession of, the State; or

(ii) persons employed in any bureau or either organisation established the State for purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence ; or

(iii) persons employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organisation.

इसका मतलब है कि अर्सेशियल सर्विसेज के नाम पर सरकार लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों को खत्म करना चाहती है। यह वह सरकार है जिसने इमरजेंसी के समय लोगों के जाने के अधिकार को छीना था। "राइट टू लिव" को जिसने खत्म किया था और उसका परिणाम सरकार को भुगतना पड़ा था। अब सरकार इमरजेंसी न लगाकर उसको दूसरे रूप में लाना चाहती है। सरकार आज डरी हुई है। आज सरकार का ज्यूडिशरी पर फेथ नहीं रहा है, पार्लियामेंट पर फैथ नहीं रहा है, लेजिस्लेटिव ब्रांच पर फेथ नहीं रहा है, ज्यूडिशरी ब्रांच पर फेथ नहीं रहा है इसलिए सरकार एग्जीक्यूटिव को मजबूत करना चाहती है। एग्जीक्यूटिव को मजबूत करने का मतलब है भारत सरकार और उसकी प्रधान मंत्री। इसलिए एक आदमी के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव को हैड बनाया जा रहा है। लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों के साथ संसार में कहीं भी इस तरह से खिलवाड़ नहीं किया गया है। कांस्टीट्यूशन की किताब में दूसरे देशों का भी वर्णन है। लेकिन इस तरह का कानून कहीं पर नहीं है। विदेशों में फोर्सेस को भी फंडामेंटल राइट्स दिए गए हैं। यहां पर फोर्सेस को फंडामेंट राइट्स देने के बजाए दूसरे लोगों के भी फंडामेंटल राइट्स छीनने के लिए यह किया है। इसके द्वारा लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my objection at the very introduction stage of this Bill arises out of the fact that when our House is very busy in important subjects like developments in Andhra and other subjects like Sri Lanka, very surreptiously this Bill has been brought in an irregular manner. If you carefully go through the Explanatory Memorandum that has been submitted to the Speaker, it says that this is the memorandum for consideration of the Speaker as to why the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1984 is sought to be introduced without making available to the Members copies thereof in advance as required under Direction 19(b) of the Directions of the Speaker. So, the very fact that they have submitted this Explanatory Memorandum, clearly shows that without circulating to the Members of this House a copy of the Bill in advance, they are trying to bring forward the Bill and the explanation given

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

is : 'Of late, there has been a growing tendency among the employees of certain organisations to adopt agitational methods in their dealings with the Government. This has seriously affected the efficiency and can undermine the security of the State. The situation requires to be remedied without delay. It is, therefore, necessary to have the proposed Amendment Bill passed at the earliest. For the above reasons and in view of the short time available during the current session of the Parliament, it is requested that the Director 19(b) of the Directions of the Speaker may be relaxed in respect of this Bill in order to permit this Bill being introduced in the current session. So, the normal procedure and the Speaker's Direction are required to be waived so that in the exigency of the situation, the Bill might be introduced and ultimately passed. Those of us who are engaged in the organisation of the employees, in government institutions, in various types of organisations, feel that clearly as mentioned in the Explanatory Memorandum, in order to prevent certain agitational activities among the Government employees and Government organisations, this particular Bill is sought to be brought. One may ask us the question : do you not want sensitive government institutions and services to be protected ? We want it. In different parts of the world they are protected But, how do they do it ? For instance, in a country like the United Kingdom, what they have done is, in those services which they consider to be very sensitive and essential, they have provided an alternative form of machinery for settlement of disputes, so that without going through agitation, without being required to go through strikes, these employees might be able to adjudicate their demands and they will be able to settle them expeditiously, without going through the *modus operandi* of agitations and strikes. We do not provide any other alternative avenues for the immediate settlement of the disputes of employees engaged in such organisations, of which mention is made in the entire Bill. Without providing such an outlet for the settlement disputes, we are, however, trying to curb the agitation by trying to curb their fundamental rights, as adumbrated in Part III of the Constitution.

Unfortunately, as the Bill was not circulated, many Members of this House who were engaged in trade union movement could not raise their opposition, because their attention was not drawn to this disastrous Bill, which is sought to be brought in by the backdoor. Therefore, in order that the details of the Bill could be properly circulated and there could be enough time for the trade union organisations to go through the Bill, I would insist that at the introduction stage itself we should oppose this Bill. If better sense prevails on the Home Minister, in that case, at the introduction stage itself he can announce that "we are prepared to withdraw the Bill for better consideration by the trade union organisations of this Bill" and, if necessary it may be brought later on. Therefore, I oppose the Bill at the introduction stage.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 72. As you know, if a member wants to oppose the Bill, he has to give notice. The parliamentary papers of today, we got only at 9 O'Clock in the morning. I do not know whether the delay in the supply of the Bill, as in the case of the train, is intentional or not. We got them at 9 O'Clock in the morning. After that, we could not get enough time to give notice before 10 O'Clock. This is an important Bill That is why I am drawing attention to the proviso to rule 72, which says :

> "Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislation competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon :"

In view of the circumstances, I would request you to exercise your discretion and allow a full discussion on this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting it. I need not give the reasons.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Why are you not permitted it ? (*Inte ruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I need not give the reasons...(*In erruptions*)

SHRI A.K. ROY : Is it your subjective satisfaction or...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not bring in extraneous things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) Sir, have you understood Shri Roy's point ? This morning we were informed telephonically by the Lok Sabha Secretariate—at least I received a telephone call that the parliamentary papers would reach our residence late due to some technical difficulties. That package of papers came to us late today. Therefore, there was not enough time to study those papers and give notice that they want to oppose this Bill at the introduction stage. You can verify that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the Governors are using their discretion, why don't you use your discretion and allow him ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When was it sent ?...

I understand that it was because of the delay in printing. Since Shri Roy has made a request, I permit him as a special case.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That should be extended to us. (*Interruptions*):

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, this is not correct. He has made a request... (*Interruptions*) This is not the correct way. He has raised the point, I am satisfied and I am permting him as a special case (*Interruptions*) I am allowing-only Shri Roy.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, I have also received the papers late. Therefore, I too should be permitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has represented and I am permitting him as a special case.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA ; (Calcutta North-East) : Sir, this is another piece of pernicious legislation that has been brought by the government in order not to extend the democratic rights, but in order to abridge the rights already conferred on us. Sir the policies of the Government have been creating resentment among the masses. The Armed Forces, para-military forces, Government employees, semi-government employees and the vast mass of the people are the targets of certain ruthless policies of the government of India. The net result of it is that enormous mass of the people are becoming restless. If the government had been serious, then it would have devised some way in order to hear the grievances of the people, in order to listen to the resentment of the people in various segments and tried to find some avenues whereby some mutual discussion would have taken place and the grievances would have been redressed. But instead of finding avenues, the Government are trying to amend the Constitution for the 52nd time to see to it that the rights already conferred on the people are abridged.

Sir, Article 33 was only limited to the Armed Forces. Now, its scope is being expanded. Now, not only the Armed Forces, but also the Government employees working in the tele-communication system and working in other government institutions are being sought to be brought under the perview of this Amendment of the Constitution. But, Sir, let

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

this government understand that this will not solve the problems.

Sir, this government till today is not realising that it is sitting on the top of a live valcano.

Sir, fifteen days just before the Session started, I have had the misfortune of taking the Public Accounts Committee on tour...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why give details of all this as if there is a general discussion ? You see there are eight hon. Members to speak and I have allowed Shri Roy also. Hon. Members who know the rules. am I to teach the rules to them ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You give me a few minutes time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into the details of the Bill. You see the Minister will reply only on the Constitutional and legal propriety. Whatever you have got to speak you speak after the Bill is introduced.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, a gentleman told me that unfortunately during the Punjab disturbance something has happened which never happened in this country,that is, the Brigadier was shot by the soldiers. This is unfortunate. Has the government ever thought over it ? Why has this happened ? Have you taken measures to see whether our armed forces have got some resentment ? Have you devised avenues to talk to them, to hear their grievances ? Today, not only the Armed forces. but also you are bringing in vast section of the government employees and semi-government employees within the scope of this Bill in order to abridge their Fundamental Rights. Therefore, on this score I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission if you give me one minute, I will be saving a lot of time.

I would like to say at this stage that the enactment of this Bill will not hamper the redressal of genuine grievances of the personnel serving in each of the organisations as alternative forums for genuine welfare activities and redressal of their grievances already exist in the shape of staff councils, the institution of holding open sammelans, welfare centres, and while we are discussing—we will be discussing the Bill if there are any suggestions coming from the hon. Members, I would be prepared to welcome them and consider them. Since they have said that this is one of the main impediments which is the reason why they are opposing it, I am placing this before the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you help us, it will help the debate, I would like in that case to give suggestions if he could tell us which are the rights which they intend to curb for these people, which are the rights on which they want to put some curbs so far as these categories of people are concerned. They only we can give suggestions.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is the Introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will come after that. He will reply after that. That is why he assured. Now. Mr Sudhir Kumar Giri will speak. It is only Introduction stage and the Minister has also given you a helping hand. Any suggestion made, he will welcome it. That is what he said.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are not helpful.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very helpful specially to you because you are my good friend.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

Please go through Article 33 of the Constitution which says :

"Parliament may, by law, determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this part (i. e., Part III) shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricated or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of the duties and the maintenance of discipline among them."

Sir, the founding fathers while including this provision in the Constitution had in their mind that the restrictive law should be applicable only to the Armed Forces and the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order. That is, I think, the police forces. But this Bill is going to expand the ambit of this provision.

Sir, our forefathers had to fight a long battle to achieve these Fundamental Rights. They sacrificed their life and after this battle and sacrifices these rights had been achieved, the Government is going to curb these rights. What are the causes ? I feel the capitalist system of our country is facing a crisis. ' Every capitalist system of development in any country has its own inherent inconsistencies which leave the Government or the Administration to face the crisis in every way. In our country also I find that the crisis has deepened. For this reason the people of the country are agitating. While the people have been conscious of their rights and preserving those rights in their favour, the Government is going to curb those rights. I think the Government feels that it will not be possible for it to maintain law and order in the country by application of CRP Forces. That is why the Government is expanding the ambit of the Constitution so that in respect of the people who will voice their demands for the realisation of their rightful gains, the Government is going to choke them. I therefore, oppose the introduction of this Bill at this stage.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : This Government came into power in 1980. Since then have been continuously bringing several measures to abrogate fundamental rights of the citizens, of various sections of society, Their fundamental rights are being attacked by several legislations which have been brought before this House. This is another attack on the fundamental rights of our people, a section of them. That is why I strongly oppose it at at the introduction stage.

There are several other points which I would like to make here. Whatever may be the ietention, the entire country will feel that this bill has been brought before the House with the criminal intention of the Government. By abrogating the fundamental rights of the citizens, the Government is not going to serve the purpose basically. They are going to attack the democratic fabric. The Government has already misused military, para-military and police forces. We have been observing it. By this amenment in the Constitution they want to make it very legitimate. Now, through this process they will misuse it very badly. It is a danger for every citizen of this country. That is why I oppose it. Whatever assurance is given by the Home Minister, I would like to say Government has lost its credibility completely. We are not going to aecept any of his assurances.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) I rise to oppose the Bill even at the stage of introduction.

To-day morning at about 9 a.m. when we received the packet, I asked the man who came to deliver the packet 'why delay', he said it might be for technical reasons. I found such a Bill I could not understand—why such a hurry ?

In the explanation given in the Memorandum, it has been stated : "That the situation required to be remedied without delay". Could the Government not wait for 24 hours ? Could two days time not be given for study of the Bill ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is not in my hand. It is the allocation of work. I did not object to giving more time within the Session so long as it is to be passed.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : You are a part of the Government. Your representatives are there in the BAC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. He is not responsible for it. If this has been brought, it is not within his hands.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I am not satisfied by the arugments given by the hon Minister. Not only the Government is interested in national Security, in national interest, the opposition is equally interested in both these.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Let us accommodate.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : All such measures you had mis-used in the past and you are going to misuse it to curb the trade union movement, the democratic aspirations...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : That is a subjective assessment.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : You are going to expand the ambit, Mr. Author of the social revolution just look at it. It has been said :

> "(e) persons employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau, or organisation."

It has been stated :

> '(c) the members of the Forces charged with the protection of property belonging to, or in the charge or possession of, the State."

It may be the property of Birla, it may be of Tata, which Government may be 'incharge of at a point of time. Suppose the employees are on strike as their demands are not met and if there is some force like "security force" who disagrees to attack employees you may apply this.

Yes, in 1979 I am telling you. *(Interuptions.)* In 1979, there was an agitation in the forces and after that some commissions and committess have been set up. These Commissions have gone into the question of the rights of these people and there are recommendations that these people should be given all these fundamental rights. *(Interruptions.)*

Can the hon. Minister assure us that this is never going to be used ? Can the hon. Minister assure us that this amendment is not going to be used in our country ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can ask for the assurance not at this stage. You can ask for at the discussion stage. It is better.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : They are haiving genuine grievances. Instead of payng heed to their grievances and listening to them, you are going to misuse it. I am opposing the introduction of this Bill. There is no hurry and the Government is moving in haste. *(Interruptions)* You try to understand the implications. I think, Sathe Saheb has not gone through the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : If they raise extraneous matters, I cannot help it. What can we do ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill which seeks to amend the Constitution is different from

any other amending Bill. You know the Constitution is the fundamental law of the land. And to change the fundamental law of the land, certain procedures are adopted. In some case, 2/3rd majority is necessary. In some cases, even the opinion of the State is necessary. But it is also absolutely necessary that Members who are going to be for the amendment or against the amendment should study it, because it is not a temporary nature. It is going to be a permanent thing. You can change any law with a simple majority in Parliament. But special procedures are necessary for a change in the constitution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have just started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your Party Members, Shri Sudhir Giri, Prof. Rup Chand Pal and others have spoken the same thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why should you be impatient ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not impatient. I will be definitely helpful...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Tell me what is the "same thing" if you have understood well. Which Member has said that in the Constitutional amendment, special procedure is necessary ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is at the introduction stage. You can go into details afterwards. You can take more time later. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are disturbing. I would appeal to you, "Please don't disturb". Allow me to submit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not disturbing. I will intervene and I will guide you. I am not disturbing, I will guide you.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not the way. As a chairman, should I not guide you ? Should I not intervene and guide you? That is what I am telling. At this stage, you can only mnke a statement.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am only speaking to Mr. Chakraborty. Why are all these hon. Members getting up as though he cannot defend himself ? Whatever the other hon. Members say will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record all these things.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This has become their method of working in this House. I am so sorry to say that. Can't I guide any member ? If it not for you to get up and talk as you like. All of you please sit down. Why should other members get up and create confusion in the House ? This is not the way to do it. The whole world knows who disturbs whom. I am only intervening to guide the hon. Member.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the duty of the Chair to intervene, but it is to intervene to help the member. I did not take much time. When I speak on something, I am to concentrate. I do not know how you speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Speak according to the rules. If you do not speak according to the rules, I will not permit.

*Not recorded.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am raising a constitutional point. Sir, you are a wise man ; you should show your wisdom.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are more wise than me. I know that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir. The Chair is always wiser.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are wiser than me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I do not claim it to be. I want to learn from you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anyhow, you are a professor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Constitution has given certain fundamental rights to the people. They enjoy many other rights. But some rights are regarded as fundamental because, without these rights the democracy cannot function; the individuals cannot function That is why these rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution so that these cannot be changed easily by any Government, by the whims of any Government. What is the Government doing today ? They are trying to take away these fundamental rights from Part III of the Constitution and making them subjected to the Parliamentary law passed by an ordinary majority, at the whims of any Government. So, I oppose this very strongly.

Take, for example, the member of the Armed Forces. What are the reasons for taking away their rights. I am in favour of discipline; I am in favour of order. The hon. Minister will have to explain what he actually understands by discipline and order. Is it the old British idea of law and order ? I oppose this because some categories of persons who enjoy certain freedoms which this Constitution guarantees, those persons are going to be deprived of those rights.

I oppose this because of other reasons also. The Government are taking these powers but they will not specify when they bring forward a Bill like this, what rights they are going to abrogate, what rights they are going to abridge. Certain categories of people, not even directly connected with law and order are going to be deprived of their rights This is a dangerous thing. The hon. Minister should have mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that these are the rights they want to curtail of abrogate. They are taking a sweeping power and, in future, in an ordinary Bill they will enunciate all these things and pass it. That is why I feel it is a dangerous thing.

In conclusion, I thank you for your patience and I would only say that all the amendments and the laws have reference to certain things. There must be a cause of action What is the cause of their action ? What has happened in the country ? Why are the raising para-military forces and also taking away the rights of the people ? Have you declared emergency anywhere ? Is the country passing through emergency ? In an emergeney certain things can bed one. But within declaring emergency, they are taking all the the steps that emergency in the country warrants and that too when there is no attack from outside.

I oppose this Bill as undemocratic, unconstitutional and against all the fundamental laws of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have spoken according to the rules. Now Mr. A.K. Roy will speak.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, at the introductory stage, we are to question the legislative competence and constitutional propriety of any Act. But when the constitution itself is questioned, then what should we do ?

If there is any law, we can judge that law whether it is in accordance with the Constitution or not. But, when the Constitution itself is in question, then how to apprise it ?

Here they are amending a very important Constitutional Section which was, if I know, not touched by any other amendment, not even by the 42nd Amendment nor by the 44th Amendment which is a massive amendment touching almost all the Sections. This Section 33 has not been touched by any of the amendments made to the Constitution so far. Such an important Section of the Constitution is now sought to be amended so summarily and so hurriedly.

This Amendment is not included even in the Business Advisory Committee. What made you to include in that not only all the para-military forces but all types of forces including CISF and other forces ? It will have a very dangerous effect. It may create a suspicion as if we are losing reliance on our armed forces.

You have already annoyed the political opponents by amending National Security Act You have annoyed the entire working class by ESMA. The biggest mistake you are going to commit is to express suspicion about our armed forces as if they are not reliable and as if you are to limit and abrogate the rights of the armed forces. That way, you are doing a great harm not only to the spirit of the Constitution but to the entire country at large. What are the reasons for your loss of reliance on all types of armed forces ? How this suspicion suddenly arose in your mind within 24 hours You must explain it. Unless you explain it, I think this legislation will be a very bad affair and at least in this particular present political situation which is surcharged with all sorts of tension, it will have a very bad effect.

It is against the entire Constitutional propriety which demands that such type of legislation should be made calmly and coolly and with all discussion within the given time.

When the hon. Minister replies, even at the introductory stage, he should try to dispel the air of suspicion which this amendment carries.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I am on a points of order. Just now we have received a paper which contains an official amendment in the name of Shri P. C. Narasimha Rao, for circulation. It says that "Page 1 line 3 for 51 substitute 50th." Now, there is already on the Paper.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In the order paper there is one Constitution Fiftieth Amendment Bill which is listed ; and there is also another Bill listed, Constitution Fifty-first Amendment Bill Just now this amendment has been circulted, Now, what is happening to the original Fiftieth Amendment Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not with regard to the Bill about which you are now mentioning. When that comes up, you can raise it. This is different.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This is a serious point of order that I am raising. Now, what happens to the original Fiftieth Amendment Bill ? Am I to support a plethora of Constitution Amendment Bills ? What happens to the original Fiftieth Amendment Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When that item comes, you can take it up. That has nothing to do with this Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to speak...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is not here. The Minister will reply now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You must allow me to speak. I am opposing introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing him. His name is not here. The Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing him to speak. You cannot conduct the proceedings if this is the behaviour of the hon. Members. They are stalling the proceedings. They want to stall the proceedings. I am so sorry. I take a very serious note of this. Mr. Minister, you can reply. Whatever they are saying is not going on record. This is not the way. *(Interruptions)*. **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They cannot take the law in their own hands. They must obey the Chair. I am not permitting them. Let them go on speaking. It is not going on record. I know their method of functioning. I am not permitting. Mr. Minister, you can reply.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : My difficulty is that whatever I am going to say also will not go on record because it is not being heard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That means, they do not want your reply. Do not record whatever they are saying. They are stalling the proceedings. I take a very serious note of this. Four Members from the Marxist Party have already spoken—Mr. Sunil Maitra, Mr. Sudhir Giri, Prof. Rup Chand Pal and Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty. And he is asking me to call him also. I am sorry. This is not the way. Mr. Samar Mukherjee has to look into it. Do not record whatever they say. If the hon. Members do not know the fundamental lesson that the Chair must be obeyed, we cannot function, we cannot conduct the proceedings. I am very sorry. Let them take away the time ; if they want to. *(Interruptions)*.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot allow. There are 8 names. All the 8 have been allowed. Mr. A.K. Roy wanted to speak and as a special case he said that has not seen the letter or something like that. Mr. Indrajit Gupta intervened and I said all right You should have raised that point at that time... *(Interruptions)*. I know the procedure. I allowed him.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : At this stage I would not like to go into any detailed aspects of the Bill. Those aspects can be considered when we take up the Bill for consideration.

There was only one objection which I thought I should meet even at this stage...

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, I warn you. I can easily name you. I do not want to do that. Please sit down. You cannot stall the proceedings.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : As I said there was only one objection which I thought I should meet at this stage and that was that while certain powers are being taken, certain legislation is being introduced as a result of which certain rights will be taken away, is there anything in substitution of that so that grievances can be redressed ? This, I think, is a valid objection. I have met it at this stage. We can go into the substantive aspects later. At this stage I will not go into any other matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Lok Sabha divided :

13.44 hrs.

Division No. 7 :

AYES

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

** Not recorded.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, SHRI T. V.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidya Wati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A.C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gaekwad, Shri R.P.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K.T.
Kshirsagar, Shrimiti Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahavir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mani, Shri K.B.S.
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohsin, Shri F.H.
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.
Nurul Islam, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parmar Shri Hiralal R.
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Quadri, Shri S.T.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, P. V. Narasimha
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Saminuddin, Shri
*Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.

* Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
Balan, Shri A.K.
Banarsi, Das Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhim Singh, Shri
Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chhangur Ram, Shri
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Datta, Shri Amal
Digamber Singh, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Lawrence, Shri M.M.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Nagaratnam, Shri T.
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
*Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patil, Shri J. S.
Premi, Shri Mangal Ram
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Rajan, Shri K.A.
Rajesh, Kumar Singh, Shri
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish

* Wrongly voted for Noes.

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sathiyendran, Shri M.S.K.

Sen, Shri Subodh

Shakya, Shri Daya Ram

Shamanna, Shri T. R.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is :

Ayes : 157. Noes. : 60.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Leave is granted. The hon. Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the next item.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, matters under rule 377. Shri J.S. Patil.

(i) Lock out in National Rayon Company, Maharashtra

**SHRI J.S. PATIL : I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

A serious crisis has arisen due to lock out of National Rayon Company near Kalyan in my constituency for past 8 months This is a leading synthetic fibre producing unit in the country and hundreds of employees have been rendered jobless because of its lock out for such a long period. The Government is also losing substantial revenue by way of taxes as the unit is not functioning for past many months.

Many employees of this comany have not been able to find any alternative employment. Some of them are doing the job of auto-rikshaws driving. But, as there are already 2,0 0 auto-rikshaws in the city, new licences are not being issued. The economic balance of this area has been upset due to large scale unemployment of the employees in this unit.

I, therefore, request the Minister of Industry to take immediate steps to start this unit at the earliest in order to give relief to jobless employees of this unit.

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* The following Members also recorded their Votes :

AYES : Shri Ram Chander Rath, Shrimati Sumati Oraon, Dr. Rajendra Kumar Bajpai, Shri M. Rajshekara Murty, Shri C.D. Patel, Shri Tapeshwar Singh, Shri C.B.M. Tiwary, Shri Doongar Singh, Shri Bajuban R. Kharlukhi and Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

NOES : Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, Shri Pitambar Sihna, Shri Chander Pal Singh, Shri Trilok Chand and Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

** The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

(ii) Need for sending a Central Team to assess the damage caused by the floods in Barak Valley and Brahmaputra Valley in Assam

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government to the wave of unprecedented floods causing extensive devastation, first in the Barak Valley and presently in the Brahmaputra Valley, leaving in its wake untold misery in almost all the districts of the Brahmaputra valley such as Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Kamrup, Barpeta, Nowgong, Dhubri and Coalpara.

It has been reported in the Press that nearly 600 villages have been ravaged and thousands of families of the marooned villages have been rendered homeless affecting several lakhs of people. The worst hit areas are Mancachar sub-division of Goalpara district, Morigaon subdivision of Nowgong district where many villages are reeling under the fury of the floods.

The floods in Assam have caused extensive damage to standing crops and loss of human lives and property, innumerable heads of cattle have also perished. Road links snapped at several places because of breaches, thereby cutting communication links, and disrupting rail services of North-East Frontier Railways.

In such a situation the need of the hour is to provide immediate relief to the affected people to overcome the great hardship faced by them.

A Central study team may also be sent to Assam to assess the damage caused by the floods in the Brahmaputra valley and Barak valley to help mitigate the sufferings of the affected people; because Assam Government alone cannot meet the challange due to its limited resources.

(iii) Need to reconsider the decision taken by the Government not to allow the Income Tax Practitioners who are not Chartered Accountants to audit accounts

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawara) : The Finance Bill, 1984 prescribes that there should be compulsory audit by Chartered Accountants before submission of Statutory Returns of total income. It is well known that majority of Chartered Accountants are employed in government and private services. As such, it is very difficult to get the required number of Chartered Accountants who are having their own practice. The existing income tax practitioners, who have done their education with Commerce and Law subjects, are in a very large number throughout the country and they will lose their practice and become a problem as far as their livelihood is concerned. Thousands of educated graduates and their families will suffer for want of a source of livelihood According to the Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme we intend to provide more employment to educated youth, whereas by implementing this provision in the Finance Act, 1984 there will be more educated unemployed. I therefore appeal to the government to reconsider its decision and allow the existing Income Tax practitioners, who are not Chartered Accountants to continue their practice,

(iv) Need for immediate approval to the lower Damodar Drainage Scheme

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : The Damodar Valley Corporation was set up in 1948 with a view to achieve a unified development of the Damodar Valley in the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Flood control and irrigation, besides generation, transmission and distribution of power, were the main functions in view. But over the past 36 years the DVC has miserably failed to serve the basic purposes for which it was set up.

Owing to incomplete acquisition of lands and lack of necessary Central

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

assistance, the DVC system has remained incomplete and actual flood cushion available at present is very very limited.

Four multipurpose dams have been constructed in first phase. But little progress has been made in the other phases to constructed four more dams.

The lower Damodar 'Drainage Scheme has already been prepared and submitted to the Ganga Flood Control Board. Together with undertaking a serious review of the whole DVC system, the Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme should be cleared by the Planning Commission at an early date to save the lives, crops and property of millions of people of districts of Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapur of West Bengal.

The Central Government is urged to look into the matter and approve the Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme at an early date and provide all necessary assistance in the matter.

(v) Need to complete the remaining work on Chukka Project to provide power to North Bihar

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : मान्यवर, पूर्णिया जिला सीमावर्ती एवं औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ दिन पहले केन्द्र द्वारा नेशनल हाइड्रो पावर इलेक्ट्रिकल्स कोरपोरेशन भूटान सरकार से विद्युत गृह की स्थापना का कार्य शुरू किया गया। इस चुक्का प्रोजेक्ट से 60 मेगावाट बिजली प्राप्त होने वाली है। एन० एच० पी० ई० सी० ने जिला में अपना कार्य पूरा कर कर लिया है जो अपने समय से ही पूरा हो गया है। बाकी कार्य केन्द्र सरकार से होता है। मेरी भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जल्द से जल्द इसको पूरा करने के आदेश प्रदान करें जिससे पूरे उत्तर बिहार की बिजली की पूरी सुविधा मिल सके और इस से बहुत तरह की समस्यायें हल हो सकें।

(vi) Need to implement the self-employment scheme on a continual basis

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : Sir, before I raise the matter under Rule 377, I would like to submit that I had also suggested earlier that immediately after the zero hour, matters under rule 377 should be taken up otherwise we have to wait for two to two and a half hours. Members at the introduction stage of the Bill do not stick to rules and it takes a long time. For matters under Rule 377, the Members cannot depart from the text and it does not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : That can only be done by the Rules Committee.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Kindly bring it up to the Rules Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will do that.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her Indepcndence Day address to the nation last year, had announced the launching of the self-employment scheme assuring jobs for at least 2 5 lakh unemployed educated youths in one year, The nationalised banks have done a commendable job by disbursing Rs. 360 crores under the Scheme to almost achieve the target of 2.5 lakh beneficiaries.

However, some banks having fulfilled their quota, have stopped giving loans under this Scheme and have thus brought it to a halt. It is also found that most of the loans that were given went to beneficiaries residing in urban areas.

The Scheme was primarily launched to improve the lot of poor people by giving them loans for their self-employment and to deploy funds for economic rehabilitation of the rural areas and its implementation should be taken up on a continual basis. Government should also take the following steps so as to ensure that the Scheme achieved its primary aims :

1. Banks should be directed to formulate detailed guidelines and allocated at least 60 per cent of loans disbursed to people residing in rural areas.

2. There should be a continuous review and monitoring of the Scheme so that new targets may be laid down after the achievement of targets fixed earlier.

(vii) Steps for the re-surrection of scent and inscense sticks industry in Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh.

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज): मान्यवर उत्तर प्रदेश का नगर कन्नौज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार में इत्र और अगरबत्ती बनाने के लिए प्रसिद्ध रहा है। विश्व के मार्केट में कन्नौज के इत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान भी रहा है। भारत सरकार को भारी मात्रा में व्यवसाय करने वाले लोग विदेशी मुद्रा कमा कर देते थे। वहां के लोग अपने घरों पर इत्र और अगर बत्ती बनाने के लिए छोटे-छोटे कारखाने लगाए थे और यह कुटीर उद्योग के रूप में चलता था। अधिकांश लोग इत्र बनाने वाली फसलों की खेती भी करते थे। उदाहरण के तौर पर मेंहदी, बेला, गुलाब, चमेली, खस आदि की, और इस खेती से अच्छी आय कमाते थे।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से कन्नौज का यह व्यवसाय नष्ट हो रहा है, क्योंकि सरकार ने कभी इसकी विकास की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। बिक्री कर, आयकर और उद्योग विभाग की अड़चनों के कारण यह व्यवसाय लगभग समाप्त हो रहा है। इत्र के फसलों की खेती करने वाले किसान पूरे तरीके से बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। इस व्यवसाय में लगे सैंकड़ों कारीगर बेरोजगार हो गये और भारत सरकार को मिलने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा में ह्रास हुआ।

अत: मैं इस उल्लेख के द्वारा भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि कन्नौज के इत्र और अगरबत्ती उद्योग को फिर से बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इस व्यवसाय पर लगे आयकर और बिक्री-कर को समाप्त करना चाहिये। इत्र और अगरबत्ती की खेती करने वाले किसानों को अनुदान मिलना चाहिये और सिंचाई की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। उद्योग विभाग को इस व्यवसाय में लगे कारीगरों को तकनीकी सहायता करनी चाहिए ताकि व्यवसाय बढ़ सके, हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिले और भारत सरकार को मिलने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा में वृद्धि हो।

(viii) Need to ensure allotment of reserved seats in various University Courses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्यों की बात तो खूब की जाती है, लेकिन वास्तविकता उसके विपरीत है। जब दिल्ली में इन समुदायों के छात्रों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है तो देश के अन्य भागों में क्या न्याय मिलेगा? नियमानुसार शिक्षण संस्थाओं में नामांकन के लिये अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के छात्रों के लिये 22.5 प्रतिशत सीट आरक्षित

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हैं, लेकिन योग्य छात्र उपलब्ध होने पर भी उनका नामांकन नहीं किया जाता।

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय जो एक आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में स्थापित किया गया, इस वर्ष एम० फिल एवं पी० एच० डी० से नामांकन हेतु सोशल साइंस में पद सुरक्षित थे। 100 से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के छात्र साक्षात्कार में सम्मिलित हुए, लेकिन सिर्फ 29 छात्रों को दाखिला दिया गया। लैंग्वेज में 17 सुरक्षित स्थानों पर सिर्फ 3 छात्रों का नामांकन किया गया जबकि 50 से अधिक छात्र योग्य थे। इंटर नेशनल स्टडीज में 37 सुरक्षित स्थान पर 23 छात्रों का नामांकन किया गया। लाइफ साइंस में 6 स्थान सुरक्षित थे, सिर्फ दो का नामांकन किया गया।

यही हालत एम० ए०, एम० एस० सी० के नामांकन में है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय एवं पटना विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति इससे भी बदतर है। नामांकन के अलावा कम छात्रवृत्ति मिलना, सभी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिलना, छात्रावास में जगह नहीं मिलना, जातिगत आधार पर भेदभाव करना आदि अलग समस्याएं हैं।

अतः सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करे।

(ix) Need for restoration of R.M.S. sorting section and enhancement of salary of E.D. Employees

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Out of 265 Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections, 200 have been abolished already on the pretext of effecting savings in expenditure and quick delivery by air routes. Actually, in practice this has not led to any savings or quick delivery. But it has led to abnormal delay in the delivery of letters, etc. and unnecessary expenditure in keeping the personnel in reserve, without adequate employment. The opportunities of further employment are also sealed. The E.D. employees are starving for want of employment. They could neither earn here nor seek any other employment elsewhere. As our country is very vast and our villages are not even connected by bus routes, it is not fair to expect the P&T to use the air routes for delivering the postal articles, etc. Our system cannot be compared with the system that exists in United States of America. Only by maintaining these RMS Sorting sections the mail posted by public could be expected to reach its destination at least in a day or two. Now it takes four or five days. Government is, therefore, requested to restore these RMS Sorting Sections and pave the waw for the speedy delivery of Postal articles. The minimum salary to the E.D. employees in P&T should be at least Rs. 275/- p.m. and they should be regularized forthwith. Even an ordinary Mazdoor gets Rs. 15/- per day, whereas the E.D employees get much less for a day's working Government, as a model employer, should set things right, and lead the path of welfare State in our country.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up Legislative Business *viz* Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Bill. Do you want to speak, Mrs. Ram Dulari Sihna.

14.00 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend

*Published in the Gazette of India Extrardinary, Part II, Sec. 2, Dt. 22-8-1984.

the Conslitution of India, be taken into considerat ion."

The Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1982 seeks to amend Article 330 and 332 of the Constitution. Prior to the Constitution (Thirty-First Amendment) Act, 1973 there was reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the entire country except for the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam and in Nagaland. Meghalya and Mizoram, which were then parts of undivided Assam, had reservation in the State Legislature as well as in the House of the People. Arunachal Pradesh had no assembly. They had, however, reservation in the House of the people. Since 1973 there is no reservation for Scheduled Tribes either in the house of the People or in the State Legislative Assembly of these States and Union Territories.

The Meghalaya Legislative Assembly passed Resolution on 13 8.1980 urging the Government of India to provide for reservation of seats in Scheduled Tribes in the State Legisltive Assembly and also in the House of the People as per the position that obtained prior to the amendment of articles 330 and 332 by the Constitution (Thirty first Amendment) Act. The Government of Meghalya have, therefore, proposed the amendment of the Consitution for the purpose. This proposal has been supported by the Governments of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in respect of their respective areas. The Bill seeks to meet the aspirations of tribal population in these States and Union Territories and reinforce the assurance that their identity and distinctive character in our national fabric will continue to be preserved.

The Bill seeks to amend Article 330 of the Constitution to provide for reservation of seats in Lok Sabha for Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya, Ngaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and Article 332 to provide for similar reservation in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya, The amendment proposed to be made to Article 330 of the Constitution by sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill shall not affect any represenation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the House of the People existing at the commoncement of the proposed enactment. Similarly, the amendmend proposed to be made to Article 332 of the Constitution shall not affect any representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland or Meghalya until the dissolution of the Legislative Assemblies of these States existing at the commencement of the proposed ennactment. Sofar as union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are concerned, consequential amendments to the Union Territories Act, 1963 will have to be under taken with a view to provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

With these words, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill futher to amend this constitution of India be taken into consideration."

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, स्टेट असेम्बली और लोक सभा में जन-जातियों के लिये सीटों के रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान करने के लिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मुझे इस बारे में कुछ शंका है। नागालैंड में अधिकांश ट्राइब्ज रहते है। जब वहां पर ट्राइब्ज के लोग रहते हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा सरकार संचालित हो रही है, तो फिर उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई है? यह रिजर्वेशन किन-किन लोगों के लिए किया जा रहा है? जिन ट्राइब्ज मे क्रिस्चियन रिलिजन एडाप्ट कर लिया है, क्या वे भी इसमें शामिल होंगे या नहीं? इन बातों को साफ नहीं किया गया है, जिस-

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

से पता चले कि सरकार की क्या मंशा है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी ट्राइब्ज रहते हैं। मुझे वहां जाने का मौका मिला है। मैंने देखा है कि वहां के लोग आदिवासी हैं, जो दो तीन ट्राइब्ज में विभाजित हैं। उन ट्राइब्ज में जो माइनारिटी में हैं, क्या उनको रिजर्वेशन दिया जा रहा है या नहीं? ट्राइब की परिभाषा बहुत व्यापक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार किन लोगों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से यह संशोधन लाई है। और इस संशोधन का प्रभाव क्या उन लोगों पर भी पड़ेगा? क्योंकि ट्राइब्स के लोगों में धर्म का एक बड़ा प्रश्न है। अपनी-अपनी उनकी परम्पराएं और अपने-अपने तरीके हैं। तो क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी रिजर्वेशन का लाभ मिलेगा जिन्होंने किसी धर्म को एडाप्ट कर लिया है, क्रिश्चियनिटी या और किसी धर्म को जिन्होंने एडाप्ट कर लिया है उनको भी इसका लाभ मिलेगा या केवल उन्हीं लोगों को मिलेगा जिन्होंने एडाप्ट नहीं किया है? यह सब बात साफ होनी चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं अगर सही माने में यह जन-जातियों के हित में है। अगर इससे और जटिल समस्याएं पैदा हो रही हों तो इसका प्रभाव सही नहीं पड़ेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो करता हूं लेकिन पहले मुझे इतने फैक्ट्स बतलाने की कृपा करें कि नागालैंड मिजोरम और अरूणाचल एवं मेघालय, इनमें कितने-कितने आदिवासी लोग हैं? एक-एक क्षेत्र में कितने-कितने आदिवासी लोगों की संख्या है और कितनी दूसरे लोगों की संख्या है? क्यों यह कानून बन रहा है? इसकी जरूरत कैसे पैदा हुई? केवल आप यह चाहते है कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग आएं, लेकिन वहां पर तो बहुमत ही शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का है, तो यह बिल लाने की जरूरत कैसे पैदा हुई? यह कांस्टीच्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल जो आप ला रहे हैं इसको लाने का आप का आधार क्या है क्योंकि मिजोरम के अंदर तो मेरे ख्याल से सारे लोग शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के आते हैं, अरूणाचल में सारे लोग शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के आते हैं। जब आप चाहते है कि इन की रक्षा हो, ये जो जन-जातियां है ये ऊपर आएं और अपना रेप्रेजेंटेशन दें तो यह बताइए कि कुल कितनी सीटें वहां से असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट में आती है और पार्लियामेंट में जो सीटें आती हैं, उनमें कितनी सीटें उनके लिए रहेंगी और कितनी दूसरों के लिए रहेंगी? आप आखिर क्या चाहते हैं? आप चाहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग आएं तो वहां पर जब उनका बहुमत है तो यह बताइए कि कितनी सीटें आती हैं अरूणाचल, नागालैंड और मिजोरम से और उनमें से कितनी सीटों पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगो को रखना चाहते हैं। यह जानने के लिए मैं इच्छुक हूं। इसके बाद मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratangiri); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support this Bill and I welcome this measure. However, I agree with my friend Mr. Daga that some more information should have been supplied to this august House in the Statement of Object and Reasons which I believe the hon. Minister would do at the time of giving reply.

While supporting the Bill, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister one thing that in my opinion I feel that this creates an anomaly and the

purpose is not going to be served. I do not know whether the hon. Minister possesses a copy of the Constitution If she does, I would like to invite her attention to Article 330 to which she has already referred. Article 330 (1) says that :

Seates shall be reserved in the House of the People for—

(a) the Scheduled Castes :

(b) the Scheduled Tribes (except the Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram; and

(c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

That is the position as it stands today. By this Bill, clause (b) is being deleted and instead what is tried to put is 'the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam'. So, if we read Article 330 as it would stand amended, it would mean that all Scheduled Castes and all Scheduled Tribes in the country and in the autonomous districts of Assam, and the districts which are not autonomous will not get this right under Article 330. But, while amending article 332, it is mentioned in clause 3, that for the words "except the Scheduled Tribes in theTribal areas of Assam, in Nagaland and in Meghalaya" the words "except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam" will be substituted. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has understood the implications of this amendment to clause (1) of article 332. If you put these words in article 332, it would mean that seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly, except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam. It would mean that in the Constitution, on the one hand, in article 330 you are making a provision for giving reservation to the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam and, on the other hand, by the amendment of article 332, you are taking it away. If you read amended article 330, along with article 332, we would land in a chaotic condition.

I would like to be enlightened on this particular point. I would request the hon. Minister to seriously consider as to whether this anomaly would not defeat the object of the Bill, the object for which it has been brought. It would seem that the general purpose is not served; on the other hand, we are going to land in an anomalous condition. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to clarify this position, better get this Bill adjourned and come with a proper amendment to article 332. Otherwise, we are not going to achieve the object we have in view.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : I support this Bill. The Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deal with Scheduled Tribes. The reservation for the seats for Scheduled Tribes provided under the Fifth Schedule, and not whole area of the Sixth Schedule, in Meghalaya Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland of the north eastern States. The framers of the Constitution at that time, thought that the Sixth Schedule areas are predominently inhabited by the tribes, therefore there is no need for reservation of seats in Assembly. Now the problem arose in those States due to influx from other parts of the country to this area. So, the people of those area fear they that slowly and slowly a time may come when they will be reduced as a minority and without reservation they may not get political protection. This is the motive and the object of the amending Bill which the Government has brought forward. The main purpose of this Bill is, when the rest of the tribal areas got reservation in the Assembly, why not in these left out tribal areas also, because the reservation is applicable for both the Sixth and Fifth Schedule Areas for employment in services except for political Reservation.

When the Constitution was adopted, it was felt that seats should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the rest of the area, except some of the Sixth

[[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

Schedule area. Therefore we have got reservation. But what is the motive behind this reservation ? The motive behind this reservation is to give political rights to this class of people, to give them representation in the Assembly, as well as in Parliament, so that they can focus their grievances and raise their voice, if any iniustice is being done to them. The Fifth Schedule area is entirely different from the Sixth Schedule area In the Fifth Schedule, the tribals are having the land rights, that is, the individual ownership right on land In the Sixth Schedule area they have got the Community ownership right on the land. In the Government they have got the Chief Minister who belongs to a tribe and also tribal Members. They are looking after their own welfare and development. Whereas under the Fifth Schedule also the Tribals are given representation of Seats in the Assemblies and Parliament, but they are under the different administrative set up The defferent procedures given in the Sixth Schedule are more appropriate for the administration of these areas and of the people than the Fifth Schedule.

If the reservation of Seats is to be given to the people of this area it should be for non tribals because the tribals comprise 90 per cent of the population in the area. Since the Constitution has provided that reservation should be for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only the non-tribal population of this area is to be propertly looked after by the Government. Sir, I would like to seek clarification from the Hon. Minister. This Bill, is seeking to give political reservations and the other Bill is going to be discussed is for the inclusion of the Sixth Schedule area. These two Bills are being brought at the appropriate time There has to be some reservation at least for the reserved constituency. What is the role of the representatives in respect of their powers, privileges as well as duties by which they can focus the grievances at different levels Apart from this in the Sixth Schedule area they have got Autonomous Districts Council which is more powerful than the Assembly also. We have got Tribal Advisory Council in the Fifth Schedule area, which is more powerful than the autonomous disfrict, but these provisions have not been utilised fully. So, it is high time that we analyse the rights given according to the Constitutional provision to the tribals at different levels—political, economic as well as in service. Sir, I think there are ample opportunities for us to go ahead in the development sphere Th se tribal people of the Sixth Schedule area also will come forward to mix with the people of other areas of the country and to join in the mainstream of political life as well as in the national life.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this is a Bill which has been brought ostensibly to g ve greater political rights to a section of people in the Eastern States, who had been denied these rights earlier. The earlier amendment of the Constitution, by which these rights were denied to them, which is now again going to be given to them was in 1973. Now, possibly the objective conditions have changed since 1973 and possibly because of that reasons the Legislatures of these States have passed resolutions requesting that these reservations be given to them. But, Sir, if that is the case, then it should have been explained in the Objects and Reasons as to why some particular rights which had been denied in the Constitution in 1973, is are now sought to be given in 1984 ? In fact it is not even 1984, although we are considering it in 1984. The Bill is of 1982. So, these are the things which should have been brought to the notice of the Members for the purpose of a meaningful discussion on the Bill.

Now, assuming the apprehension which possibly the people of the area have about which the earlier speakers spoke that they will be swamped by the outsiders, and therefore, they will not be able to get representation adequately in the Parliament or in their own legislatures, assuming that such an apprehension has an objective basis, even then I would say that this only reflects the illusion of the people regarding representtaion in Legisla-

tures and also in a way lays bare the very fact that these people think that they are unequal to the people who may come and Swamp them from outside, that the will never be able to achieve equality economically, educationally, culturally or other-wise. If that has not been so, if there has not been any such apprehension, then there is no reason for asking for reservation for tribal areas in their own States which they have earlier not asked for. Therefore, it appears that in the last 11 years there has been no improvement in the quality of life in those States, and there has been no improvement educationally, culturally, or economically: they have not been looked after as the Centre should have done. The people have illusion as all had before Independence that once we achieve Independence once we have our own Parliament and we send our representatives, then we shall achieve economic betterment. The political betterment is certainly an objective by itself, but it is also a means to an end, namely, economic betterment. Even politically if a person is given independence, if he cannot make two ends meet, then his political independence means precious little. This is what has happened to these people that they have been kept outside the mainstream of Indian political and economic development and this is happening not only to these people in the far North east of India, this is happening today to the entire Eastern region. They are being made to feel that they are not part of India, the Central Government of India, which is dominating Indian politics has slowly rejected this Eastern part as if it is outside India, This is happening not only in Mizoram, Nagaland and all those States which are enumerated here, but in the entire Eastern region which consists of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and even Eastern U. P. This is a very sad development which has taken place in India during the last 35 years of so-called planned development. We had tried to follow a pattern with our planning, we only tried and not succeeded in adopting that pattern which the socialist countries have been successfully adopting because of the fundamental tenets of political beliefs of the ruling party. The Central Government is and has always been representing the vested interests both in respect of land in industry. Therefore, no economic improvement for the common people is possible. Whatever economic improvement has come in some parts of India, it has come by depriving others of the improvement which was their share. So, this is what is now happening that in spite of enormous natural resources which these parts of the country have, instead of helping them to exploit them, what we are doing in this Parliament is, we are passing a law to give them representation. What will happen after that representation ? They will be temporarily deluded that we have reserved seats for them in the Parliament and we have reserved seats in the Legislature, they will have their say and then they will be able to improve their lot. But I am afraid that they are going to be deluded and in spite of this representation which this Constitutional Amendment will ensure them, if they are deliberately and consciously left out of economic, Political, cultural, educational development of the rest of India, then nothing will happen to ameliorate the lot of people of those parts as well as the whole of Eastern India. Slowly the country is proceeding to dis-integration and reservation by this means is not going to stop this process.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Girdhari Lal Vays.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, कांस्टीच्युशन के 47 वें अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1982 का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। इसके जरिए से मेवालय, नागालैंड, अरूणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम में जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के सम्बन्ध में पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली में व्यवस्था की है, वह निश्चित तरीके से एक प्रशंसनीय कदम है। इससे पहले ही इस सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिए थी। लेकिन, देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद, इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

प्रशंसनीय है। एक शंका जरूर पैदा होती है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि वहां पर ज्यादातर लोग ट्राइब्स के हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनका रिजर्वेशन अलग करना कहां तक ठीक होगा? रिजर्वेशन, ऐसे लोगों के लिए किया जाना चाहिए जो वहां पर बहुत थोड़ी क्वांटीटी में है। जैसे, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग बहुत कम संख्या में वहां पर है। ऐसे लोगों की व्यवस्था के लिए इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी ओरिजिनल ट्राइब से धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया है, जैसे कोई क्रिश्चियनिटी में चला गया हो, क्या उन पर भी यह परिभाषा लागू होगी या नहीं? उन लोगों को इसमें रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा या नहीं? माननीय मंत्री महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। आर्टिकल-330 में आपने जो अमेंडमेंट किया है, वह मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

"(b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Teibes in the autonomous districts of Assam;"

इससे आपका क्या तात्पर्य है? शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो आटोनोमस डिस्ट्रीक्ट्स आसाम में बने हुए हैं, क्या उनमें भी लोक सभा या विधान सभा की कांस्टीच्युएंसी बनेगी या नहीं? इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार का प्रावधान आपने किया है? अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि आटोनोमस डिस्ट्रीक्ट्स में तो मैं ट्राइब्स के लिए और भी ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसी हालत में वहां पर आटोनोमस डिस्ट्रीक्ट्स में भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होगी या नहीं होगी तीसरा सवाल यह है कि जब 90 परसेंट लोग यहां पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं तो ऐसी हालत में उल्टा प्रावधान होना चाहिए। सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए ही तो है। जो दूसरी जातियां हैं, उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था है? जो लोग माइनोरिटी में हैं, उनके लिए आपने बिल में क्या प्रावधान किया है? क्या उन लोगों को भी वहां रिप्रेजेंटेशन देंगे जिससे असेम्बली में दूसरे लोग भी आ सकें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से होनी चाहिए। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि इस्टर्न स्टेट्स के अंदर रीजनल इम्बेलेंसेज की वजह से आर्थिक, राजनीतिक या सामाजिक आधार पर इक्वेलिटी की व्यवस्था वहां पर नहीं की गई और उन स्टेट्स को पीछे रखा गया। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान लाकर के आप उनको यह तसल्ली देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि आपकी अलग कांस्टीच्युएंसी बन जाने की वजह से आप आर्थिक तौर पर ज्यादा सम्पन्नता ला सकेंगे। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई इस प्रकार की भावनाएं फैलाने में हमेशा अग्रसर रहते हैं, और इनका उद्देश्य ही यही रहता है कि भारत सरकार जैसे ही गरीब लोगों को ऊपर बठाने का कोई कदम उठाये, तो उसको मिस-इंटरप्रीट करके लोगों को गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया जाए। आज वैसा ही प्रयास ये सी० पी० एम० के लोग यहां भी कर रहे हैं और यह बात उनके द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा से साफ झलकती है।

इसलिए जिस स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए मैंने आपसे अनुरोध किया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उसकी पूरी जानकारी दीजिए। इन हालात में आप जो बिल इस सदन में लाये हैं, वह आपका स्वागत-योग्य कदम है, इससे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लोगों को रिप्रेजें-

टेशन मिलेगा तथा इससे निश्चित तरीके से उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होगी और वे मेन-स्ट्रीम में आ सकेंगे और उनके उत्थान में सहायक होगा। जिस तरह की कार्यवाही उन प्रदेशों में चल रही है, इस तरह का प्रावधान करने से, सारी व्यवस्था को सुचारू रूप से चलाने में मदद मिलेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM (Inner Manipur): Mr Chairman, this Bill while deserving support lacks in certain things as have been put forward by some of our colleagues here. I am not going into the constitutionalities but so far as the Bill is concerned, I would also like to reiterate that the amendments proposed to be made with regard to articles 330 and 332 smack of certain mutual exclusiveness So far as the Scheduled Tribes in autonomous district of Assam are concerned, it smacks of some discrimination.

As you know, I come from the State called Manipur though I do not belong to the Scheduled Tribe. The State is inhabited by 29 tribes and sub-tribes and two major non Scheduled Tribe communities. There is an anomolous position which arose once upon a time. So, I don't say that the purpose of the Bill is not good. I would like the Minister to clarify whether the proposed amendments with regard to articles 330 and 332 are mutually exclusive or mutually inclusive. To my mind, the two cannot stand together.

Secondly, Sir, it must be noted that the resurgence in the entire Northeastern region, howsoever much one may feel sorry or happy. This region has been, as has been submitted by my hon. friends on this side, neglected for a pretty long time, for three decades. And it is good that at the fag end of this Session, people on the other side do realise the slackness in looking into the affairs of those people, those valiant people who are inhabiting that rugged part of this country.

Although the Bill seeks to give some doses of rights, there are people who feel that the people here are tempted to give any rights in small doses. Now, here is the dose. I do not know how many more doses these people will think to confer. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about an anomalous position in similar circumstances. Supposing this Bill is Passed and it will be passed, it will have relevance to the electoral reforms. It implies that some sort of electoral reforms by way of delimitation of constituencies, etc. would be there.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister an anomalous position which is obtaining in Manipur. There are two Parliamentary constituencies in Manipur, Inner Manipur and Outer Manipur. Outer Manipur is a reserved constitnency for the Scheduled Tribes. But here in the matter of delimitation, since the Scheduled Tribes alone could not make up the requisite number of voters in that Parliamentary constituency, seven general constituencies, that is to say, non-Scheduled Tribe constituencies are grouped together. Now, there is a feeling among the people of those seven non-Scheduled Tribe constituencies that they are only destined to cast their votes and not to contest in the parliamentary election. So, such things should not take place in those distant regions. Even from my own side, I would say that that should not be forgotten and something also should be done with respect to delimitation of Outer Manipur parliamentary constituency.

So far as I concerned and my party is concerned, we are for conferring adequate rights, political and otherwise, to these people so that they may also be drawn not only gradually but at once into the mainstream of our country.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though it is a welcome measure, I would like to say one thing that this Bill should have been brought before the House earlier. As we have repeatedly said and I would

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

like to say again the same thing that this Government is not in favour of the welfare of weaker sections of society. Therefore, this Bill was delayed for a long time. Otherwise, this should have been brought forward earlier.

The conditions of weaker sections, tribals, etc. are very well known to everybody, what type of miserable conditions they are facing today in various parts of the country. But now any way this Government has felt the necessity of bringing forward this legislation before the House. Therefore, I must say that at least now they have decided to do something good.

Again, whatever information has been provided in the Bill is incomplete. Some hon. Members have already said that the hon. Minister should try to give more information regarding the tribes, etc. which are being included in this particular category which is going to be provided this facility. So far as this political benefit which is being provided to these tribals is concerned, everybody will welcome it. But only by providing these benefits, you cannot say that you will definitely improve their economic conditions also. Now economic conditions are very miserable. Government should think of improving them.

So far as these autonomous District Councils are concerned, I would like to ask whether they are having adequate financial resources at their disposal. If the District Councils do not have adequate financial resources, then this kind of autonomy will not give them any benefit.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government, through you, that they should try to see that these Council's must be given adequate financial resources also and their economic conditions should be improved.

With these words, I support the Bill.

PROF. N G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, I am glad there is support for this Bill from all quarters of the House.

Only one doubt has been expressed by our Communist friend as to why we should provide this reservation even now after all these years and why is it that we have not helped these people to join the mainstream so that they would be able to get on without any special reservation and would enjoy the same kind of citizenship and the same status as all other people except the Harijans.

Excepting this doubt, I am sure he is also in favour of this Bill.

If we keep in mind the reactions of most of the leaders of these tribal people in North-Eastern States in the first two or three decades of our freedom, we should be able to appreciate why there is need for this reservation although they happen to form even at present 80-90% of the tribal population.

My hon. friend Shri Ravindra Varma is acquainted with what has happened and what is happening in Assam. The Assamese have been suffering from a fear that they might be overwhelmed by the non-Assamese in the kind of representative system that we are having and non-Assamese might come to have more votes than themselves and that the Assamese may not be able to have control over their cultural development.

Amongst the Assamese themselves, this feeling must be much more intense in the case of tribal people. Whether they are Christians or non-Christians, all of them are tribals and they would not like to be overwhelmed by non-tribal people coming from outside and making a show and that must have been the feeling and the situation which the Government wanted to meet by providing this specific reservation, this specific protection through this Bill.

Secondly, my hon. friends were referring to the lack of economic development

in that area. It is true that they started with many handicaps. They started with their own tribal organisation in regard to cultivation and also the development and utilisation of forestry and there were no communications as a result of hopeless neglect for a very long time. During the British period and even after we have achieved our freedom, we have not been able to extend our railway system as far as it is needed Nevertheless, I bear witness to the fact and I am sure my hon. friends who toured those areas would not find it difficult to agree with me, that the Government has been sparing large sums of money for the development of those areas and that the Government has been doing its best. In spite of this, Assamese are backward. So much more has get to be done. Government is keen and sincere about it.

I am sure all sections of the House, irrespective of party differences, are really keen to spare funds and personnel as much as possible in order to help these areas to achieve their social and economic development.

In order to do that, we must have the wholehearted cooperation of the people of those areas and those people want this protection and that is why this Bill is introduced.

I hope that this Bill would meet with the approval of all sections of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is a very significant line which reads :

> "The amendments have been proposed to meet the aspirations of the local tribal population."

This means, Government also understand the urgent need of fulfilling the aspirations of the tribal population, not only of that region but of the entire country. The tribal population constitutes a very important segment of our total population. As a matter of fact, I would say that India is a tribal India; it is primarily inhabited by tribal people. Therefore, while supporting the Bill which seeks to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the tribal people, I would only like to take advantage of this occasion to ask the Government, particularly the Home Ministry, whether they are aware of the phenomenon of 'tribal unrest' in different parts of the country...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Created by you people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We are not needed to create any unrest. You are strong enough, you are capable of creating all the unrest.

Is it not a fact that there is unrest in certain areas like Kolhan areas ? Is there anybody to deny that there is unrest in Santhal Parganas ? Can anybody deny that there is so much unrest in Singhbum District, Bihar, and also in Chhota Nagpur area ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : It is not true.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If they want to have an ostrich-like attitude, let them have it. But, as a Member of this House, I can say that tribal unrest is there. You may deny it. But it is there. This tribal unrest is a phenomenon which we can ill afford to ignore now. It is a part of my duty as a Member of this House to point this out Unless the root cause of this unrest is identified, I think, there will be a greater disaster. In the north-eastern region there has been continued dissatisfaction among the tribal people and it is spreading. Therefore, my contention at this stage is that a simple measure like this of giving them the right of representation through the method of reservation is not the only way by which we can fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the tribal people of our country. As a matter of fact, the discontent among the tribals is being taken advantage of by certain vested interests, particularly by certain foreign forces which are also there...

AN HON. MEMBER : Extremists.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You create the extremists. That is the whole trouble. It is because of your policy that the phenomenon of extremism is growing. If somebody goes on saying that there is extremism, if somebody goes on saying that, in order to have the extremists annihilated, there should be Special Courts and declaration of certain areas as terrorist-affected areas...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't bring in those things here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They are bringing those things. I was only replying to them. We are mature enough to meet them. The more they talk, the better for us.

My main point is that I am in a hundred per cent agreement with this legislation. But at the same time I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that this measure cannot cope with the increasing unrest among the tribal population. Along with this measure certain other measures are to be taken and these measures are primarily economic and social measures. A vast part of our tribal population still feel that they are not part of India and a sense of alienation is prevailing. If you are interested in the matter of unity and integrity of the country or emotional integration, then merely a measure of this nature cannot fulfil that task. Therefore, it is necessary for us and particularly, the Government to go in depth into the question of tribal unrest which is manifesting in different areas. In some areas they demand that there should be separate States for the tribals and some also wanted independent States. Various manifestations are quite evident to us. And the Government to my great surprise and distress too, is just not looking at the very basic and root cause of this unrest. Certain measures are to be taken to see that this sense of alienation from the mainstream of Indian political and economic life is removed as early as possible. May I know from the Government whether they have realised this situation and if they have realised the situation, whether they propose to take certain concrete measures to remove that sense of alienation and bring in a sense of one-ness of Indian nation and particularly, among the tribal population and for that certain measures I suggest. They have their own machinery. You have an in-depth study of the basic reason of the tribal unrest in our country which we can ill afford to ignore at this particular stage of development of our society.

SHRI BAJUBAN R. KHARLUKHI (Shillong) : The Bill which is before this House for consideration concerns my constituency and I would humbly request you to give me some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, instead of 3 minutes, you can have 5 minutes.

SHRI BAJUBON R. KHARLUKHI : No, Sir. Please give me 7 minutes.

The Constitution (47th Amendment) Bill, as we are all aware, seeks to amend Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India to provide for reservation of seats in Lok Sabha for the tribal people of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh and also to provide similar reservation in the Legislative Assemblies of Meghalaya and Nagaland. While speaking on behalf of the tribal people in general and on behalf of the tribal people whom I have the honour and privilege to represent in particular, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to the Government of India and for that matter, the Ministry of Home Affairs, for the steps they have taken to introduce this Bill in 1982. After long and trying years of waiting, the Bill is now before this august House for consideration and passing

While I raise to support the Bill wholeheartedly, I would appeal to all the hon. Members of the House in all simplicity and straightforwardness which is the hallmark of the tribal people, to extend their support to the Bill.

I would humbly exhort the Honourable Members to extend their support to this Bill and for the support which you are giving, I can assure you that the tribal people of the North-Eastern region shall remain grateful.

Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes of the two States and the two Union Territories of the North-Eastern region is on the pattern obtaining in other States in the country. That is the object and reason of the Bill. Before the commencement of the Constitution in 1950, reservation of seats for the tribal people of the north-eastern region had found considerable weight with the Bardoloi Sub-Committee in view of their minority character Subsequently, reservation had found place in the original provisions of the Constitution. By subsequent amendments, reservation was taken away and a sense of frustration had started developing. In the case of Meghalaya, reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes was taken away by the Thirty-first Amendment to the Constitution. Peaceful and lawabiding as we are by nature, we had not taken the issue to the streets. We still pin our hope in the wisdom of Government as well as in the wisdom and collective concern of Parliament. This day, Mr. Chairman, shall turn out to be another milestone in the realisation of our legitimate aspiration.

The tribal people, as we all know, constitute a microscopic minority in a vast and varied population of the country. Special constitutional safeguards are considered imperative to enable the tribals to grow and to develop in accordance with their time-honoured custom and tradition. However, I must assure this august House that the pride in our tradition should not stand in the way of making ourselves involved in the mainstream of national activities.

Surviving as we are under the liberal umbrella of the Indian Union, we shall always endeavour to see that the legitimate rights of other communities are fully safeguarded. If my predecessor who had also served as Deputy Speaker of this House had promised some years ago to make Meghalaya 'a patch of beauty and grace and a shining outpost', my promise today on behalf of the tribal people is to keep the national honour flying high.

The greatest merit of the Bill lies in that it seeks to generate a stronger sense of national awareness among the tribal people by giving them the right they rightfully deserve. As the previous speakers said, the tribal people constitute a majority in the hill State. But the sense of security does not depend on numbers alone. Going by the latest figures available, it has been found that in some areas, more particularly, in the urban areas, the tribals have been reduced to a monority in that the population structure has changed with the passage of time. Circumscribes as we are by such realities, we feel that a real and meaningful sense of security lies in getting constitutional safeguards and this Bill is but one to lead us to that most desired destination.

As can be seen from the Statement to Objects and Reasons, the Constitution (47th Amendment) Bill was introduced as a positive answer to the unanimous resolution passed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly on 31st March, 1980 urging upon the Government of India to provide for reservation or, to be precise, to restore reservation for the scheduled tribes as was provided for under the original provisions of the Constitution. With our southern borders lying exposed to a foreign country, the fear of the largescale influx was one which has necessitated the urgency of getting the Bill passed.

I conclude my speech and I extend wholehearted support to the Bill and with folded hands exhort the hon. Members to extend their support.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of the House for participating in the debate

[Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha]

and making useful suggestions. The reasons for making amendment in the Constitution in 1973 were that Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are pre-dominantly tribal units. As has been stated by another hon. Member it was felt that the population in these areas being pre-dominantly tribal no reservation for the scheduled tribes was necessary. One of the hon. Member wanted to know the total population and the seats alloted to them I can inform the hon Member, Mr. Dada, that the percentage of tribal population as per 1971 census is :

Nagaland	...	88.76
Meghalaya	...	80.76
Arunachal Pradesh	...	79
Mizoram	...	94.28

The percentage of tribal population as per 1981 census is :

Nagaland	...	83.99
Meghalaya	...	80.58
Arunachal Pradesh	...	69.82
Mezoram	...	93.59

The number of seats in the House of People in Nagaland is one and Meghalaya two; Arunachal Pradesh two and both the seats are held by scheduled tribes. In Mizoram we have got one scheduled tribe seat and that is actually held by scheduled tribe. Total number of seats in the Assembly in Nagaland are 60 and out of that actually held by scheduled tribes 59; in Meghalaya 60, and out of that 58 are held by scheduled tribes In Arunachal Pradesh there are 33 seats and all the 33 seats are actually held by scheduled tribes. In Mizoram there are 33 seats and all the 33 seats are actually held by scheduled tribes.

However, apprehensions have been expressed by the tribals is these areas that unless constitutional guarantee is given to them, political power may pass out of their hand in due course because of influx of outsiders in their areas. The Chief Minister of Meghalaya also has been expressing apprehensions that unless constitutional guarantee is given to the tribals the outsiders will ease the tribals out of political power and this has been stated by all the Chief Ministers of the concerned States which I have already mentioned. And with this background it was considered necessary to provide safeguards to the tribals and to remove their apprehension for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha as well as in all the State Assemblies.

Sir, much has been said regarding the delimitation of Constituencies and I would like to inform the Members that the Group of Ministers of Eastern States which considered the proposal for reservation for Scheduled Tribes for Meghalaya and Nagaland, etc., before the Cabinet considered the matter, did not recommend any amendment of Articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution for considering the delimitation of the reserved constituencies on the basis of the latest census These Articles as amended by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act prohibit any fresh delimitation of constituencies. The Group of Ministers recommended that the reservation may be provided on the basis of 1971 Census figures. Necessary legal provision may have to be made for authorising the Election Commission for delimitation/designation of the constituencies which are treated as reserved. This is possible through an ordinary law of Parliament. Such a law can provide for necessary guidelines and leave it to the Election Commission to determine which of the existing Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies should be treated as reserved constituencies.

Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before putting the motion for consideration to vote, I would like to inform hon. Members that this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

So, let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. CHAIRMAN : The lobbies have been leared I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided :

15.13 hrs.

Division No. 8

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Barrow, Shri A.E.T.

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R L.

Bhole, Shri R.R.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh

Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Das, Shri A.C.

Das, Shri R.P.

Datta, Shri Amal

Desai, Shri B.V.

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Dogra, Shri G.L.

Doongar Singh, Shri

Dubey, Shri Ramnath

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingroa

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghosh, Shri Niren

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibba

Ghufran Azam, Shri

Gireraj Singh, Shri

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gouzagin, Shri N.

Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Horo ,Shri N E.

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Jagpal Singh, Shri

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jamilur Rahman, Shri

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Kailash Pati, Shrimati

Kamal Nath, Shri

Karma, Shri Laxman

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kodiyan, Shri P.K.

Kosalram, Shri K.T.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.

Kunhambu, Shri K.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan

Madhuri Singh, Shrimati

Mahavir Prasad, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Vikram

Mahendra Prasad, Shri

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mani, Shri K.B.S.

Mayathevar, Shri K.

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar

Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar

Mishra, Shri Uma Kant

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mohammed Ismail, Shri

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao

Mohsin, Shri F.H.

More, Shri Ramkrishna

Motilal Singh, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Namgyal, Shri P.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nihal Singh, Shri

Nihalsinghwala, Shri G.S.

Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar

Nurul Islam, Shri

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pal, Prof. Rup Chand

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.

Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed

Patel, Shri C.D.

Patel, Shri Mohan Lal

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Patil, Shri A.T.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Shankarrao

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Pattuswamy, Shri D.

Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pradhani, Shri K.

Quazi Saleem, Shri

Quadri, Shri S.T.

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rajan, Shri K.A.

Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala

Rao, Shri M. Nageswara

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri Bhola

Ravani, Shri Navin

Reddi, Shri G.S.

Reddi, Shri G. Narsimha

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roat, Shri Jai Narain

Roy, Shri A.K.

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Saminuddin, Shri

Sangma, Shri P.A.

Satihyendran, Shri M.S.K.

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri

Satya Deo Singh, Prof.

Sawant, Shri T.M.

Sen, Sri Subodh

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Shankarananda, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Singh, Shri C.P.N.

Singh, Shri D G.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Sivaprakasam, Shri D.S.A.

Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

Soren, Shri Harihar

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sunder Singh, Shri

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tewary, Prof. K K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Tiwari, Shri R.G.

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Uike, Shri Chhote Lai

Unnikrishnan, Shri K P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

The following Members also recorded their votes through Division clerks.

Kumari Kamla Kumari, Shri B. K. Nair, Shri Chakradhari Singh, Shri P. Shanmogam, Shri Manikrao H. Gaviti, Shri Prabhunarain Tandon, Shri Narayan Sahu, Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan, Shri T. Damodar Reddy, Shri Kazi Jalil Abbasi, Dr. Golam Yagdani, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Nathu Ram Shakyawar, Shri Bajuban R Kharlukhi, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Chitta Basu, Dr. V. Kulandaivelu, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Danik Lal Mandal, Shri Bijoy Modak, Shri Gadadhar Saha, Shri M.M. Lawrence, Shri K. Arjunan, Shri N. Selvaraju, Shri Mati Lal Hasda.

NOES

Shamanna, Shri T.R.

Chaturbhuj, Shri

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

15 25 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: (Midnapore) : It is a total mockery of the democracy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We will do it according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Under rule 357 I am on a point of order... (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक चीज का समाधान शांति से होता है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : On the Constitution Amendment Bill the entire opposition has supported this measure. We have voted in favour of the Bill. Unfortunately, the ruling party could not muster that much strength which is required under the Constitution to pass it. (*Interruptions*) We did not claim a division, because we are not opposed to it. But what is recorded in the Constitution is that 50 per cent of the total strength of the House has to be in favour of this Bill and two-third of the Members present and voting. So far as two-third Members present and voting is concerned, that particular criteria is satisfied. But so far as 50 per cent of the total strength of the House is concerned, this Bill requires 271 votes. The Chair ordered the clearance of the lobbies. Votes were recorded by pressing buttons. Now the result is 229 excepting one or two, four or five or ten Members who have not been able to cast their votes. You can add that and announce the result of the division. But it is unfortunate that when the division result has not been announced, the gates have been opened and some Members have been allowed to come. (*Interruptions*) This is highly objectionable. Mr. Buta Singh is giving the plea that the machine is out of order and count the heads. Gates have been opened. And Members have been permitted to come in. Now, they want you to order the recount of the plea that the machine has gone out of order. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद): आप रिजल्ट की घोषणा करें।

MR. SPEAKER : I must understand what I am supposed to do.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am on a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मैं अभी अन्दर से आया हूं मुझे समझने दीजिये क्या समस्या है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : समस्या उन्होंने करवाई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खुद की होगी, अपने आप होगी या किसी ने करवायी, मुझे समझने तो दीजिये । मैं एक-एक करके पूछ लूंगा ।

At least there is a problem and that problem is to be understood before I give my ruling. Therefore, I want to understand from you one by one. (*Interruptions*) I will call you if you have a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to submit, I also want to submit. I must understand what is happening.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो पूछने जा रहा हूं । कोई पूछने दे तब न ।

I only want to understand this problem.

मैं सब कुछ करूंगा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, will you kindly allow me to submit ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात भी सुन रहा हूं । एक आदमी की बात ही तो सुन सकता हूं । सब की बात सुनूंगा ।

I can understand when only one man speaks.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this is the Rule of Procedure. Under Rule 367 regarding Division by Automatic Vote Recorder, the Chairman already ordered for a Division and also the Division was taken, Automatic Vote Recorder was operated and slips were also distributed according to rules. The Chairman was to announce the result... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : If the slips were issued, then the result is subject to correction.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta-South) : Let me complete, Sir. The Chairman was to announce the result but then the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs intervened though he has no right to intervene because there has been a Division. Anyway, now the question is to announce the result because the voting has been done according to the procedure, Someone may like the result or may not like the result, but the point is that this is to be declared So. I would request you, as a man as a Speaker who steadfastly follows the Rules of Procedure of the House, to announce the result.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Normally speaking, there cannot be a Point of Order at this stage, I am, therefore, only making a submission. I want to make it very clear because it will be violative of the procedure and violative because we are considering a very serious matter of Constitution amendment—which has been provided not only in the Constitution but also in Rule 158 of the Rules of Procedure which is very clear. We are right now at a stage where actually nobody can make a statement because the result has to be announced. You can take it up later. Therefore, the question of any revision of the procedure does not arise at all and it has to be done by the normal procedure as stipulated under Rule 158. I, thrrefore, call upon you to announce the result, whatever it is.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, what I did was not on a Point of Order. As a matter of right, when there is some doubt, if a Member has pressed wrong button, he has the right to stand up and say that his voting... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : That can be corrected, yes.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I was not going to settle a score with the Opposition Members. What I was trying to say was that I had a hurried check of the hon. Members present here. Today I must say that we are really thankful to the hon. Members for having supported this measure. The thing is that the strength inside the House was much more than what was shown on the machine. This is what I said, I did not contest anything. Therefore, I said...(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चौबे जी, शांति से बैठिए। ऐसे मर्म होने से बात थोड़े ही बनती है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Therefore, I said that it seems that there is something wrong with the machine because obviously the Membership present inside is much more than...(*Interruptions*) That is why I said that we are grateful to you that you supported this measure But, at the same time, I was pointing out that the machine is not properly working. A large number of our hon. Members are participating in the voting in a room, where there is no sound and the hon. Members did not listen to the bell... (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायेंगे तो सारा काम आराम से हो जायगा। आप सब बोलेंगे तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर पाऊंगा। आपने अगर कुछ कहना है तो मैं सुन लूंगा। रूल्स के हिसाब से ही मैं करूंगा।

.....(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Sir, we are considering amendment to the Constitution. An important issue has arisen. I would request the Chair to hear the submissions by the Members from the opposite side and this side and decide in whatever fashion the hon. Speaker wants to Sir, we are using electronic machines here for counting the votes. We know the machines can commit mistakes and can go wrong. If the machines go wrong then there is a procedure laid down. (*Interruptions*) If the machines go wrong then there is a procedure laid down. If any Member challenges that the machine has gone wrong then a different method has to be followed for counting the votes. Now, here after we saw the light on the board we tried to physically count and I am told by our friends who counted that we are more in number in the House than what the machine shows. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बैठ जाइये। एजीटेशन करने से सारा काम गड़बड़ हो जाता है। पहले इनकी बात सुन लेता हूं, उसके बाद आपकी भी सुन लूंगा। आप, चिंता क्यों करते हैं ?

.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL : I would request the hon. Member opposite to make their submissions in whatever fashion they like after my submission is over. Sir, when this is the position that we are more in number and the machine has gone wrong ..(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कोई वेफ तो होना चाहिए कि मशीन खराब हो गई है। यह किसी ने नहीं कहा कि मशीन खराब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये तो कह रहे हैं।

.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I had started by saying that it is a constitutional amendment and a very important issue has come up in the House. Let it be decided in a correct manner. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोग एबसेन्ट भी तो हो सकते थे। पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। .....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने, पांच आदमियों की बात सुनी है, आपकी भी सुन सकता हूं। अंधा जस्टिस बुरा होता है। पहले मैं इनकी सुनूंगा फिर आपकी।

.....(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ऐसा कानून है कि वोटिंग के समय कोई नहीं बोल सकता। .....(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : पहले रिजल्ट डिक्लेयर करवाइए।.....(व्यवधान)

सर, आप अपना फैसला सुनाईये कि क्या रिजल्ट रहा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उससे पहले क्या आप मुझे समझने नहीं देंगे कि मैं किस बात का फैसला कर रहा हूं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप पहले रिजल्ट डिक्लेयर कीजिए और उसके बाद दूसरों की बातों को सुनिये।

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Nobody can compel the hon. Speaker in the fashion in which they are doing now. Sir, I was making a submission that if the machine was wrong and if the bill did not ring at the proper time and if the Members could not come to the House, a decision has to be given by the hon. Speaker as to what procedure is to be followed now.

MR. SPEAKER : The decision is that it can be corrected by counting the Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We will abide by your decision. But please hear my submission. Sir, if you come to the conclusion that the machine is wrong, is not working properly, there is nothing to show that the bells have rung in the proper manner and at the appropriate time. Sir, if you come to the conclusion that the machine is wrong, then you will have to come to the conclusion that the bell has not rung.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : I have come to the conclusion that I have to announce the retult.

Ayes	:	245
Noes	:	1
Abstention	:	1
Total	:	247

The motion is not carried in accordance with rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and in accrodance with the Constitution.

The motion was negatived.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सर, अब सरकार को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, the Government must resign.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस सरकार को अब इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लीज आर्डर.....

*After Checking the Final result is AYES 246, MOES 2.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इस सरकार के निकम्मे कामों के कारण ही यह संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पारित न हो सका, गिर गया जबकि हम अपोजीशन वालों ने उसको पूरी तरह सपोर्ट किया था। इस पर आप अपनी रूलिंग दीजिए... (*व्यवधान*)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें मेरी क्या रूलिंग है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, यह कितना बड़ा गैर-जिम्मेदारी का काम इस सरकार ने किया है। सरकार के लोग सदन में उपस्थित नहीं होना चाहते। इस विधेयक को जानबूझ कर गिराया गया है, जानबूझ कर अनुपस्थित रहे क्योंकि इसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लिए रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान था, इसीलिए इसको जानबूझ कर गिराने की कोशिश की गई है। क्या यह गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी कि इसको पास करवाया जाए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोगों ने तो इसको सपोर्ट किया था, उसके बावजूद भी यह लौस्ट हो गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना काम कीजिए।

15.44 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

Mr. Datta.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this Bill is welcome to all of us who are in favour of land reforms in the country. Initially, when land reform Acts were passed in all the States, this being a State subject, most of the Acts were struck down by the courts, because they were found to be violating one or the other provisions of the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution. So, ultimately, this was the device which was adopted, the constitutional device, to give protection to progressive legislation, including the land reform Bills, against the onslaught of people with vested interests This Ninth Schedule was introduced by the constitutional provision of article 31-B. Under this clause, any Act which has been put in the Ninth Schedule cannot be struck down by any court of law on the ground that it is violative of any fundamental rights under Chapter III. Sir, the natural thing which I find very objectionable so far as this particular Bill is concerned is that...

(Interruptions)

Sir, do you want me to continue under this discussion that is going on in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, if you want to discuss among yourselves, kindly go outside. And if you want to participate, sit here quietly

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, they are not used to any kind of discipline.

15.51 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, you will find from the Bill that the protection is going to be extended to certain Acts. Now, what are these acts to which the protection of the Ninth Schedule is going to be extended ? I only would like to read a few, not all of them. They are fourteen in number. The first one is the Assam Temporary Settled Area Act 1971. Sir, it is an Act of 1971 to which the protection of the Ninth Schedule is sought to be given in the year 1984. The next one is also an Act of 1974. Then there is an Act of 1975. Then again there is an Act of 1976. Now, we come to Land Reforms Bills. There is this Bihar Land Reforms Bill of 1975, Bihar Land Reforms Bill of 1975 and Bihar Surplus Land Bill of 1978. Now, from West Bengal also there are two Bills of 1978 and 1980. The question which naturally arises is why has the Government suddenly become anxious to give protection to these Acts which have been passed long ago and if they are concerned to give protection then why did not they come along with such a Constitutional Amendment Bill long ago ? These Bills, particularly the last of them, which they want to protect was passed in 1980. There is no Bill after 1980, which is being given protection to by this Constitutional Amendment Bill. So, what were they doing since 1980 ? Were they sleeping ? Is this the purpose of seeing that the people with vested interests do not go for an onslaught on the rights of the havenots for whose benefit the State Assemblies have passed these Bills. After passing the Bill they have requested the Central Government to pass these Bills into Acts and include them in the Ninth Schedule. But, Sir, what is the reason for this delay ? That has not been explained here. Although we are willing to give the Government all support here and there is no reason why we should not give our support, yet they have not stated, firstly, what is the reason for the delay, and secondly, how many more Bills are there for which the State Government has asked for such inclusion in the Ninth Schedule which they have not brought here ? I know for a fact that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly has passed two Acts regarding the land reforms as early as 1979 and 1980, which are still lying here for the President's assent. That shows the index of the concern of the Government for the Bills of this nature that they will not give consent to Bills passed for land reforms for such a long time. And In this context I am quoting the Sixth Plan document. The 6th Plan contains an assurance that necessary action would be taken by Parliament for the Land Reforms Act not yet included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Sir, the Sixth Plan document was published before 1981 and in it this assurance was given. So, immediate action is being taken by bringing it in Parliament now in the year 1984. So, will the hon. Minister be able to tell us how many litigations have been started under these laws and whether certain Acts passed or done by the State Governments under these laws have already been struck down by the courts ? Has the Minister get any information to that effect ? I would like to know. While we are extending support to all kinds of Bills—as you have just seen the spectacle, probably you were not present here, I do not know, Sir, but the Government could not muster strength to get a Constitution (Amendment) Bill passed. This is the indication of their concern. The last one was about giving reservation for Parliament and Assembly seats for some States in the Eastern region. They are weak people, thep have to be given this reservation, but the Ruling Party could not muster the strength. Here again I am afraid the Ruling Party is guilty of serious lapses in bringing before Parliament all these Bills for which assurance was given even as early as 1981 when the Sixth Plan Document was published and the latest of the Bills which is included here, as you will find, is the West Bengal Bill of 1980 and the first one is the 1971 Bill. So what kind of protection has been given—protection after 15 years, in 1971 and 1984 ? Is that the concern the Government has for land reforms and other kinds of progressive legislation ?

We are supporting this Bill, but at the same time we want to take the Government to task for this delay and also for

not giving assent to progressive Bills which have been passed by various Legislative Assemblies incuding the West Bengal Assembly and not including them in the Ninth Schedule and in this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Two Bills are lying with the President and they should have been given assent to and the should have been included in this Amending Bill and on why that has not been done, let the Government explaiu.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): सभापति महोदय, संविधान (48 वां संशोधन) विधेयक, 1983 जो सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। भूमि सुधार के बारे में जो भी कदम राज्यों द्वारा उठाये गये हैं, उनका वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट्स ने हमेशा विरोध किया है। मैं जब विधान-सभा का सदस्य था तब भी लैंड रिफार्म्स और सीलिंग के बारे में डिस्कशन होता था, जो वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट है, जमींदार, लैंडलार्ड्स, उन्होंने बिल का हमेशा विरोध किया और जितने भी प्रगतिशील कानून बनने चाहिये थे, हम नहीं बना सके।

जब इस प्रकार का बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भी गया तो वहां भी स्थिति यह हुई कि हमें इस प्रकार के निर्णय लेने पड़े कि लैंड रिफार्म में वास्तविक रूप में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, और जो हम बनाना चाहते थे, वह नहीं बना सके। कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 31-बी में जो प्रावीजन किया गया है वह वास्तव में गरीब किसानों की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए कानून बना है। जो कानून टेनेन्सी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत बने हैं, उनका हमेशा कोर्ट में विरोध कियागया है और कोर्ट बहुत टाइम लेती हैं। उस का तरीका यही है कि यह जो प्रगतिशील कानून हैं, टेनेन्सी और लैंड रिफार्म के कानून हैं उनकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिये नवें शिड्यूल में लाने का महत्वपूर्ण जरिया है और इसको हमें जल्द से जल्द प्रयोग करना चाहिये था।

हम आखिर में महसूस करते हैं कि जो कामरेड ने विचार प्रगट किये थे, उनसे मैं सहमत हूं कि वास्तव में जो इस प्रकार के कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल हैं, इन्हें हमें जल्दी लाना चाहिये था। जितने भी टेनेन्सीज के लाज हैं, लैंड रिफार्म के लाज हैं, 1980 से पहले के हैं, हमको उन्हें 1981-82 में अवश्य ही लाना चाहिये था।

16.00 hrs.

ऐसा न करने से उन कानूनों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ और जिन लोगों के लाभ के लिए वे कानून बनाए गये थे, उनको लाभ नहीं पहुंचा। अगर हमारे प्रगतिशील कानूनों का लाभ किसानों, गरीब आदमियों और स्माल तथा मार्जिनल फार्मर्ज को नहीं मिलता है, तो फिर उन कानूनों को बनाने का क्या उद्देश्य है? यह जरूरी है कि टिनेंसी और लैंड रिफार्म्ज के और भी जितने कानून हैं, उन सबको जल्दी से जल्दी नवें शिड्यूल में डाला जाए।

लैंड रिफार्म्ज के जो कानून स्टेट्स में बने हैं, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुआ है। फर्स्ट फाइव यीअर प्लान से लेकर सिक्स्थ फाइव यीअर प्लान तक लैंड रिफार्म्ज के क्रियान्वयन पर जोर दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी तक उनको क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है। भूमिहीनों को भूमि एलाट की गई है, लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है।

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

मैं चाहता हूं कि क्लेक्टर्ज को इंस्ट्रक्शंज दे

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

कर, पुलिस की फोर्स से, कानून को शक्ति से उन लोगों को भूमि का कब्जा दिलाया जाए। अगर भूमि की एलाटमेंट करने के बाद उन लोगों को कब्जा नहीं मिलता है, तो लैंड रिफार्म्ज का परपज ही डिफीट हो जाता है।

यह भी देखा गया है कि जो सबसे खराब जमीन हैं, जो अनइकानोमिक होल्डिंग है, वह भूमिहीन किसानों को दी गई है, जिससे उनकी इकानोमिक कंडीशन में कोई सुधार नहीं हो पाया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि स्टेट्स लैंड रिफार्म्ज की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दें और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो इसके लिए प्रगतिशील कानून बनाएं। भूमिहीनों और जिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है, उनको जमीन दी जाए, ताकि उन की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो और प्राडक्शन बढ़ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। इस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के द्वारा लैंड रिफार्म्ज के कानूनों को नवें शिड्यूल्ड में रखा जा रहा है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज और सीलिंग के कानूनों से अभी लैंडलेस लोगों को सही मानों में कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। हमारा सामाजिक ढांचा इस प्रकार का है कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज के कानून तो बनते हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। लैंडलेस लोगों का सरप्लस लैंड देने की व्यवस्था की जाती है, लेकिन उसमें भी अनियमितता बरती जाती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि कानून में उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में स्पष्ट प्रावधान होने चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज के जितने कानून हैं उन सब पर मेल-ओरियेंटिड मिताक्षरा स्कूल का प्रभाव है। उसके अनुसार आदमी के मरने के बाद उसकी जमीन पर न तो उसकी पत्नी और न बड़ी बेटी का कोई हक होता है। हम समानता की बात करते हैं, लेकिन लैंड रिफार्म्ज, सीलिंग और उत्तराधिकार आदि से सम्बन्धित कानूनों में महिलाओं की उपेक्षा की गई है। मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए और कोई कामन लैंड रिफार्म्स का कानून आता है तो उसमें महिला को भी चाहे लड़की हो, चाहे वाइफ हो, उसको भी कुछ हक मिलना चाहिए। जैसा कि हम लोगों ने सोच लिया है कि हमारी महिलाएं ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं हैं। गांवों में बहुत से समाजो की महिलाएं खेती में बहुत अधिक काम करती हैं। इसलिए उन्हें भी वह अधिकार मिलना चाहिए।

इतनी बात कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: (पाली): सभापति महोदय, यह कानून तो लम्बे अरसे से बन रहा है। सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के अंदर हमारे चव्हाण साहब ने यह भाषण दिया था:

> "The States which do not have the implementation of various elements of policy may specifically

follow in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The programme of taking possessions and distribution of surplus land would be completed within period of two years."

That is by, 1982-83.

छठी योजना में यह कह दिया गया था कि 82-83 तक सारी जमीन जो सरप्लस है वह ले ली जायगी। लेकिन जब मैंने हाउस के अंदर सवाल पूछा तो उन्होंने बताया कि इतनी जमीन तो ली नहीं गई और इतनी जमीन अभी कोर्ट केसेज में पेंडिंग है। यह जवाब 24 मार्च 1983 को दिया गया था और यह बताया गया था कि 11 लाख 86 हजार 667 एकड़ जमीन के केसेज अभी तक कोर्ट्स के अंदर पेंडिंग है।..... (व्यवधान) यह 11 लाख एकड़ जमीन जो अभी भी है वह बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास है। इसलिए हम नाइंथ शेड्यूल की बात करते हैं। एक और बात है कि कानून बनाना अलग बात है। कानून तो एक मकड़ी का जाला है जिसमें गरीब फंसता है और धनवान छूट जाता है। कानून बना दिया जाता है। इस कानून को सब स्टेट्स ने अलग-अलग तारीखों में लागू किया। आंध्र ने 1973 में लागू कर दिया, आसाम ने 1975 में लागू किया, बिहार ने 1973 में लागू किया और हरियाणा ने 1972 में लागू कर दिया। सब स्टेट्स ने इस ऐक्ट को लागू कर दिया कि लैंड सीलिंग रिफार्म्स होने चाहिए। लेकिन उसका रिजल्ट आप पढ़ें तो पाएंगे कि आज देश के अंदर जो आर्थिक विषमता है और गरीबी रेखा के नीचे लोग हैं उनके पास कितनी-कितनी जमीन है।

According to statistics of 1971 Agricultural Census, marginal farmers with holdings of np to one acre and small farmers with holding between one and two acres together accounting for about 75% of the rural households, owned by about 20% of the land.

सारी जमीन का 20 प्रतिशत भाग भी गरीबों के पास नहीं हैं। यह आपका आंकड़ा बतलाता है। तो गरीबों के पास जमीन कुछ भी नहीं है। सारी की सारी जमीन कुछ लोगों के पास है और चन्द लोग अभी भी उस पर काबिज बने हुए हैं। राजस्थान राजाओं की भूमि है और राजा लोग वहां राज करते थे। 24 रियासतें थीं, छोटे-छोटे जागीरदार थे, जिनके पास कानून के खिलाफ हजारों बीघा जमीन है, सैंकड़ों बीघा इरिगेटेड जमीन है और कानून गरीबों की मदद नहीं कर रहा है और वे लोग उस का आनन्द ले रहे हैं। सारे जागीरदार लोग जो सामन्ती तत्व थे उन्होंने जमीन अपनी ताकत के बल पर दबा रखी है।

देश में हम लैंड रिफार्म लागू करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आज भी जमीन गरीबों के पास नहीं है। जो कानून आप लाये हैं, उसके लिए आपको बधाई। आप तो कहते हैं कि मैं कानून की किताबें रख लेता हूं कि 9वें शिड्यूल में कानून चेलेंज नहीं किये जायेंगे, लेकिन कानून का क्या होगा जब तक कि हमारी दृढ़ इच्छा और पूरा इरादा नहीं होगा? हम जमीन ले नहीं सकेंगे। यह गरीबों का सवाल है, इस बात को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिये।

हर आदमी कहता है कि लैंड रिफार्म होना चाहिये, लेकिन जब कानून स्टेट्यूट बुक में रह जायेंगे तो उससे लाभ नहीं होगा। आज जमीन किन के पास है? जो व्हाइट कलर्ड पर्सन्स हैं, जो कभी खेती नहीं करते

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

हैं, एब्सैंटी लैंडलार्डज हैं, यहां भी कई लोग बैठे हैं, जो कभी खेती के हाथ नहीं लगाते, जमीन आज भी उनके पास है। इस कानून में बिल्कुल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये कि जमीन उसकी जो जोते खेती उसकी जो खेती बोये। लेकिन आज जमीन उनके पास है जो जमीन बोते नहीं आराम से खाते हैं।

आप जो कानून लाये हैं, मैं इसकी बहुत तारीफ करता हूं कि 9 वें शिड्यूल में ले जायें ताकि चेलेंज न हो, लेकिन आपका कानून केवल कागजों में है। जो 9वें शिड्यूल में इसे ला रहे है यह तो कभी का ले लेना चाहिये था। आज आप इसे 1984 में ला रहे हैं।

आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में केसेज पैंडिंग हैं हमारे ला मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि इसको नाइंथ शिड्यूल में ले लेंगे, लेकिन लेने के बाद क्या होगा? जिन लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है, कब्जे पुराने हो गये है, जमीन ट्रांसफर कर दी है और वह जमीन उनके पास चली गई है उनका क्या होगा? कानून बनाने से ही संतोष नहीं होना चाहिये अगर कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा तो उससे लाभ नहीं होगा।

कानून के आस्पैक्ट का मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमारी सरकार का पूरा मजबूत इरादा होना चाहिये कि हम लैंड रिफार्म को रि-एग्जामिन करें और जो जमीन जोतते हैं, उनको जमीन दी जाये। जो जमीन पर एब्सैंटीज लैंडलार्डज हैं, उन से जमीन छीन ली जाये और सख्त कानून बनाया जाये।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): सभापति महोदय, कोई भी समझदार आदमी जो भारत की प्रगति से अभिरुचि रखता है, इस बिल का समर्थन करेगा और मैं भी समर्थन करता हूं।

मैं अपने पूर्व-वक्ताओं के इस कथन से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि इस विधेयक को बहुत पहले लाया जाना चाहिये था। मैं अपने राज्य में देख चुका हूं, आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि आज के युग में भी एक-एक परिवार के पास 18-18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। जिस देश में भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं, उनको बसने के लिए, घर बनाने के लिये जमीन नहीं है, वहां एक-एक परिवार के पास 18-18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है।

जहां तक मुझे याद है, कुरसेला में अभी भी एक व्यक्ति के पास 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है, गया के महन्त के पास 6 हजार एकड से अधिक जमीन है जिसमें बेनामी और नामी दोनों हैं। वहां संघर्ष हुआ, पर पता नहीं कानून का झुकाव किस तरह में होता है कि कोई भी सफल नहीं हो पाता है।

जो लोग सरकार में जाते हैं, वे सद्-इच्छा से कानून बनाते है परन्तु यह किस प्रकार की सद्-इच्छा है कि जब से बिहार में जमींदारी उन्मूलन हुआ, भूमिसुधार के तरह-तरह के कानून बने लेकिन आज भी भूमि-सुधार के नाम पर कुछ परिवारों के हाथ में अधिक से अधिक कृषि योग्य भूमि केन्द्रित है। इस स्थिति में देश का विकास किस तरह होगा? हमारे देश में कृषि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रोफेशन हैं। देश के अधिकांश लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। आप सोच सकते हैं कि अगर जमीन का इतना बड़ा हिस्सा कुछ परिवारों के हाथ में केन्द्रित हो, तो बाकी लोगों के पास कितनी जमीन होगी

मैं समझता हूं कि 5 प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में 75 प्रतिशत कृषि-योग्य भूमि केन्द्रित है। भूमि-सुधार के इतने कानूनों का यह नतीजा निकला। मुझे संतोष है कि कुछ खास-खास कानूनों को 9 वें शिड्यूल में डाला गया है, परन्तु भूमि-सुधार के और कानूनों का क्या होगा, जो भविष्य में देश की प्रगति और कृषि की उन्नति के लिए बनेंगे ? वे तो 9वें शिड्यूल में नहीं डाले जा सकेंगे। उसके लिए संविधान का फिर संशोधन करना होगा। आपने कुछ समय पहले देखा कि सरकार ने कितनी ही सदेच्छा से संविधान संशोधन करना चाहा, मगर उसमें कितने सदस्यों की अभिरूचि रही। विरोध पक्ष के समर्थन के बावजूद वह संविधान-संशोधन सदन में गिर गया।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार ऐसा संशोधन करे कि भविष्य में भूमि-सुधार के जितने भी कानून बनें, वे स्वतः 9वें शिड्यूल में शामिल हो जाएं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार खंड-खंड करके संविधान का संशोधन करके कुछ कानूनों को 9वीं अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत लाना एक अच्छे काम को बुरे या गलत ढंग से करने का प्रयास है। आज स्थिति यह है कि राज्यों में जो कानून बनते हैं, एक तो उन्हें राज्यपाल की स्वीकृति मिलने में देर लग जाती है, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जिस समय कानून को लागू करने की आवश्यकता होती है उस समय वह लागू नहीं हो पाता है। मुझे याद है कि बिहार में जमींदारी उन्मूलन कानून पास हुआ। उसके निर्माताओं का उद्देश्य अच्छा था, लेकिन जब वह लागू हुआ, उससे पहले ही सारी की सारी जमीन ऊंची कीमत लेकर रैयतों के नाम कर दी गई थी और सारे पेड़ काट कर बेच दिए गए थे। इस तरह जमींदारी उन्मूलन का कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। सदेच्छा के बावजूद लागू करने में विलम्ब करने से कानून की सारी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो जाती है।

इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है मंत्री महोदय से कि इस विधेयक को तो मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन देता ही हूं लेकिन आगे से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि आप ऐसा संशोधन लाएं कि भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी जितने भी कानून बने वह स्वतः नवें शेड्यूल में चले जायं। मुझे याद है कि जनता प्रशासन में बिहार की जो हालत थी उसको देख करके बिहार की सरकार ने भी इसके लिए केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया था। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह सरकार अल्प समय तक ही रह सकी, इसलिए यह हो नहीं पाया। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जिन्होंने कभी दावा किया था कि किसानों के पसीने की जगह वह खून भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो वह इस प्रकार के किसानों के हित के कानून बहुत पहले लाएंगी लेकिन अब इस संसद के पाँच साल के टर्म के आखिरी सत्र में यह कानून लाया जा रहा है। मुझे तो थोड़ी देर पहले की घटना को देखकर भारी सन्देह हो रहा है कि कहीं इसका भी वही हाल न हो जाय जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का हुआ, वह जिस तरह से गिर गया, कहीं उसी प्रकार से यह भी न गिर जाय। इसलिए मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि किसी प्रकार से यह संशोधन असफल न हो जाये, इस चीज को वह देखें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : सभापति सहोदय, यह भूमि सुधार संशोधन जो लाया

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

गया है इसका तो भारत का प्रत्येक किसान और मजदूर, भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर सबके सब इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं। यहां भी हम इसके विपरीत किसी भी सदस्य को नहीं पाएंगे। इसलिए उनकी आवाज हम सब यहां प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। मगर साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भूमि सुधार पहले भी हुए लेकिन उसका परिणाम सबसे अन्तिम व्यक्ति के लिए बहुत ही कम हो पाया है। साथ-साथ भूमिवान जो हैं, जमींदार और सामंत जो हैं उनकी अवस्था में भी कोई विशेष अंतर नहीं आया है। उन्हें कमजोर करके उनसे जमीन लेने में हम सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं। उस तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है। अभी भी जो भूमि है ऐसे लोगों के पास जो कानून को धोखा दे करके और बचा करके रखी गई है उसको किस तरीके से निकाल सके, उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

देश के किसी भी कोने में हम जाते हैं यही पाते हैं कि अभी भी वही भूमि के मालिक बैठे हुए हैं जो सीलिंग कानून को बेमहत्व करके अधिक जमीन अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। जैसे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया हजारों एकड़ जमीन उनके पास है। सीलिंग कानून का कोई भी लाभ हमें या समाज को नहीं मिल पाया है। आज भी वह स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों है। तो आज इस कानून के अन्तर्गत हमें फिर से चाहिए कि इस ओर ध्यान दें। आज की स्थिति में बहुत कुछ भूमि सुधार जो हुआ है उस आधार पर सीलिंग पर फिर से विचार करें। बेनामी जमीन जिनके पास है उन सबसे उसे निकालने को विशेष प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

जमीन को बचाने के अनेक तरीके अपनाए गए हैं और मैं मुख्य रूप से यह बताना चाहता हूं कि धर्म के नाम पर हर मजहब के लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए रखे हुए हैं। हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन इन नये सामंतों के पास बनी रह गई है। जितने भी मंदिर या मठ आप देखेंगे उन मठों के पास लाखों एकड़ जमीन है। चाहे बौद्धों का मठ हो, या मंदिर हो— देखने में तो ऐसा आया है कि जो जमीनें किसानों के पास होनी चाहिए थी वह उनके पास हैं। अभी-अभी मैं गुरुद्वारा देखकर आया हूं, लाखों करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति उनके पास है। यदि इस प्रकार से धर्म के नाम पर शोषण का तरीका ज्यों का त्यों कायम रहा तो इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने के पीछे जो हमारी मंशा है उसके अनुसार सबसे नीचे के आदमी को हम भूमि कैसे दे पायेंगे ? तो मेरा निवेदन है कि कानून बनाने के साथ-साथ इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। आज हर आदमी महसूस करता है कि धर्म के नाम पर एकत्र की हुई पूंजी को यदि समाज के उपयोग में लाना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि जितनी भी इस प्रकार की भूमि धार्मिक संस्थानों के पास है, उसको भी इस बिल के अन्तर्गत लाया जाए ताकि उसको भूमिहीनों में बांटा जा सके।

इसके साथ-साथ हमें इस आधार पर भी देखना होगा कि आज किसी के पास जो भूमि है, जो बेनामी भूमि है, उसमें किसान कौन है ? ऐसा तो नहीं है कि दूसरे लोग हल जोतते हैं और लाभ वह वर्ग उठा रहा है। वास्तव में किसान वही है जोकि हल चलाता है। जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, नौकरी करने वाले या व्यापार करने वाले, वे किसान हरगिज नहीं हो सकते हैं। जो भी व्यक्ति

अपने हाथ से हल जोतता है उसको ही कानून का लाभ मिलना चाहिए ।

यदि आज आप वास्तव में भूमिहीन को भूमि देना चाहते हैं तो भूमि की जो मिल्कियत है उसका विसर्जन होना चाहिए। आज ग्राम सभायें एवं ग्राम पंचायतें बनी हुई है, उनके नाम पर ही जमीन होनी चाहिए, किसी व्यक्ति के नाम से नहीं होनी चाहिए । इस प्रकार से भूमिहीनों को उन की आवश्यकता के मुताबिक जमीन देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो अपने हाथ से हल जोतते हैं उनके पास भूमि रहनी चाहिए लेकिन जो सर्विस करते हैं या व्यापार करते हैं उनके पास से यदि जमीन ग्राम सभा के पास जायेगी तो आवश्यकता के मुताबिक वह भूमिहीनों को मिल सकेगी ।

भूमि विसर्जन कर साथ-साथ कुछ दूसरे मुद्दे भी हैं जिनकी तरफ ध्यान जाना बहुत आवश्यक है विकास कार्यों के लिए किसान की भूमि बेमोल कीमत पर ले ली जाती है । हमारे क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना खोला गया जिसका लाभ तो पूरे क्षेत्र को मिला लेकिन सबसे अधिक पीड़ित वे हुए हैं जिनकी भूमि उसके लिए ले ली गई थी । इसी प्रकार से बांध बना दिया जाता है जिससे नीचे वाले लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचता है जिनकी जमीनें उस बांध में डूब जाती हैं उनको क्या मिलता है ? आप सड़क बनाने के लिए किसान की जमीन ले लेते हैं लेकिन उस किसान की क्या स्थिति होती है ? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आप किसान को उसकी भूमि का मूल्य दें तो बढ़ाकर दें ताकि विकास का लाभ कुछ उसको भी मिल सके ।

तीसरा निवेदन यह है कि आज बहुत सी जमीन जंगलों के विकास के नाम पर आदिवासियों से छीनी जा रही है । हम चाहते है कि जंगलों का विकास हो, लेकिन किसान की कीमत पर न हो । जहां-जहां जंगल लगे हुए हैं और ऐसी जमीन है जो वर्षों से बे-आबाद रही है, जहां लकड़ी नहीं है, उजाड़ है, अगर उसमें किसान आबाद हो गया है तो उसको जंगल के विकास के नाम पर उठाया जा रहा है । जहां ऐसी स्थिति है कि जंगलों के आसपास किसान को बसाया गया है या वह खुद बस गया है उसको वहां से उठाया न जाय, उन्हें फिर से वहां पर बसाने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये । इसके साथ ही किसान को उस जमीन की मिलकियत दी जाय आसपास के जंगलों के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था उनके हाथ में दें तो जंगलों की चोरी रुकेगी और उस जमीन से वे अपना विकास कर सकेंगे, साथ ही जंगलों की रक्षा भी करेंगे ।

आप इस कानून के द्वारा छोटे किसानों को, भूमिहीन किसानों को संरक्षण देना चाहते हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी विचार धारा है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह प्रयास भी किया जाना चाहिये कि जहां-जहां जमीन की चोरी हुई है, उसको निकालिये और इन लोगों को दीजिये । आज बहुत जगह ऐसी स्थिति है कि जमीन दी गई है लेकिन उन पर उनका कब्जा नहीं हुआ है । बहुत सी जगहों पर चरागाहों से जमीन निकाल कर दी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि किसान को जमीन के साथ सुविधा भी दीजिये । आज जमींदार लोग उनको अपनी तरफ से रुपया देकर ब्याज और मुनाफाखोरी करके उसकी जमीन को वापस ले लेते हैं । अगर इन लोगों के चंगुल से किसान को बचाना है तो उसको थोड़ी सुविधा देनी होगी । मेरा अनुरोध है कि

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

ऐसी सब जमीन ग्राम-सभा के अन्तर्गत आये और जमीन का मालिक वह हो जो खुद हल चलाने वाला हो। उसको जमीने की मिल-कियत का विसर्जन करें।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक इस संविधान संशोधन का सवाल है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस प्रकार के जो संशोधन लेकर हम आ रहे हैं उनका सीधा मकसद यह है कि जो कुछ कानून के द्वारा हम किसान को देना चाहते, हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जिनका स्तर बहुत नीचा है, जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है, धंधा नहीं है, यदि उनको कुछ दिया जाता है, तो वह सुरक्षित रहे। कानून की आड़ में या फंडमेंटल राइट्स के आधार पर अदालतों की शरण लेकर उनके वे अधिकार छीन न लिये जांय, इस दृष्टिकोण से आप इस संशोधन को लेकर आये हैं। इसलिये जहां तक आपकी मंशा का सवाल है मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन, सभापति जी सीलिंग लॉ के बारे में यहां हर स्तर पर चर्चा हुई है कि सीलिंग कितना रहे, किसान को उसका पेट भरने के लिये कितनी जमीन छोड़ी जाय, परन्तु किसी भी स्टेज पर उस कंसेप्ट को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया कि "लैंड टू दि टिलर", जो हल जोते उसी के पास जमीन रहे और इस सीमा तक रहे— अभी तक इस कांस्पेट को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। अलग-अलग राज्यों में इस पर अलग-अलग तरह से विचार किया गया, कहीं पर 30 स्टैण्डर्ड एकड़ रखा गया, कहीं पर सींचित और असिंचित जमीन के आधार पर सीमा को छोड़ा गया। मैं इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस देश में जो हरित क्रांति आई है, वह किसके द्वारा लाई गई है। क्या उसका लाभ व्यक्ति को मिला है। आज हम गेहूं और चावल के मामले में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। क्या हमारे द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं का लाभ भूमिहीन किसान को मिला है। या जिसके पास 5 बीघा जमीन है, उसको कोई लाभ मिल रहा है। सभापति महोदय, सारी सुविधाओं का लाभ उसी को मिला है जिसके पास सीलिंग की सीमा से कहीं अधिक जमीन है। यह जमीन उसने चाहे किसी भी तरह से बचा कर रखी हो। चाहे कानून से बचाकर रखी हो या सरकारी अधिकारियों से मिलकर बचा कर रखी हो। आज उसी को सारा लाभ हो रहा है। आज आप देखिए कि ट्रेक्टर कितने बिक रहे हैं। क्या सीलिंग की सीमा के अंदर जमीन रखने वाला किसान ट्रेक्टर का खर्च बर्दाश्त कर सकता है ? वह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। यह साबित करता है कि जिसके पास ट्रेक्टर है, उसके पास सीलिंग की सीमा से ज्यादा जमीन है। इस आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। जिससे किसान अपने जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सके और अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण ठीक तरह से कर सके। जिससे वह समाज में खड़ा हो कर कह सके कि मैं किसान हूं। सिर्फ नारों के आधार पर हम इस देश में क्रांति नहीं ला सकते। किसान को अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह गांव के अंदर जमीन से जुड़ कर जीवित रहे। संपन्न हो सके। क्या ऐसा किसान जिसके पास सीलिंग की सीमा के अंदर जमीन है, वह कभी सरपंच का चुनाव लड़ने का सपना देख सकता है। क्या वह कभी जिला प्रमुख या एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० बनने का स्वप्न देख सकता है। सोच भी नहीं सकता।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : ऐसे लोग भी हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : नवल किशोर जी नारे देना अलग बात है। नारे हम भी देते हैं। लेकिन कभी इन बातों पर विचार भी करिए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं फैक्चुअल बात करता हूं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : आज इस आधार पर विचार करिए। आज गांव का आदमी बोल नहीं सकता। गांव का आदमी संगठित नहीं है। गांव का आदमी आवाज ऊंची करके विद्रोह नहीं कर सकता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गांव में जिस तरह से भूमि पर सीमा लगाई गई है, उसी तरह से शहरों में सीमा क्यों नहीं लगाई गई। शहरों में संपत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है। अभी जैसा कि डागा जी ने कहा उसी आधार पर मैं भी जानना चाहता हूं कि गांवों में जितनी सीमा सीलिंग की निर्धारित की गई है, क्या यह सच नहीं हैं कि जितने भी प्रभावी लोग हैं, शिक्षित लोग हैं उन्होंने येन-केन-प्रकारेण, होने वाले बेटों के नाम से, या किसी भी प्रकार से स्टेटमैंट देकर के अपनी जमीनों को बचा लिया है। आज उनकी जमीन सीलिंग से बची हुई हैं। सीलिंग की पकड़ में वे ही लोग आए हैं, वे ही दौड़ते फिरते हैं, जो कानून नहीं जानते, जो अनपढ़ है। अंत में केवल यही कहना चाहूंगा कि कानून और संशोधन बनाना आसान है। लेकिन जो कुछ हम देश के अंदर ईमानदारी से चाहते हैं, वह तभी सफल हो सकता है, जब हमारी नीयत साफ हो। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं, 48वें कांस्टीच्युशन अमेंडमेंट बिल जो सामने है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बात सही है कि जो हमें सीलिंग से अथवा ग्राम-सभाओं से भूमि मिली थी, अब तक का जो रिकार्ड है उसके मुताबिक जितनी मिलनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं मिली। जो मिली भी है, उसका पचास प्रतिशत ही हम भूमिहीनों में वितरित कर पाए हैं। आज, 37 वर्ष हो गए हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारी सरकार ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर भूमि सुधार के कार्य चाहे केन्द्र या प्रदेशों के हाथ में रहे हों, वह किए हैं। हमने जमींदारी प्रथा को समाप्त किया और सीलिंग एक्ट लागू किया। इसके बाद भूमिहीन किसानों और खेतीहर मजदूर को भूमि वितरित करने की बात की गई। यह बात सही हैं कि भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में हमने जो अन्दाजा लगाया था और जो उससे लाभ होता, वह हमको नहीं मिल सका। देश के जो करोड़ों लोग आशान्वित थे कि भूमि सुधार के कानून लागू हो जाने के बाद भूमि प्राप्त होगी, उनकी आशाएं पूरी नहीं हुई। अब आप कांस्टीच्युशन अमेंडमैंट बिल लाए हैं। इसमें कुछ राज्यों के ही कानून हैं जिनको नाइथ शेड्यूल के अंतर्गत लाने का प्रयास किया गया है। बिहार के लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट का मतलब क्या है? कलैक्टर जो चाहे निर्धारित कर दे, उसके बाद वह किसान कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता। इसको नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में लाने का मतलब यह होगा कि किसानों के हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि बिहार लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट को इसमें से निकाल दें। इसमें यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि देश के जितने राज्य है और जितने लैण्ड रिफार्म्स के कानून हैं, चाहे उन्होंने मांग की है या नहीं लेकिन हमारी मांग है कि इन

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

सबको उसमें इक्युयड कर ले। इसमें वही कानून शामिल किए हैं जिनके लिए राज्यों ने निवेदन किया है। अगर राज्यों ने भूमि सुधार का कार्यक्रम किया होता तो आज यह नाइंथ शेड्यूल में लाने की समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में से एक सूत्र भूमि सुधार का भी है। उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि गरीबों को भूमि कैसे मिले। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले ही राज्यों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे भूमि सुधार का कार्यक्रम पूरा कर लेंगे। मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बड़े प्रयास के बाद एक फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी मिर्जापुर में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की जमीन के संबंध में स्थापित की थी। उस कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट भी दी थी। लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट लागू नहीं हुई। कुछ संस्थाओं को और मुझे भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर आदेश लेने पड़े कि उन लोगों को उन आदिवासी हरिजनों को उन जमीनों से न हटाया जाए, जिन जमीनों पर उनका फिजिकल कब्जा है, पजैस्शन है, तब जाकर कहीं थोड़ी सी राहत उन्हें मिली।

मान्यवर यदि आप कभी आंध्र प्रदेश की ओर जायें तो वहां भद्राचलम जिले में टेनैन्सी कानून लागू हो गया है। अब वहां कोई दूसरा आदमी जाकर जमीन नही खरीद सकता। लेकिन उन इलाकों में जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, वैसे वहां पर नागालैंड और मिजोरम के संबंध में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, मैं उसको फिर से यहां रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता, बल्कि एम० पी०, उड़ीसा, बिहार आदि राज्यों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां आदिवासी हरिजन लोगों को जो पहले से अधिकार मिले हुए थे, अब उनको छीना जा रहा है। उनको जमीनों पर उन के कंसेशन आदि नहीं मिल रहे हैं। उसके पीछे कारण यही है कि हमने कई कानून बना दिए। हमने 1980 में फौरेस्ट कंजर्वेशन एक्ट पास किया। वह उन राज्यों और इलाकों के लिए बनाया गया था जहां वन प्रदेश है। लेकिन उसके बाद वहां सारे निर्माण के काम ठप्प हो गए। उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पहाड़ी जिलों में, बुन्देलखंड और मिर्जापुर सहित, जहां जंगल हैं, हम वहां बिजली की लाइनें नहीं ले जा पा रहे है, हमें सड़कें बनाने में वहां दिक्कत पेश आ रही है और तमाम योजनाएं जोकि करोड़ों रुपये की सैंक्शन पड़ी है, उनको पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, वह जरा ध्यान देकर सुनें कि हमारी कनहर परियोजना 50 करोड़ रु० की है, जिसमें 20 करोड़ रुपया अब तक खर्च कर लिया गया है, लेकिन बाकी पैसा हम खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए कि वह जंगल की जमीन है, वहां आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। इस कारण तमाम डैवलपमैंट के काम, बंधे और बंधिया बंद पड़े हुए हैं, जिन को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तमंत पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था। इस फौरेस्ट कंजर्वेशन एक्ट के आ जाने के कारण हम उन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जो हमने गरीब आदिवासियों के लिए, खेतिहर मजदूरों और कमजोर वर्गों के लिए निर्धारित किए थे। उनके लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं थी, जगह-जगह सड़कें बनाई जानी थीं, बंधे और बंधिया बनाई जानी थीं, सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करवाने थे, नहरें निकालनी थीं।

आज जबकि हम संविधान में और संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि

इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि किस तरह से लैंड सुधार किया जाए। एक तरफ वे लोग हैं जो करोड़ों की संख्या में भूमिहीन हैं, उन को जमीन मिल जाए, जो भूमि लोगों को बंटी हुई है। हमें एमर्जेंसी का वह समय याद है जब हमारे देश की नेता इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में विभिन्न राज्यों में खासकर भूमि वितरण का कार्य किया गया, वैसा आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि 1977 में जनता राज आ जाने के बाद, जो कि बिल्कुल जन आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप नहीं था, जनमानस को भ्रमित करके उन्होंने उन जमीनों का कब्जा उनके पुराने लोगों को दिलवा दिया। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने उस समय एक हवा फैलाई कि जो जमीन ग्राम समाज या सीलिंग से निकली है, उसको उन्हीं लोगों को वापस कर दिया जाए, जिन के पास वह पहले थी, इसके कारण अत्यधिक अव्यवस्था फैल गई, इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम चाहे इधर बैठने वाले हों या उधर बैठने वाले हों, जब भी जमीन सुधार का प्रश्न हमारे सामने आता है, बड़े किसान और छोटे किसान, इन दोनों के बारे में हम पुरानी परिभाषा को लागू नहीं कर सकते। यदि हम कहें कि जोतने वाले की ही जमीन होती है, तो उस से काम नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि अब समय बदल गया है। उन किसानों का क्या होगा, जिनके पास ट्रेक्टर है। वैसे ट्रेक्टर बहुत से किसानों के पास होगा। मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब हमें किसानों की ओर भी देखना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि वे कोई फ्यूडल नहीं हैं, सामंतवादी नहीं हैं, सीलिंग की सीमा के अंतर्गत ही हैं। जैसा अभी हमारे एक साथी भी कह रहे थे, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि जितने किसानों के पास ट्रेक्टर हैं, वे उसकी किश्त तक ठीक से नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि कहीं दूसरा काम धंधा ढूंढते हैं ताकि किश्त तो ठीक से दे सकें। इसलिए वह बात पुरानी हो गई है जब कि हम लोगों को खुश करने के लिए कहें, लेकिन अब उससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। बल्कि हमें यहां उनके संबंध में व्यवहारिक रूप अख्तियार करना होगा और यह देखना होगा कि किस प्रकार से जमीनों का वितरण समयबद्ध हो जाए।

माननीय छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमने जो लक्ष्य रखा था, मैं उसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार को दोष नहीं देता, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि विभिन्न समय पर इन्होंने गाइडलाइंस भूमिसुधार के संबंध में जारी की है, और यह कार्यक्रम बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का एक भाग भी है, लेकिन राज्यों ने उनका पालन नहीं किया। दूसरे हमारा जो कंजर्वेशन एक्ट है, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी आप ध्यान दें, वैसे बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन आवश्यकता है कि देश में इकालौजी मेंटेन करने के लिए, वनों को ठीक रखने के लिए, जंगलों का संवर्धन करें। लेकिन जहां जंगल नहीं हैं और जहां जंगलों में आदिवासी रहते हैं आप उनको ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं.....

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : जहां जंगल कट गये हैं वहां लगाना चाहते हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : जरूर लगवायें, मुझे एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जहां जंगल नहीं हैं, लोगों की खेतीबारी और मकान हैं ऐसे क्षेत्रों के बारे में सोच कर योजना बनायें। अगर जंगल नही काटना है तो वहां रहने वाली आदिवासी जनता की जरूरतों को

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

भी पूरा करना है। आप कहते हैं कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनानी हैं, बिजली ले जानी है और 1990 तक सभी गांवों में बिजली ले जानी है लेकिन आपका जंगल विभाग बिजली नहीं ले जाने देता है। इसलिये ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री आपस में बैठ कर तय करें कि किस तरह से आदिवासी इलाकों का, जिसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का साधन ही जंगल है, समन्वित रूप से विकास किया जाय।

आप देखें किस तरह से फोरेस्ट आफिशियल्स चोरी कराकर अपनी ऊपरी आमदनी करा रहे हैं। एक-एक रेंजर की 1, 1 लाख रु० माहवार की आमदनी है क्योंकि वह अवैध रूप से जंगल कटवा रहे है। मैं बहुत जंगल प्रेमी हूं और पेड़ लगने चाहियें 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में। लेकिन व्यवहारिक पक्ष देखते हुए हमारा विकास भी हो। और 33 प्रतिशत देश में जंगल हों, कुछ राज्यों में 17, 18 परसेंट जंगल हैं, लेकिन जंगल इस तरह से लगायें कि जहां जंगल लग सकते हैं वहां जंगल लगाये जायें और जहां खेती होती है वहां खेती की जाय ताकि एक बैलैन्स्ड विकास हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I wish to say a few words on the Constitution (Forty-eighth) Amendment Bill, 1983.

At the very outset I have to point out that this Bill is an apt illustration of the inept functioning of the Central Government. I am constrained to say this that even in respect of giving constitutional protection to the Land Ceiling Laws of States the Central Government has been inordinately delaying necessary legislative formulation. I should say that the House should feel happy because the Government have at last woken up to the necessity of giving constitutional safeguards to the land ceilling laws.

We are talking about the phenomenal progress that we have made in the country since independence. We have made rapid strides in industrial growth. We have made significant progress in education. We have made appreciable progress in science and technology. Yet I am sorry to say that we have not brought about economic equality in the country. The gap between the haves and have-notes is widening. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. We have not been able to make any dent in eradicating the scourge of poverty from the country. According to the statistics furnished by the Government, 80% of our population is living in rural areas. The Centre has accepted that 45% of our people is below the poverty line. I have no hesitation in asserting that really more than 60% of our population is below poverty line. The population explosion is not the main contributory factor for this sorry state of affairs.

Indian economy is agricultural economy. Agriculture if dependent on the sweat and blood of the tillers of the soil. Those who feed the nation are unfortunately under-fed and under-clothed. They are being exploited in open day light. They do not get even minimum wages assured to the industrial workers. They are not organised to fight for their rights. Above all, they are bonded labour of the new rich land-lords. These landless agricultural labour continues to wallow in poverty. The Central Government may say that the States have passed many land ceiling laws during the past 37 years. They have not been implemented effectively in most of the States. Even where they have been implemented, due to built-

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

in loopholes, the surplus land has not been transferred to the landless. Even where such transfers have been made, only waste and poromboke land has been given in some States to a few landless people. On the other, the land-lords have circumvented the landceiling laws by transferring the land in binami names. Though we have abolished zamindari system, the Government have not been able to contain the growth of new land lordism all over the country. The Government have not been able to curb the binami transfers of the rural vested interests. These are the primary causes for continuing poverty in our country. We have not been able to improve the standard of the rural mass because of non-implementation of land-ceiling laws.

In one word, I can say that land-reform is the essence of all progress in the country. For this land-reform we should implement the land ceiling laws offectively. Unfortunately, the Central Government does not ensure expeditious assent of the President for the State land ceiling laws. For example, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly had passed land ceiling amendment laws in 1978 and 1979. They were sent to the assent of the President. Till today they have not received the President's assent.

16.54 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

Instead of ensuring that the land celing laws are effectively enforced in the States by prompt distribution of surplus lands to the landless, to the harijans, to the scheduled castes and to the scheduled tribes, to the backward classes and to the poorer section of the society the Centre is delaying the President's assent to the State laws. This is another reason for the perpetuation of poverty in the country. Unfortunately poverty itself has become a political toll in the hands of the ruling party at the Centre. Otherwise, the Centre would have ensured that the Green Revolution, which has been achieved by the sweat and blood of agricultural labour, is sustained by prompt distribution of surplus land to the agricultural labour. I have to say that even this Green Revolution has been appropriated by the rich land-lords, who have grown in opulence and whose income is beyond the purview of taxation. Black money is being generated by them and there is no control over their financial manipulations. The State Governments are silent spectators of this unhappy situation in the rural areas. The Centre is turning a deaf ear to the primary needs of agricultural labour; at the same time the Centre is turning a blind eye to the personal aggrandisement of landlords in rural areas. It is within the knowledge of Government that large scale benami transfers of land are taking place. Yet no penal action is being taken against such violation of the laws of the land. Taking about land reforms through effective implementation of land ceiling laws, in my opinion the Government have not ensured due share to the poor people, to the gullible people, to the exploited people of our nation. That is why 60% of our population is belonging to the group below poverty line The Central Goveernment must come forward to enact, not only entact but also implement land ceiling laws and ensure that the State Government fall in line with the Centre's Guidelines in this regard.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude within a minute.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The House is not in order, Everybody is talking This is not a Panchayat Board Office. This is Parliament. Kindly ensure that the House is in order

17 00 hrs

*DR V. KULANDAIVELU : The Congress Party is in power in most of the states in the country. I do not understand their reluctance in implementing the Centre's Guidelines in land reform and land ceiling laws. I want to know what the Central Government has done in ensure that these

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

Congress Governments in the States implement the land ceiling laws according to the Centre's Guidelines. I also want to know what action has been taken against those States which have not implemented the Centre's Guidelines. We are hearing day in and day out that Prime Minister's 20-point programme is the panacea for all the ills of the country. Yet the Congress Governments in the States do not implement effectively one of the 20-point programme, *i. e* the land reform. I want to know what action the Centre proposes to take against those faulting States. The Centre must ensure that the land ceiling laws just do not remain on the statute book. They must be translated into action. The bureaucracy both in the Centre and in the States must be made to realise that their existence depends upon the successful implementation of land reform laws. They must be told that Green Revolution will not be a permanent feature, unless the tiller is giving the land for cultivation. There must be effective distribution of surplus land among the harijans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, backward classes and other poor people who are the agricultural labour in the country and whose sweat and toil has contributed to the Green Revolution. I take this opportunity to urge upon the Central Government not to remain content with including some State laws of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Administration of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, but also tame energetic steps for effective implementation of land ceiling laws.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यह जो संविधान (48वां संशोधन) विधेयक सदन में पेश किया गया है, उसको एक ऐसे व्यक्ति ने पेश किया है, जिनका संबंध गांवों से है। मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि आवश्तकता को समझते हुए यह बिल उन्होंने पेश किया। और कुछ कहने से पहले मुझे यह कहना है कि सब से बड़ा आश्चर्य यह होता है कि एक ही बगल में चार किसान बसे हुए हैं। एक सीधा सादा है, एक चतुर है। जो सीधा सादा है उसकी सारी जमीन सीलिंग में निकल गई और जो चतुर है उसकी सारी जमीन बची हुई है। दोनों सौ-सौ एकड़ के किसान थे, एक के पास सौ एकड़ मौजूद है और दूसरे के पास 18 एकड़ से 27 एकड़ मौजूद है। यह आश्चर्य है। हमें मालूम है कि कुछ बड़े-बड़े हंसते भी हैं हमारी मजबूरियों से। हमारी बेबसी पर उनको हंसी आती है। वह इसलिए कि कानून से तो हम सेफ कर दिए गए हैं लेकिन असलियत क्या है कि कानून का सारा उपभोग साधन सम्पन्न लैंड लार्ड कर रहे हैं। कैसे कर रहे हैं ? हम गांव के रहने वाले किसान हैं। हमारे यहां बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं जिनको राजा महाराजा कहते रहे, आज भी वह राजा महाराजा के रूप में हैं। इस सदन में भी ऐसे लोग हैं। जब हम ट्रेन में जाते हैं और देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि इलाका का इलाका राजा लोगों का पड़ा हुआ है। लोग पूछते कि क्या सीलिंग हुई है? हमें जवाब देने को नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह केवल मखौल उड़ाने के लिए कानून बनता है या सचमुच में एक्सपरिमेंट करने के लिए कानून बनाया जा रहा है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं जानता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने ऐसे बड़े लोग हैं जिनकी जमीन किसी मौकर के नाम से, लडके के नाम से, लड़की के नाम से या और किसी संबंधी के नाम से पड़ी हुई है। इस तरह से हजारों एकड़ के फार्म और जंगल सब उनके बरकरार हैं। ...(व्यवधान).. हमें तो

पांच एकड़ भी नहीं मिलती है। तो यह कानून जो सदन में पेश किया गया है यह महज दिखाने के लिए पेश किया गया है या अमल करने के लिए पेश किया गया है? यहीं बगल में एक सरदार साहब हैं, हजारों एकड़ का फार्म उनका है और उसके लिए यह कह दिया जाता है कि एस्टैब्लिश्ड फार्म है...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : सदन में लोग बहुत बात कर रहे हैं। जो लोग भी आ रहे हैं। अन्दर वह अपनी जगह पर बैठ जायें और आप लोग बातचीत करना बंद कर दें। हाउस में आर्डर मेंटेन कीजिए।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : यह बिल ऐसे समय में पेश हुआ है कि करीब हर तरह और हर स्टेटस के लोग सदन में मौजूद हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब दें तो क्या इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मिलेगा कि जो बड़े-बड़े लोग राजे महाराजे हैं जिनकी जमीन आज भी ज्यों की त्यों बरकरार है जिनके हजारों एकड़ के फार्म और बगीचे मौजूद हैं, केवल कागज पर नाम दूसरों का है, क्या उनके ऊपर यह कानून लागू होगा? इतना ही नहीं, जो संविधान हमारा है, उसके तहत हमारे कांग्रेस जन भी ऐसे कितने हैं जो इस कानून पर अमल करते है? क्या हमारे लोगों के पास हजारों एकड़ का फार्म नहीं है? जब हम कानून बनाने वाले खुद कानून का उल्लंघन करेंगे तो यह कानून कैसे लागू हो सकता है?

सभापति महोदय : कृपया शोर न करें।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : कुछ लोग हंसते इसलिए हैं कि यह कानून कागज में रह जायगा, अमल में नहीं आएगा। हम बार-बार इसलिए चिल्ला रहे हैं कि आपने जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया है उस से बल मिले और मौके पर ही फैसला हो सके अदालत में केस लटका न रहे। आज कौन से ऐसे बड़े लोग होंगे जिनके सीलिंग से संबंधित 10-20 मुकदमे हाईकोर्ट में न चल रहे हों। सभी के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, आज उनकी सम्पत्ति शहरों में भी है। उनकी कोठियां शहरों में भी बनी हुई है। उधर शहर में उनकी कोठियां चमक रही हैं और इधर फार्म भी चमक रहे हैं। यह दोनों बातें एक साथ कैसे चल सकेंगी जबकि दूसरी ओर इस देश के इंसान भूख से तड़प रहे हों। आप जानते हैं कि भगवान के गुरु विश्वामित्र को भी भूख की ज्वाला ने मांस चुराने के लिए विवश कर दिया था। मुमुक्षितः किम् न करोति पापम्। भूखा इंसान क्या नहीं कर सकता है? आज लखपति करोड़पति लोग जो गरीबों का शोषण कर रहे हैं वह, जब भूखा इंसान जागेगा तो उसकी भूख की ज्वाला में जलकर राख हो जायेंगे। आज नहीं तो कल उनकी मांग पूरी ही करनी होगी इसलिए बड़े लोगों को चाहिए कि सहनशीलता के साथ अपनी सम्पत्ति को उन गरीबों में बांट दें। लेकिन वह होने वाला नहीं है। अगर सामने देख रहा हूं पर्वत है तो उसको मैं पेड़ कैसे कह दूं। सामने में अन्न को देख रहा हूं तो उस पत्थर कैसे कह दूं। आज बड़े-बड़े भूपतियों ने ट्रस्ट बना लिए हैं, उसके नाम पर स्कूल चला रहे हैं लेकिन उस सम्पत्ति का उपभोग स्वयं कर रहे हैं। आप स्वयं पता लगा सकते है कि जितने भी बड़े-बड़े फार्म थे उनमें से कितने एकड़ भूमि सीलिंग में निकल सकी है। इतना ही नहीं, जो भी भूमि कागज पर गरीबों को बांटी भी गई है वह भी उन्हीं की जोत में है। इसलिए मैं

[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून को इस दृष्टिकोण ठीक बनाया जायेगा या नहीं।

एक दूसरा पक्ष भी है जो मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। बड़े-बड़े लोगों की जमींदारी तो चली गई। जमीनें कुछ सीलिंग में निकली और कुछ उन्होंने बचा ली। दूसरी तरफ जब हम शहर में देखते हैं तो पाते हैं करोड़ों रु० की कोठियां चमक रही हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं उन लोगों ने क्या गुनाह किया था, उनकी जमीनें तो आप ले लेते हैं लेकिन शहरों में जो करोड़ों रु० की कोठियां बन रही हैं, उनके पास जो सम्पत्ति है उस का बटवारा नहीं होना चाहिए? क्या केवल जमीन के बटवारे का ही सवाल है, सम्पत्ति पर हदबंदी नहीं होनी चाहिए मैं तो समझता हूं जबतक शहर की सम्पत्ति का भी बटवारा नहीं होगा, समाज से विषमता दूर नहीं होगी। आएदिन लोग मखौल उड़ाते हैं कि यह कैसा समाजवाद है। समाजवाद में तो विषमता का अनुपात बहुत कम होना चाहिये लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है? यह विषमता कैसे कम होगी? जबतक शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लागू नहीं होगी तबतक यह विषमता नहीं जायेगी। आज जो बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां चल रही हैं उसमें अगर किसी के चार लाख के शेयर हैं तो अरबों रुपया सरकार का लेकर वह उसका मालिक बना बैठा है। कौन सी कंपनी है जो केवल शेयर पर ही चलती है? उनमें सारा रुपया सरकार का ही लगा है लेकिन मैनेजमेंट उनके हाथ में है। आज जिनके पास पैसा है, भगवान ने अकल भी उन्हीं को दे दी है। वे लोग अकल को खरीदते हैं। बड़े-बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट के यहां सबसे अच्छा इंजीनियर, सबसे अच्छा बुद्धिजीवि तनख्वाह पर रखा जाता है और वे लोग उनको अकल से समाज का शोषण करते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह चाहूंगा—यह बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि आपने इस बिल को पेश किया है, लेकिन इसमें यह समावेश भी होना चाहिए कि तमाम संपत्ति की सीलिंग होनी चाहिए। आज हाईकोर्ट से लेकर लोअर कोर्ट्स तक सीलिंग के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। आपने 18 से 27 एकड़ जमीन गांव वालों को दी है, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कर रहा हूं, यह कुछ कम है, इसको 30-40 एकड़ तक किया जाय और बाकी जमीन किसानों में बांट दी जाय, तब किसानों को महसूस होगा कि उनको कुछ मिल रहा है।

जमीन का बटवारा करते समय मै यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि जिनके पास भूमि न हो, उनको ही भूमि दी जाय। इसमें यह प्रतिबंध न लगाया जाय कि जो फलां जाति का है, गदि उसके पास जमीन नहीं है तो भी उसको जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी। चाहे कोई किसी भी जाति का हो, यदि वह भूमिहीन है, सरकारी-खतनी में उसका नाम नहीं है तो उसको जमीन दी जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ, आप जो बिल लाये हैं मैं समझता हूं यह सदन इसको सर्व सम्मति से पास करेगा और जब यह कानून अमल में आयेगा तो उससे किसानों को राहत मिलेगी।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालंदा) : सभापति जी, जो कांस्टीचुशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल इस समय सदन में विचाराधीन है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता है। सपोर्ट इसलिये कर रहा हूं—चूंकि इसकी आवश्यकता थी और आवश्यकता है। लेकिन मुझे इस पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है और न उम्मीद है कि आपके शासन के रहते हुए भूमिसुधार

कानूनों का ईमानदारी से कार्यान्वयन किया जायेगा। अभी आपके ही पक्ष के एक माननीय सदस्य ने आप लोगों की तरफ अंगुली उठाकर कहा है कि शासक दल में भूमिपति बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मौजुद हैं। मैं तो केवल आपके दल के एम० एल० एज और एम० पीज की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, बल्कि जो आपके मिनिस्टर्ज हैं उनमें भी कई ऐसे हैं जो बड़े-बड़े भूमिपति हैं। जब शासक दल में उनका इतना बाहुल्य हो तो जमीन का सही ढंग से बटवारा हो या सीलिंग से ज्यादा जमीन निकले—यह कभी भी संभव नहीं है। यही वजह है कि 37 साल की हुकुमत के बाद भी देश के अन्दर एक आंकड़े के मुताबिक 2 करोड़ सरप्लस लैंड मौजूद है। अभी तक पूरे देश में इस बारे में जो प्रगति हुई है—सीलिंग एक्ट के मुताबिक चौथाई जमीन भी हासिल नहीं की जा सकी है। सीलिंग एक्ट के मुताबिक जितनी जमीन ली जानी चाहिए, वह नहीं ली गई है। जो जमीन ली गई है, उसकी आधी जमीन का भी बटवारा नहीं हुआ है बांटी गई जमीन के चौथाई से ज्यादा हिस्से पर उन भूमिहीनों को कब्जा नहीं दिलाया जा सका है। जब इतनी दयनीय दशा भूमि सुधार कानून की हो और आपके इतने विशाल बहुमत के बावजूद इतनी बड़ी शक्ति के मौजूद रहते हुए भी, बार-बार घोषणायें करने के बाद भी, अपनी योजना का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग मानते हुए भी, 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में इसको इंक्लुड करने के बावजूद आज देश के अन्दर यह स्थिति है कि जमीन का बटवारा आप अभी तक नहीं कर सके हैं। आज हमारे देश की जो राष्ट्रीय आय है, उसका 50 प्रतिशत कृषि से आता है। इससे यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि देश की आय का यह एक बड़ा स्रोत है। आज अगर हम देश के अन्दर से गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहते हैं तो हम को हदबंदी से फाजिल जमीन को भूमिहीनों और गरीबों में बांटना होगा। तभी हमारा देश तरक्की कर सकता है। आज लोगों के अंदर जमीन की भूख जगी है इसके लिये जब जमीन लेने के लिए लोग आगे बढ़ते हैं तो आपके द्वारा बनाए हुए कानुन के तहत तब उनको नक्सलाइट करार दे दिया जाता है। उग्रवादी करार दे दिया जाता है ; उनको गोलियों से भून दिया जाता है। अभी बिहार के अंदर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने जमीन के बंटवारे का आंदोलन किया। 9 अगस्त को हदबंदी से फाजिल जमीनों पर हमने झंडा गाड़ा और कब्जा किया। हम वह जमीन भूमि-हीनों को दिलाना चाहते थे। कई जगह उस जमीन को जोता गया लेकिन आपने उन पर गोलियां चलाई, लाठियों का प्रहार किया गया। हम कोई गैर-कानूनी कदम नहीं उठाना चाहते। आपके बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का यह अंग हैं। हम इसमें सरकार की मदद करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन 1980 से अब तक जितनी बार भी इसकी कोशिश की गई इस सवाल को टाल दिया गया। इसको इंप्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। हमारी पार्टी आपके इस प्रोग्राम के साथ है, आपकी मदद करना चाहती है। लेकिन इसके लिए हम जहां कहीं भी जाते हैं, हमको निराश होना पड़ता है। कहां से सहयोग नहीं मिलता है। यह इसलिए होता है क्योंकि आपके अंदर पोलीटिकल विल नहीं है। आज जब चुनाव होने जा रहा है तो इस मौकें पर आप इसको ला रहे हैं। इतने दिन पहले क्यों नहीं लाया गया ? यह तो आपके सिक्स्थ फाइव इयर प्लान के घोषणा पत्र में था। आपने कहा था कि जल्द से जल्द इसका नाइंथ शेड्यूल में

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

समावेश करेंगे। लेकिन आप नहीं कर सके। मैं बताना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा बिहार में लोगों के पास आज भी 40-40 और 50-50 हजार एकड़ जमीनें हैं। उन्होंने ट्रस्ट एवं मंदिर के नाम पर, स्कूल के नाम पर. प्लेग्राउंड के नाम पर, हास्पीटल के नाम पर, बाग-बगीचे के नाम पर जमीनें रखी हुई हैं। ऐसे लोगों को छुट दी गई है। सीलिंग कानून के लू-फोल्स के कारण भूमिपति लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

अभी तक परिवार की परिभाषा भी ठीक तरह से नहीं तय हो पाई है। हालांकि यह स्टेट-कानून है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह कानून आपने बनाया है। लेकिन इसके अतर्गत पूरे देश में गड़बड़ी हो रही है। लोग कानून का सहारा लेकर अधिक जमीन रखे हुए हैं। यही नहीं अपने नौकरी के नाम पर, रिश्तेदारों के नाम पर, यहां तक कि जानवरो के नाम पर, हाथियों और कुत्तों के नाम पर बिहार के अंदर लोगों ने जमीन रखी हुई है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय तौर पर गाइड लाइंस की आवश्यकता है। दरअसल में सरकार अगर चाहती है कि भूमि का बंटवारा हो, भूमि-हीन को फायदा हो तो इस तरह गाइड लाइंस आवश्यक है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि जितने भी भूमिहीन लोग हैं, सब को जमीन दी जाये। यह कोई थ्यूरी नहीं है। जमीन उसको मिलेगी जो कृषि पर निर्भर है। जो जमीन जोतता है। इतनी जमीन नहीं है कि सबको जमीन दी जाए। यह कभी संभव नहीं है। जो कृषि पर निर्भर करता है और जमीन जोतता है, उसको आप जमीन दीजिए। हम, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि आप ऐसे लोगों को जमीन नहीं दे सकेंगे। लेकिन ईमानदारी से जमीन का वितरण किया जा सके तो देश के अन्दर एक नया नक्शा बन सकता है। देश की प्रगति के मार्ग में एक नया मोड़ लाया जा सकता है। देश की प्रगति में एक सहायक कदम हो सकता है। चुनाव के दृष्टिकोण से आप लोग प्रयास कर रहे है। इसके जरिए से आपको वोट नही मिलेंगे। यह काम अच्छा है, पहले ही होना चाहिए था। एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स में जो आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उससे यह जाहिर होता हैं कि बहुत से कानून ऐसे है जिनको अभी इसमें नहीं ला रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति के यहां कई कानून पेंडिंग हैं। अभी बगाल के साथी ने कहा कि प्रोग्रेसिव लैंड रिफार्म्स का कानून बनाया था, वह अभी वहीं पड़ा है। कांग्रेस की सोशलिज्म की लाईन रही है। जमीन बंटवारे में आपका विश्वास का दावा रहा है। आजादी के समय यह कहा गया था कि हम जमीनों को लेंगे और बंटवारा करेंगे। जो स्टेट कदम उठाता है, उसके कानून दस-दस साल तक राष्ट्रपति के यहां पड़े रहते हैं। उनको क्यों रोका जाता है? इस से यह पता चलता है कि जो भूमिपति है, उनके साथ आपकी सांठ-गांठ है। देश के जो असल गरीब, मजदूर और बेरोजगार हैं उन की भलाई में आपका विश्वास नहीं है। वोट कैचिंग स्लोगन के रूप में आप उनको दे रहे हैं। आप, इन सब बातों को ईमानदारी से हल कीजिये। स्टेट्स के अन्दर सीलिंग एक्ट के कानून में जो गड़बड़ियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिये। सीलिंग की प्रोसीडिंग्स तीन-चार साल तक चलती रहती हैं। क्यों इतना टाईम देते हैं? एक से ज्यादा अपील करने का मौका मत दीजिये। जब उनको शो-काज का नोटिस दिया जाता है, तब भी उनको ज्यादा टाईम लेने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए। जल्दी से

जल्दी सीलिंग का निष्पादन होना चाहिए ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH ; Madam I just want to make a submission. Will you kindly let the House know at what time the voting will take place ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There will be voting at 6 O' clock.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Which voting ? There will be two votings.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The first voting will be at 6 O' Clock. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Madam, I rise to support the Constitution (Forty-Eighth Amendment) Bill of 1983.

It has been seen that though the various States have followed some progressive economic policies, in spite of various progressive measures of Legislation. Yet there have been some lacunae and litigation. This Bill seeks to give in to 14 Acts passed by various States by including them the in Ninth Schedule.

(Interruptions)

The 9th Schedule provides protection or at least is supposed to provide protection against the litigation and it is to strengthen this protection against land litigation that all these 14 Amendments to the main Acts have been included in this Constitution Amendment Bill for entry in the 9th Schedule.

Among these Bills, there are 2 from Assam, 4 from Bihar, 1 from Haryana, 2 from Tamilnadu, 1 from UP, 2 from West Bengal and 2 from the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. As has been stated in the aims and objects of the Bill, after these Amendments to these Acts are made and the Acts are included in the Ninth Schedule, there will be no litigation.

However, I point out that in the name of Fundamental Rights and in the name of certain Clauses in the Code of Civil Procedure, the land-lords still take recourse to litigation and in spite of our programmes for land reforms and for tenancy and for giving land to the poor and the landless, may be the definition of the landless may be one who depends on land or one who is expected to earn his livelihood from a profession connected with the land, even then some people resort to force and the result is that those who have been given land under the programme of land to the landless are also dragged to court. So, various States have been experiencing difficilty.

I welcome this recourse to the Ninth Schedule. But I would request the hon. Minister to see how many Acts which are already in the Ninth Schedule and the Amendments which are already in the Ninth Schedule and in spite of this, how many are the cases pending in the court even though they are included in the Ninth Schedule. Some way out must be found.

I would suggest that the State should come forward with the offer of being a party because the land has been given to tne landless, to the poor. Now since he is a poor man, since he did not have any means of subsistence, so you gave him the land. But, instead of getting the land, he is being draggeed to the court with the result that he has got the possession of the land but he has to spend money on litigation and on producing witnesses and marshal facts and all this type of things. On the one hand he is expected to get some relief out of this measure of the State and, on the other hand, he has been put to difficulty.

So, I would suggest that this should be looked into and it is a very serious problem. In one of our own districts, I met the Collector and found that once more than 200 cases are there in the courts though the Act stands on included in the Ninth Schedule In spite of that, there are 200 cases in a district with

[Prof. Narain Chand Prashar]

3 lakh population. People are under harassment because they cannot get justice and they cannot got land. They have to run from pillar to post. This is the grave lacuna. In the name of civil procedure, in the name of certain procedure of the High Court, people do take recourse to litigation even in spite of the fact that we have included these Acts in the Ninth Schedule.

So far as the spirit of the Bill is concerned, it is a very good measure and I hope it would provide some relief.

Secondly, the criticism from the other side that Congress was in favour of giving land to the tiller and that it no longer is in favour of that ideology, is entirely baseless. I refute this criticism because the Indian National Congress is the one Party which abolished zamindari in many of the States and gave land to the tiller, In fact, with the dawn of independence and even before that, the tillers were given the land because the ideology of the Congress was to give land to the tiller and, therefore, zamindari was abolished in many States even before independence.

Under various Items of the 20-Point Programme, land has been distributed and similarly, under the Scheme of land to the landless, various States have enacted measures. Legal protection has been given by including these Acts in the Ninth Schedule. But I would plead with the hon. Minister to see that in cases where you cannot prevent litigation, you cannot prevent the poor tenants from being dragged in the court, as part of the programme of 'Land to the Landless' you should provide for the State to be the party. The State should bear all the expenses of the litigation because the cause of action arises in this way. It is the State which gives the land ; therefore, the State should be the party and the State should be responsible for handling any litigation which is thrust on the poor people. I hope, the hon. Minister will take this viewpoint into consideration and ensure that protection is given to the poor man who is given a small piece of land and who is dragged to court—even without his getting the land sometimes because some landlords do not want the land to be given to them.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, to begin with, I want to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister in charge of this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated :

> "The various Acts which have been suggested for inclusion have been examined and it is proposed to include in the Ninth Schedule such of these Acts as have either been challenged or are likely to be challenged and thereby ensure that the implementation of these Acts is not adversely affected by litigation."

It raises certain suspicion whether the object of the Government is to bring under this Schedule all the Acts relating to land reforms. Various State Governments have suggested a number of Acts to be included under the Ninth Schedule, but the Statement of Objects and Reasons admits that some of them have been chosen and some others have not been chosen, have been kept outside the pale of this Bill. I want this clarification as to which are the States and what is the number of Acts which have been suggested by the respective State Governments for inclusion in the Ninth Schedule, and why all their suggestions have not been accepted by the Government in respect of inclusion of the Acts in the Ninth Schedule.

Coming to the main Bill, I am one of those who have been speaking here in this House right from the day I have been elected that introduction of land reforms is the key to the various problems of our country, including the pace of industrialisation, it is the key to the eradication of poverty, it is the key to

eliminate or reduce the unemployment problem; as a matter of fact, it holds the key for the prosperity, progress and advancement of our country. It is true not only for our country but for all the developing countries, particularly in Asia. Therefore, land reforms constitute one of the main objectives of our people. I am glad that the successive Five-Year Plans have underlined and underscored the importance and urgency of land reforms. But after the completion of five Five-Year Plans, or rather, even after the completion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the problem has not been solved ; in fact, not even the fringe of the problem has been touched.

I am thankful to my hon. and good friend, Shri Mool Chand Daga, who has been pleased to mention that about twelve lakh acres of land are still locked up in court cases. He has identified the magnitude of the problem.

So far as achievement of land reforms is concerned, you will be astonished to learn that, according to the report of the Agriculture Ministry, with the enforcement of the ceiling laws in the States, only 4.6 lakh hectares of land will be made available as surplus. This quantity of land is nothing but 1% of the total cultivable land of our country. This is such an insignificant quantity of land which even after enforcement of all the ceiling laws will be made available to the State for distribution .

So far as landless agricultural workers are concerned, their number is not less than 5 crores in our country. Some of my good friends have also suggested that according to earlier calculation about 2 acres of land can be had after the enforcement of ceiling laws. That means that there have been loopholes by which the majority or quite a considerable segment of the available surplus has been eroded. This, I call, is the process of vanishing. The landlords, the big landlords have been vanishing the land and I have in my list names of some of the people. In Bihar, everybody knows the Mahant of Gaya is reported to have in his possession not less than 40,000 acres of land. In UP there are many families belonging to the ruling party who hold excess land. In Rajasthan, almost all the former rulers are having land which is surplus land. Now it is reported that one ** has got thousands of acres of land which is being possessed illegally and no action is being taken although all this is known to the Government. So merely inclusion of certain Acts which is also done in a selective way is not going to solve the problem of land reforms. So far as inclusion is concerned; I am in all agreement with you. As a matter of fact this should have been done much earlier. But the main problem cannot be solved by mere inclusion of these Acts in the Ninth Schedule.

17.42 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

But the basic problem remains and that basic problem is that unless the existing loopholes are plugged, surplus land will not be available and the surplus, as I have mentioned, is always decreasing and venishing. So, if the Government is realiy interested to bring about land reforms which, according to me, is the key to the solution of all basic problems of our country, certain effective measures are to be taken. If we are to take effective measures in land reforms, the need is for a political will. You cannot have that political will if your Party backs big landlords, big land shares, big land thieves and land dacoits. Therefore, the basic question is the political will.

I do not know whether you will be happy. The Government of West Bengal and the Government of Kerala—their contribution is the biggest so far as quantum of land so far distributed is concerned. Taken together these two small States of Kerala and West Bengal have so far distributed 30 lakhs acres of land—whereas in Bihar it does not touch even a four figure. In UP it is

** Not recorded.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

also so. The question is the complexion of the government and the political will of the ruling party. Thererefore, I say by mere inclusion of these 14 Acts—I do not know why you have chosen these 14 Acts alone and why not other Acts which have been suggested by several State Government as far as I know—the basic problem cannot be solved.

Lastly, I want to draw your attention to one thing. The Government is not serious. I charge this Government is not serious at all to the land reforms measure The example is very glaring. What prevents you I want to know from the Government - from giving assent to the land reforms Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal three years ago. You could not find the time to allow the presidential assent but you could find time to allow the Government of Bihar to enable the Tata company to enjoy the lease right of the Tata zamindari which was abolished by a law of the Bihar Legislative Assembly ?

The Bihar Legislative Assembly abolished the right of the Ta a on the land. But by a subsequent legislation, they have restored that right to Tata again. They did not require any time to give the Presidential assent to the Bill restoring that right of Tata to the land which he is now in possession of. In one case you did not want to give the Presidential Assent to the Bill which provided for the Government of West Bengal the right to distribute about 30 lakhs of acres, by plugging all loopholes in the existing Acquisition Act, to the landless agricultural workers. This is the way by which you can bring about landreforms.

This is not only a slogan. The landreform is only on paper. As a matter of fact, the landreforms should be brought about effectively Land reform means transfer of ownership of lands to those who do not own any land This is the essence of land reforms I am compelled to make this remark that the will of the landless workers will ultimately prevail. Not only in Bihar but also in West Bengal, much of the land has been occupied by the landless agricultural workers and this has further been regularised by Government by a suitable legislation. In Andhra Pradesh, the movement is now on. It is not so in Bihar. From the experience, I have come to this, conclusion that the ruling party lacks the political will. I would say that they will have to have the political will if they want to make the landreforms a success.

Therefore, while congratulating the Government and while supporting the Bill for the inclusion of the 14 Acts, I would urge the Government :—

(1) to take certain measures to remove the loopholes in the existing ceiling Act :

(2) to give the presidential assent to all the Bills which provide for land reforms in an effective manner ; and

(3) to inculcate the political will in the ruling party so that the landreforms can become a reality and it does not remain a paper dream.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this step of the Government was taken to include the landreforms acts in the 9th Schedule only after the landlords and landholders went to the court challenging the Acts. Why should we allow them to go to the court challenging these acts ? Therefore, my suggestion is that all these landreforms acts should be deemed to have been included in the Ninth Schedule as soon as they are passed by the Legislatures. Only then it will not be possible for anyone to go to the court. My other suggestion is that these are to be implemented effectively. As far as tenancy act is concerned, implementation is not being done ; in many places, the tenants are being evicted and the landlords take away their lands. That is why I say these land ceilings acts should be effectively implemented. Even the surplus lands have not been taken by various Governments and the lands are not distributed among the landless

poor. After their distribution, Government should also give them money to develop the lands. With regard to the other incomes my suggestion is that there should be a ceiling on agricultural income and on other incomes there is no ceiling. I want ceiling on incomes. Agriculturists are allowed to have only Rs. 3,600 income per annum whereas there are others who are getting crores of rupees per annum and, therefore, a national income ceiling is quite necessary.

17.57 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair]*

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो संविधान में 48वां संशोधन विधेयक 1983 हमारे सामने है इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि देश की सबसे बड़ी आबादी गांवों में रहती है और गांवों के जो लोग हैं वह तब तक नहीं उठ सकते जब तक ठीक ढंग से भूमि सुधार न हो। सरकार ने बड़ा अच्छा कदम उठाया है। जहां बड़े-बड़े जागीरदार हैं बड़ी-बड़ी रियासतों में, बड़े-बड़े राज्यों में बहुत सारी जमीन का बंटवारा बाकी रहता है वहां पर इसे नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का जो यह कदम उठाया है यह बड़ा सराहनीय कदम है।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश ने सबसे अच्छा कानून बनाया और हिमाचल राज्य में आज कोई भी इस प्रकार का आदमी नहीं है जो भूमिहीन हो। भूमिहीन जो लोग हैं उनके लिए बड़ी प्राबलम्स आती हैं सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जिस जमींदार के पास उसकी जमीन पर वह काश्त करते हैं वह उनके नाम गिदौरी नहीं होने देते, उनके नाम चार साले नहीं होने तेदे। इसलिए कोई सबूत नहीं मिलता कि वह जमींदारी का काम करते हैं। वह एक किस्म के बंधुआ मजदूर होते हैं जो जमीन पर काम करते हैं। इसलिए जब भी किसी जमीनका बंटवारा हो और जमीन गरीब आदमियों को मिले तो उस का फायदा तभी हो सकता है जब उन लोगों को जमीन का मालिक बनाया जाय। क्यों कि अभी कई लोग इस तरह के हैं जो सरकारी नौकरी में भी हैं और उनके नाम हजारों बीघे जमीन भी चली जाती है मिल्कियत में और उनका सारा परिवार नौकर है। लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी है जो असली मानों में जमीन को काश्त करता है उसके लिए कोई सहारा नहीं है, न गांवों में है न शहरों में है। बहुत से लोग किराये के मकानों में रहते हैं और कई आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने भूमि को नाजायज तरीके से हथियाया हुआ हैं, उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। गरीब लोगों के खिलाफ मुकद्दमे अदालत में चलते हैं तो उनके लिए राज्य सरकार को पार्टी बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि राज्य सरकार उनकी तरफ से मुकद्दमे लड़े। उनके पास कोई चीज नहीं होती है जिससे वह गरीब लोग मुकदमे की फीस दे सकें।

इससे बुरी हालत उन लोगों की होती है जो ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, हरिजन है या गरीब लोग हैं जिनके पास अभी तक भूमि ठीक ढंग मे प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। उनको भूमि लेने के लिए डंडे खाने पड़ते हैं और उनको मार पड़ती है अगर वह जमीन की गिदौरी करवा लेते हैं। इस तरह के मुकदमे मैं समझता हूं कि हजारों की तादाद में देश में चल रहे हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि सरकार उनको लड़े और उनको जमीन का मालिक बनाए।

जिस प्रकार से बिहार की बात यहां आई, हमारे अपोजीशन के लोगों ने भी इसकी ताईद

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

की। हम उनको बधाई देते हैं। कुछ लोग अपोजीशन के भी ऐसे हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि इस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। लेकिन 1947 के पहले की हालत देखें तो इस सरकार ने जितने कदम उठाए हैं गरीब लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए उसी की वजह से गरीब आज आगे आ रहे हैं। अगर आपके हाथ में शासन होता तो कभी गरीब आगे नहीं आ सकते थे। यह तो सहज बात के लिए बात करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़े हुए हैं जो थ्यौरी जानते हैं कि ऐग्रीकल्चर ऐसे होता है, जिन्होंने कभी हल और कुदाली नहीं देखी, उन लोगों को सारे देश के किसानों के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं हो सकता है। वे सिर्फ थ्यौरिटिकल बातें कर सकते हैं। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने जितने भी कदम उठाए वह सब देश के गरीब लोगों को उठाने के लिए हैं। हमारे जो कानून हैं वह बड़े अच्छे हैं लेकिन उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन करने वाले जो लोग हैं वह जमींदार क्लास के लोग हैं, वे उनका ठीक ढंग से इंप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं करते हैं। कई लोगों ने पहले नाबालिग बच्चों के नाम पर जमीनें करवा दी थीं, लड़कों के नाम से अलाहिदा जमीन कर दी थी और इस तरह से हजारों बीघे जमीन सीलिंग से बचा ली थी। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं सरकार को कानून में इस प्रकार का संशोधन करना चाहिए कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो जमीन काश्त करते हैं जमीन के मालिक वही बन सकेंगे। तभी मैं समझता हूं आपका कानून गरीब लोगों के लिए फायदमंद साबित हो सकता है।

इसके साथ-साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि आज किसान जो फसल पैदा करता है उसकी सही कीमत उसको नहीं मिलती हैं चाहे वह गन्ना पैदा करता है, सब्जी पैदा करता है, रेब या आलू पैदा करता है या केला पैदा करता है, उसको फायदा नहीं होता है। जो बिचौलिये हैं, आढ़ती हैं वे किसान का शोषण करते हैं।

अभी यहां पर कहा गया कि सभी के हिस्से में दो-दो हेक्टर जमीन आती है। दो हेक्टर जमीन में कोई भी किसान रात दिन मेहनत करके कितनी भी पैदावार करे, क्या उससे वह अपने परिवार को पाल सकता है? नहीं पाल सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had earlier announced that voting would take place at about 6 O' clock. But now there are five more speaker who want to take part in the discussion. So, it will take more time and the debate will continue till all the speakers complete their speaches.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Whenever the ruling party is sure of their being in majority, you announce about the voting First you said that the voting would be at 6 O' clock. Now, you say it will take place at 6 30 P.M. or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are five more speakers who are anxious to speak. So, I am allowing them to speak.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी: सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं वह बहुत उचित हैं। आई०आर०डी०पी० और दूसरे प्रोग्राम जो सरकार ने चलाए हैं उनसे बहुत फायदा पहुंच सकता है बशर्ते कि उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा सही ढंग से किया जाए। केवल कानून बना देने से ही सारे मसले हल नहीं जायेंगे, उन का सही इंप्लीमेंटेशन होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। आज जमींदार अपनी जमीनों को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज बैकवर्ड

एरियाज में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने में सब्सीडी दी जाती है। भारत सरकार की तरफ से करीब 20 परसेंट सब्सीडी दी जाती है। आजकल लोग एक हजार की जमीन खरीदते हैं और कई हजार की रजिस्ट्री करवा कर हजारों रुपए की सब्सीडी सरकार से ले लेते हैं। तो इन बातों की भी इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

18.00 hrs.

आज बहुत से लोगों ने सरकारी जमीनों को हथिया रखा है, उन पर कब्जा कर रखा है, सरकार उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। इसलिये राज्य सरकारों को हिदायत दी जानी चाहिये कि जिन लोगों ने सरकारी जमीनों पर कब्जा किया हुआ है उनके कब्जे को नाजायज करार दिया जाय।

जहां तक जमीदारों का सवाल है आज हमारे यहां जितनी सड़कें बनती हैं, बिजली के खम्बे लगते हैं, टेलीफोन के तार लगते हैं उसमें जमीदारों की जमीन ली जाती है, उनके दरख्तों को काटा जाता है, लेकिन उनको कम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिलता है। जमीदारों की कठिनाइयों की तरफ सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है, सब की निगाह उद्योगों की तरफ जाती है और उद्योगपतियों को ही हर तरह के फायदे पहुंचाये जाते हैं। जब सरकार कोई कानून बनाती है और उसके तहत हमारे जमीदारों की जमीनों को लेती है तो उनको उन जमीनों का सही मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। जमीन हमारे गांव के लोगों की माता है—इसलिये उसका सही कम्पेंसेशन उनको मिलना चाहिए और भूमि सुधार के अन्तर्गत जो मुकदमे अदालतों में चल रहे हैं उन को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं इस 48वें कांस्टीचूशन अमेंडमैंट बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

सभापति महोदया, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग हमारी सरकार के लिये कह रहे थे कि 9वें शेडयूल में शामिल करने के इस कानून को यहां लाने में बहुत देरी की है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं—उस वक्त सी० पी० एम० वाले भी जनता पार्टी की सरकार के साथ थे, सी० पी० आई० वाले भी उस का समर्थन कर रहे थे—ये कानून जो 9वें शेडयूल में शामिल किये जा रहे हैं, कोई 1976 का है, कोई 1974 का है, कोई 1978 का है—ये सारे कानून जनता पार्टी के समय के हैं, जब आप इतने प्रोग्रेसिव लोग हैं तो उस वक्त इन कानूनों को 9वें शेडयूल में लाने की प्रक्रिया क्यों नहीं की? इसमें सबसे बड़ा दोष जनता पार्टी और उनके सहयोगियों का है। उन्होंने उस वक्त इन कानूनों को 9वें शेडयूल में न लाकर देश के काश्तकारों को जो जमीन मिलने वाली थी, उनके साथ कुठाराघात किया है।

कांग्रेस ने तो सदैव ऐसी नीतियां बनाई हैं जिनसे ग्राम काश्तकारों का भला हुआ है आप देखिये—टेनेन्सी राइट कांग्रेस ने दिया जिससे करोड़ों काश्तकारों का फायदा हुआ, उसके जरिये हमारे काश्तकार जमीन के मालिक बने। इस तरह के सभी कानून कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये हैं इसलिये सबसे बड़ा प्रोग्रेसिव कदम यदि किसी ने उठाया है तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उठाया है। आपने देखा होगा कांग्रेस ने सीलिंग का कानून, लैंड रिफार्म की जो भी व्यवस्थायें हैं, बनाई हैं। सीलिंग के कानून के लिए हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से हिदायत दी गई थी कि इतने एकड़ से ज्यादा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जिसके पास जमीन हो उसको सीलिंग के तेहत लेकर भूमिहीनों में बांटा जाय। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जितना भी काम देश में हुआ है वह कांग्रेस सरकार ने किया है। इसलिए कांग्रेस पर इस तरह का इल्जाम लगाना एक अन्यायपूर्ण बात है।

मैं वैस्ट बंगाल के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हू—ये लोग बार-बार कहते हैं कि जो कानून हमने पास किये उनके लिये प्रेसीडेन्ट से असेन्ट नहीं मिली। आपने पहला कानून 1978 में बनाया, जब आपकी ही सरकार यहां भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत थी, जिसका आप समर्थन कर रहे थे। अगर उस समय असेन्ट नहीं दी गई तो वह सरकार दोषी है, जिसके कारण असेंट नहीं मिली। इसलिए आप लोग ज्यादा दोषी हैं। अपना दोष कांग्रेस पर थोपना चाहते हैं। वैस्ट बंगाल में क्या हुआ है। कितना अन्याय लोगों के साथ हो रहा है (व्यवधान)

जिन लोगों के पास सीलिंग कानून से भी कम जमीन थी, उनसे जमीनें लेकर अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को बांटी गई है। इस तरह का अन्याय बंद किया जाना चाहिए।

कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार देश में जितनी भी फाजिल जमीन हैं, उसको लेकर डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहती है। यह मैं मानता हूं कि कानून में कुछ लू-फोल्स हैं। जिसकी वजह से राजे-महाराजे, जागीरदार लोगों ने जमीनों पर कब्जा किया हुआ है। उनकी जमीन ली जानी चाहिए। बहुत से मुकदमे हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़े हुए हैं। उन मुकदमों को वहां से विथड्रा करके सरकार स्वयं उनकी पैरवी करे। जितनी जमीन राजा-महाराजाओं के पास है, जागीरदारों के पास है, ट्रस्ट प्रापर्टी है, उसको लेकर गरीब लोगों में वितरित किया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। जितनी भी जमीन गरीब लोगों की अलाट की जाती है, उसका पैसा उन लोगों से लिया जाता है और जागीरदार को मुआवजा दिया जाता है। इस व्यवस्था को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। जब उनके पास फालतू जमीन है और कानून के तहत ली जा रही है तो मुआवजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। वह जमीन गरीब लोगों को मुफ्त में बांटनी चाहिए। इससे उनकी हालत सुधरेगी। इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन सीलिंग कानून में लाना आवश्यक है।

परिवार की डेफीनेशन का भी कई लोग नाजायज लाभ उठा रहे हैं। इसमें एडल्ट मेंबर को अलग-अलग परिवार मान कर अलग-अलग भूमि उनके नाम करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसकी वजह से सीलिंग कानून का नाजायज फायदा उठाया जा रहा है। इस संबंध में आवश्यक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे राजस्थान में 22 राजा हैं। इसके अलावा हजारों जागीरदार लोग हैं। उन्होंने गलत नामों से जमीनें अलाट करा रखी हैं। उनके पास बड़े पैमाने पर जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं। इन जमीनों को लिया जाना चाहिए। अगर कानून में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है तो इसके लिए भारत सरकार को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को गाइड लाइंस दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि फालतू पड़ी जमीनों को गरीब आदमियों में बांटा जा सके। इसकी नितांत आवश्यकता है। इसलिए जो ब्लेम कांग्रेस के प्रति लगाया गया है, वह निश्चित तरीके से अन्याय पूर्ण है। अगर किसी ने भूमि सुधार को जन्म दिया है, पनपाने की कोशिश की है तो वह है कांग्रेस। और कोई दूसरी

पार्टी नहीं है । इसलिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं है । हो सकता है कि कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोग यहां बैठे हुए हों । उनके पास काफी जमीनें हैं । उनको मुओ-मोटो जमीनें छोड़नी चाहिए और सीलिंग में देनी चाहिए । विनोबा भावे और अन्य बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है कि जिनके पास जरूरत से ज्यादा जमीन है और जिनका वह नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं, उनको जमीन सरेन्डर कर देनी चाहिए ताकि आम लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सके..... (व्यवधान) बंगाल में नाम के तो कम्युनिस्ट हैं लेकिन उनके पास काफी जमीनें हैं । वैस्ट बंगाल की सरकार को इस दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहिए । हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने बिहार और यू० पी० की बात कही है । मैं खासतौर पर पंजाब के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा । पंजाब में जितने भी अकाली दल के नेता हैं, उनके पास बहुत ज्यादा जमीनें हैं । प्रकाश सिंह बादल की जमीन हमारे यहां राजस्थान में है । बादल गांव पूरा का पूरा उन्हीं का है और हजारों बीघा जमीन उनके पास है । ऐसे लोगों से निश्चित तरीके से जमीन ली जानी चाहिए। अगर ऐसे लोगों से जमीन ली जायेगी तो भूमिहीन लोगों की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं । पांच करोड़ एकड़ जमीन हमारे यहां है । इसका सर्वे किया जाए । इसके संबंध में पूरी व्यवस्था कीजिए ताकि लोगों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से मजबूत बना सकें । यह कानून बहुत अच्छा है । लेकिन इसमें जो खामियां हैं, उनको दूर किया जाए । इंदिरा जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि उनकी वजह से ही लोग आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न बन रहे हैं । बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत करोड़ों लोगों को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनाने का कार्यक्रम है । राजा-महाराजाओं से जमीन लेकर और बैंकों से पैसा दिलवाने का बहुत बड़ा काम अपने हाथ में लिया है । सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज की बात मैं नहीं करता । प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके से इस प्रकार का कदम अगर किसी देश ने उठाया है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान ने इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में उठाया है । देश के करोड़ों लोगों को सम्पन्न बनाने का कार्यक्रम है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Madam Chair-person, I welcome and support the Bill. But my apprehension is will it give protection to the statutes incorporated in the Ninth Schedule ? The law of the land as it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court is that it will not give protection and all the statutes incorporated in the Ninth Schedule will be scrutinised and tested on the basis of Kesavananda Bharti case

I am afraid that what this measure is trying to achieve will not be achieved. My submission is that all these statutes will not be immune from judicial scrutiny. If it violates the fundamental Rights either Article 19 or 21 or 31 or whatever it way be, it cannot be protected from judicial scrutiny. Therefore, the Government should have the total strategy to give immunity to the statutes incorporated in the Ninth Schedule.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, इस समय सदन में जो विधेयक विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं । हमारे दल की नेता और हमारे राष्ट्र की प्रधान मंत्री ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम सन् 1985 तक समस्त भूमि सुधार विधेयकों को संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करेंगे । इस सदन को प्रसन्नता होनी चाहिए कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्र के सामने जो आश्वासन दिया गया था, हमारी सरकार

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

और हमारी नेता ने आज उसको पूरा करने के लिए सदन के सामने यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया है।

जैसा कि आप सब लोग जानते हैं, हमारे यहां कई पुराने ऐसे अधिनियम थे जो कि विभिन्न सरकारों ने 1978 या 1979 में पारित किए थे। लेकिन उन दिनों यहां केन्द्र में जनता पार्टी या लोकदल की सरकार सत्ता में थी और वह उन अधिनियमों को संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं करना चाहती थी, इसी कारण उसने शामिल नहीं किए। इनमें आप देखेंगे कि क्रम संख्या 199 पर दी वैस्ट बंगाल रेस्टोरेशन आफ एलीनेटिड लैंड (अमेंडमेंट) एक्ट 1978 (वैस्ट बंगाल एक्ट 14 आफ 1978) हैं, इसके अलावा दो वेस्ट बंगाल रेस्टोरेशन आँफ एलीनेटिड लैंड (अमैंडमैंट) एक्ट, 1980 (वैस्ट बंगाल एक्ट 56 अ फ 1980) भी है, जो कि क्रमशः 1978 और 1980 में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा पारित किए गए। इसी तरह दी तमिलनाडु लैंड रिफार्म्स (फिक्सेशन आफ सीलिंग आँन लैंड) अमैंडमैंट एक्ट, 1978 है और हरियाणा सीलिंग आन लैंड होल्डिंग्स (अमैंडमैंट) एक्ट,1977 है जो हमारी सरकार ने पास किया था। परन्तु इन सारे अधिनियमों को जनता और लोकदल सरकार संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं करना चाहती थी। आज हमें खुशी है कि जिस प्रोग्रेसिव लैजिस्लेशन की आप दुहाई देते हैं, जिसके लिए आप कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां लैंड रिफार्म्स कम हुआ है, लेकिन ये उदाहरण ऐसे हैं जिनसे पता चलता है कि आपकी सरकार केन्द्र में तीन साल तक रही और आपने जानबूझ कर इन अधिनियमों को संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं किया। इसलिए कि आपका भूमि सुधार में विश्वास नहीं है, आपका प्रोग्रेसिव लैजिस्लेशन में विश्वास नहीं है। वैसे आप भाषणों में इस की बहुत चर्चा करते है, लेकिन आपकी कथनी और करनी में बहुत अन्तर है। आज यह साफ हो गया है कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी का इसमें विश्वास है, हमारी नेता और हमारे दल का विश्वास है कि इन तमाम विधेयकों को संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए। लेकिन इन विधेयकों से जो इम्यूनिटी मिलती है, वह अभी आंशिक है, पार्श्यल है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे मंत्री जी दोबारा इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें कि जिन एक्टस को, जिन अधिनियमों को हम अनुसूची में शामिल करने जा रहे हैं, उनको उसी शक्ल में इम्यूनिटी मिलेगी। यदि बाद में उनमें अमैंडमैंट किया जाता है तो उनको वह ईम्यूनिटी नहीं मिल पायेगी। क्या आप इस तरह का सदन में कोई अमैंडमैंट प्रस्तुत करेंगे ताकि पार्श्यल इम्यूनिटी न मिलकर सम्पूर्ण तौर पर इम्यूनिटी का प्रावधान हो। उसके बारे में भी हमें सोचना चाहिए। क्योंकि हमारे विरोध पक्ष में बैठने वाले लोगों को इसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं है, इनको इसमें कुछ नहीं करना है, क्योंकि इनकी नियत नहीं है। लेकिन हमें सोचने की जरूरत है कि हम पूरी तरह से इम्यूनिटी दें।

सभापति जी, मैं अपने स्टेट की बात करना चाहता हूं। मेरे राज्य राजस्थान में जब 1952 में भूमि सुधार अधिनियम लागू हुआ, लैंड रिफार्म्स एक्ट लागू हुआ उस समय के बहुत से ऐसे मामले हैं जो कि अभी तक विभिन्न न्यायालयों में, उच्चतम न्याया-

लयों में लंबित पड़े हुए हैं और आज तक उनका कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। गरीब आदमी को जो जमीन मिलनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं मिल सकी, और उस समय जो बड़े सामंत थे उन्होंने अपने कुत्तों के नाम पर और ऐसे लोगों के नाम पर जो जीवित नहीं थे, जमीनें नाम करवा लीं और उसका अभी तक नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। हमको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जिनको जमीन अलाट करें उनको अनावश्यक रूप से जमींदार लोग मुकदमेबाजी में न फंसाये।

1975 में कांग्रेस सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में फालतू जमीन गरीब लोगों को अलाट की लेकिन 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आयी तो सब को मालूम है क्या हुआ? हमारे राजस्थान में और मेरे जिले में बहुत सी जमीनें जो गरीबों को दी गई थी लाठी के जोर से लोगों ने गरीबों से छीन लीं और उन पर वापस कब्जा कर लिया। आज 1980 के बाद हम फिर उस प्रोसेस में आ रहे हैं, जिनको पहले दखल दे दिया था उनको फिर दखल दे रहे हैं। इस तरह की कानून की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ उन राज्यों में भी इस कानून को लागू किया जाय जहां कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं है।

आज आंध्र प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है? गलती से जो वहां मुख्य मंत्री बन गये थे श्री एन० टी० रामाराव, उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों को इस तरह का नाजायज फायदा दिया जिससे लोगों में असंतोष है। उन्होंने अपने प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार नहीं किया। आज वहां की जनता उनसे क्षुब्ध होकर रोष प्रकट करना चाहती है। मैं विरोधी दलों से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी दोस्ती ऐसे लोगों से है जिनके पास अधिक जमीन है, जैसे प्रकाश सिंह बादल और जिनके पास अधिक पैसा है, जैसे एन० टी० रामा राव। तो पहले आप अपनी नीयत साफ कीजिये।

मेरा निवेदन है कि नौवें शेड्यूल में इस कानून के अलावा और भी बहुत से अधिनियमों को शामिल करना चाहिए, जैसे मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट, प्रोवीडेंट फंड पेमेंट ऐक्ट। होता क्या है कि मिल मालिक मजदूरों का प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पेमेंट नहीं करते हैं हालांकि आपने सजा का प्रावधान किया है लेकिन मिल मालिकों को नाम मात्र के लिए सजा मिलती है यानी टिल दी राइजिंग आफ दी कोर्ट। उसके बाद उनको छोड़ दिया जाता है, और गरीब मजदूरों की प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा नहीं मिलता है, मिनिमम वेजेज नहीं मिलती हैं। इसलिये ऐसे कानूनों को भी इस तरह का संरक्षण आप दें जिससे अदालतों में उनको चैलेंज न किया जा सके।

आज स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर के सामने यह बात है कि जो भी प्रोग्रेसिव लॉ हम बनाना चाहते हैं उनको अदालत में चैलेंज किया जाता है और वहां से स्टे आर्डर ले लेते हैं और जब तक स्टे आर्डर रहता है तब तक जमींदार का ऐलीनियेशन कर देते हैं। इसकी वजह से हम अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि अगर भूमि सुधार करना है, गरीब आदमी को राहत देनी है तो ऐसे कानूनों को। इस तरह की इम्यूनिटी देनी चाहिये ताकि अदालतों में जाकर केवल फिलम्जी ग्राउंड्स पर उनको चैलेंज न किया जा सके। इस

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

लिये मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): Madam Chairman, I recall the speech of the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he distinguished between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. While the First Amendment of the Constitution was adopted in this House in the year 1951, for amendment of article 15, Pandit Nehru very emphatically stated that he respects the law, he respects the judgments of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, but we have to distinguish between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles; while the Fundamental Rights speek of the static elements, the Directive Principles talk of the dynamic movement. He said that if he had to choose between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles, he will be with the dynamic Directive Principles. This was the philosophy which was given by the late Jawaharlal Nehru He felt the need for that philosophy for implementing the planning and development schemes of the country. With that object in view, several enactments were passed by this House for the betterment and amelioration of the poor and down-trodden people of this country. This is the philosophy and principle underlying this Bill and, therefore, I welcome it.

While welcoming the Bill, I am concerned with the fact that there are many hurdles in the way of development, which have to be plugged. There are 188 items in the Ninth Schedule. In spite of that, there are so many High Court judgments, there are so many injunctions, writs in the High Courts add the Supreme Court, seeking stoppage of execution of the development schemes,

In my area of Monghyr, which is prone to floods, lakhs and lakhs of people are victims of erosion. These refugees of erosion get out to seek shelter, but they cannot get it simply because of the fact that land is not available to them. When they try to take possession of any stable land, the land owner seeks the help of the court and puts an injunction over it. You can just imagine the fate of these people who have got no place to live. They are in a very miserable condition. This problem has to be tackled immediately. For that, this type of scheduling is very much necessary.

When we look at the execution of irrigation and power projects, there also we find that some vested interests put hurdle in the way of surrendering their land. They go to the court and get a stay order. This causes delay in the execution of the scheme and the cost escalates. This escalation is not small; sometimes it comes to 10 to 15 times. We have to ensure that due to these procedural wranglings the developmental schemes of the country do not suffer. We have to augment our irrigation and power schemes We are committed to it. For that also this amendment is necessary.

Coming to the necessities of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, most of them have been issued *purchis* for rehabilitation purposes. Unfortunately, some of the land owners, whose lands are being acquired for this purpose, seek the shelter of the court. The court also, without considering the pros and cons of the problem, issues a stay order. Therefore, while the Government try to rehabilitate these people, the procedural wrangling becomes a burdle in the way. This has to be remedied. The cause of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is very dear to the heart of our Prime Minister and it is her intense desire that these people should live a healthy and prosperous life. For that purpose also this Act will be of immense value.

I may also suggest that the whole land map should be prepared by modern and scientific methods. The whole area should be surveyed on micro-level with the help of the INSAT. The Survey of India should be deployed for this scientific mapping of the plots and boundaries of the land, so that nobody is allowed to have more land than the prescribed ceiling. It has come to the knowledge that many

landowners have transferred their lands in fake and Benami names and are possession of a vast area of land. For the solution of this problem I suggest that computerisation should be adopted and the whole process should be planned scientifically.

With these words I support the Bill wholeheartedly.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति महोदय, मैं संविधान (48वां संशोधन) विधेयक का ग्राम तौर से समर्थन करता हूं। इस विधेयक के जरिये 14 कानूनों को संविधान की 9वीं अनुसूची में रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। उन कानूनों में 13 कानून तो बिल्कुल सही हैं, लेकिन एक पर मेरा थोड़ा एतराज है और वह है बिहार का लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट। अगर वह इसमें शामिल न किया जाता, तो अच्छा होता। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उस कानून के जरिये किसानों के हितों पर चोट की गई है। अगर मंत्री महोदय बता सकें कि सचमुच में वह एक प्रगतिशील कानून है, तब तो मैं इस स्थिति में हो सकूंगा कि उसको भी इसमें रखने को सही माना जाए, लेकिन मुझे इस बारे में संदेह है।

कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित नहीं हो रही है। लेकिन इसकी वजह से हम संपूर्ण विधेयक का विरोध नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि 13 और कानूनों को संविधान की 9वीं अनुसूची में शामिल करके उन्हें मुकदमेबाजी के पंजे से तुरन्त मुक्त रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

इस समय जो लैंड एक्वीजीशन बिल इस सदन में पेश है, उसमें यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि किसी जमीन का अर्जन करने के लिए जिस दिन नोटिफिकेशन होगा, उस दिन जो मार्केट रेट होगा, उसी के हिसाब से मुआवजा दिया जायगा। स्थिति यह है कि दो, चार या दस साल तक जमीन एक्वायर नहीं की जाती है और जब वह एक्वायर होती है, तो उसके लिए नोटिफिकेशन के समय की कीमत के अनुसार मुआवजा दिया जाता है, जबकि इस बीच में मार्केट रेट बढ़ जाता है। इस संबंध में अमैंडमैंट लाया जा रहा। बिहार का भूमि अर्जन कानून करीब-करीब उसी तरह का है। इसलिए इस बारे में हमारा रिजर्वेशन है। मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि और भी जितने कानून हैं, ऐसे बंगाल के कानूनों पर तो राष्ट्रपति जी स्वीकृति ही नहीं देते, मोहर ही नहीं लगाते, इस तरह के और भी जितने कानून हैं, उनको स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के आश्वासन के मुताबिक आपने इन कानूनों को लाने की कोशिश की है। टाटा की जमींदारी जो है, आप जानते है कि टाटा हिन्दुस्तान का पूंजीपति नम्बर दो है, बिरला शायद नम्बर एक पर है, टाटा नगर, टाटा की जमींदारी समझा जाता है, इसके बारे में संविद की जो सरकार थी 1967 में उसी समय से यह मांग की जा रही है और यह मांग उसने भी की थी कि टाटा की जमींदारी ले ली जाय। उस समय बिहार सरकार के राजस्व मंत्री श्री इन्द्र दीप सिंह जी थे जो आज राज्य सभा के मेम्बर है,वह यह कानून लाए थे लेकिन आज तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सका।..(व्यवधान)... नहीं नहीं, वह नहीं लाए। वह जो लाए हैं, आप भी जानते हैं पूरी पूरी बात उसमें नहीं है।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हम चाहते हैं कि जमींदारी पूरी की पूरी समाप्त की जाय और यह आप के कब्जे में आ जानी चाहिए, यह हमारी मांग है। आपने अभी तक हिम्मत नहीं की टाटा जैसे पूंजीपति को पकड़ने की। ऐसे ही जमारे यहां बहुत बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं जिनके बारे में चर्चा हो चुकी है। भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जो चन्द्र शेखर जी के पहले थे, उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट पेश की थी जिसमें कहा था कि 259 बड़े-बड़े जमींदार और भूमिपति ऐसे हैं जिनके पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है और दो तो मंत्रिमंडल सदस्य हैं। एक मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य के पास 18 हजार एकड़ है और दूसरे के पास साढ़े तीन हजार एकड़ है। इस तरह की स्थिति जब रहेगी, शासन में जमींदारों के आदमी घुसे रहेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि भूमि सुधार कानून जितने भी आप लाएंगे उसका भीतर-घात होगा। ईमानदारी के साथ उसका कार्यान्वियन नहीं होगा और जमीन की जो भूख है भूमिहीनों में और खेत मजदूरों में उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाएगी।

अभी बिहार के किसानों ने एक आंदोलन चलाया, उसकी भी चर्चा हो चुकी है 15 जुलाई से 15 अगस्त तक भूमि-मुक्ति आंदोलन। हजारों एकड़ जमीन पर लोगों ने लाल झंडे गाड़े। पुलिस ने गोलियां चलाई, लाठी चलाई, लोगों को जेल में ले गये, कुछ लोग अभी भी जेलों में रखे गए हैं। इस तरह का आंदोलन वहां है। किसानों की भूख जमीन की ओर जगी है। उनको विश्वास होने लग गया है कि सरकारी कानूनों से हमें कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। अगर सचमुच में लागू करते तो मिल भी सकता था लेकिन वह समझते हैं कि नहीं, अब आंदोलन का ही सहारा लेना पड़ेगा। इसलिए उन्होंने आंदोलन का सहारा लिया है। बिहार के अन्दर 3.5 प्रतिशत ही ऐसे लोग हैं, ऐसे जमींदार हैं जिनके हाथ में अधिकांश जमीन है। अधिकांश जमीन उनके हाथ में सिमटी पड़ी है। कानून अपनी जगह पर बना पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होती। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह एक मुद्दा जरूर उठाया जाता है लेकिन अभी जमीन का बंटवारा होता है या नहीं, संदेह की बात है। एक जिले की चर्चा हमारे माननीय सदस्य विजय कुमार यादव जी ने की, राजधानी के जिले की चर्चा मैं करना चाहता हू क्योंकि मैं समिति का सदस्य हू, मुझे मालूम है, चार साल से एक ही फिगर दी जाती है कि इतनी जमीन बंटी। बाकी कहां गई ? तो यह स्थिति है अब किसान ही आंदोलन करके लेंगे और उनका नारा है कि जो जोतेगा वह बोयेगा, जो बोयेगा वह काटेगा। इस नारे पर किसान संगठित हो रहे हैं। आपके वादे पर ही वह चुपचाप बैठे नहीं रहेंगे। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आपकी सचमुच में राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति मजबूत है, आप चाहते हैं कि भूमि सुधार कानून बने और जो बने हुए हैं वह लागू हों, किसानों को अतिरिक्त जमीन जमींदारों से और भूमिपतियों से लेकर दी जाय, जो सीलिंग जमीन की हदबंदी का कानून है उसके अन्तर्गत जमीन उनसे लेकर उनके अन्दर बांटे तो आपको इधर मजबूती से कदम उठाना होगा। अगर आप नहीं उठाइएगा तब भी किसान संगठित हो रहे है, जगह-जगह आंदोलन चल रहे हैं, और यह चलते रहेंगे और खुद संगठन के अन्दर, जैसा मैंने बताया है पूरे देश में जमींदार कुण्डली मार कर बैठ गए हैं जोकि नहीं चाहते हैं इस तरह का कानून बन भी जाता है तो वे भीतरघात

करते हैं, वह अमल में न आ सके इसकी कोशिश करते है । जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है, मैं मोटे रूप में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन मेरी एक शंका है जिसका समाधान यदि मंत्री जी कर सकें तो अच्छा होगा । यह जो बिहार भूमि अर्जन कानून है जिसको आप नवीं सूची में शामिल कर रहे हैं उसमें है क्या ? मैंने तो बता दिया है क उसमें किसान विरोधी बात है इसलिए उसको शामिल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । किसानो को आप मुआवजा कबसे देंगे—सबसे बड़ी शंका तो मेरी यही हैं । ऐसा नहीं है कि आप कारखाना बनाएं तो उसके लिए आपको जमीन न मिले, जमीन जरूर मिले लेकिन जिस दिन जिला मजिस्ट्रेट जमीन पर कब्जा करता है, अपने हाथ में लेता है उस दिन के आधार पर मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए । (व्यवधान) जहां तक मैं समझता हूं नोटिफिकेशन के दिन से देने की बात है । अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो इसकी आप सफाई कर दें, मैं 13 के साथ-साथ 14 का भी समर्थन करूंगा । अगर आपको मालूम हो तो आप जरूर बतला दीजिए । वैसे तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन ही कर रहा हूं लेकिन मेरी जो शंका है वह मैंने जाहिर कर दी है । आज कुछ किसान भी हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं इसलिए कि आप उनको मुआवजा कम देते हैं । उन को अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, उनका यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, उनका यह अधिकार छीनना नहीं चाहिए । बड़े जमींदारों के अधिकारों को आप जरूर कटेल कर सकते हैं । इसी से आप मेरी मंशा समझ गए होंगे ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : For me God had convertible terms. If anybody told me that God was a God of untruth or God was a God of torture, I will decline to worship him. Therefore, in politics also we should have to establish that the king is in heaven.

बात यह है कि सन 1952 से ही मैं इस के खिलाफ लड़ा रहा हूं कि गरीबों को जमीन मिलनी चाहिए । 1954-55 में जब मैं मिनिस्टर था, तब पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि जिसके हाथ में खुर्पा है उस के हाथ में जमीन जायगी, लेकिन क्या उस के पास अभी तक जमीन गई है ? आप जो यह कहते हैं कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? आपको ही इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन करना था, आपने क्यों नहीं किया ? फिर भी आप कहते है—बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे काम किये है, इसलिये मैं कहता हूं पहले अपने आप को ठीक करो, दूसरे खुद-बखुद ठीक हो जायेंगे । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि जिसको जमीन देनी है, जिसके पास जमीन है वह उसको दिया जाय । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था—ट्रुथ इज गाड । अपने आप को ठीक करो । अपने आपको बड़ा किसानों का खैरख्वाह समझते हो, लेकिन क्या किया है, क्या नतीजा निकला है ? ये कहते है—हम बड़े बहादुर हैं, आपने क्या बहादुरी दिखाई है । बीच में जो चोर हैं वे कुछ नहीं करने देते हैं । हर बड़े काम में उनका हिस्सा होता है । हम 100 आदमी भी इकट्ठे नहीं होते हैं । इसमें किसका कुसूर है ? जिसको जमीन देनी है, वह क्यों देगा? इस तरह से कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है।

No man can get his right by request. Rights are wrested from unwilling hands.

इसमें गरीबो का कोई कुसूर नहीं है । अमीर देना नहीं चाहता है, अपने पास रखना चाहता है और जोर से रखना चाहता है । 100 आदमी इकट्ठे होकर उनका मुकाबला करो तब जमीन मिलेगी ।

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि सीधी बात करनी चाहिए, लम्बी-चौड़ी तकरीर करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। जो नहीं किया है—इसमें हमारा कुसूर है, दूसरे किसी का कुसूर नहीं है। हमको अपने आप को ठीक करना चाहिये। मैं इससे ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Madam-Chairman, I had no intention to speak on this Bill. This is a simple legislation to include in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution some pieces of legislation passed by the State Governments.

Madam, the West Bengal Government has sent a legislation passed by the West Bengal Assembly to the Central Government for the assent of the President Shri Vyas and another hon. Member from Rajasthan made some remarks in reply to a comment of Shri Amal Datta. I want frontal attack but I hate hypocrisy. They have said that it is the Congress Party which has brought about all the progressive legislation. They have also pointed out why did the Janata Government or the Lok Dal Government not approve the West Bengal legislation passed in 1979 when they were in power ? I would like to ask, what about the legislation passed in 1981 ? It has been passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. It has been sent to the Central Government for the assent of the President long back. But it has not yet been assented to. There is reason for it. I know, there are some landlords in West Bengal whose interests would be affected if the legislation passed by the West Bengal Assembly is assented to by the President. The present legislation as passed by the West Bengal Assembly gives no exemption for the land comprised of garden or fishery for the purpose of land ceiling of 17 1/2 acres If this Bill is assented to, these landlords will lose their property and their land. Therefore, I may ask one simple question why the Bill has not yet been assented to by the President. Is it not a fact that the Congress Members in West Bengal would be affected to a great extent if that Bill assented to by the President and given effect to ? I hope the hon. Minister will reply to my question.

श्री राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदया, यह जो विधेयक जमीन को नाइंथ शेड्यूल में शरीक करने के लिये यहां पर लाया गया है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और जरूरी है। इसके अभाव में जमीनें गरीबों को नहीं मिल पाएगी। लोगों के पास जो जमीन पड़ी हुई है वह निकल नहीं पाएगी। जब तक किसान का जमीन पर जाती कब्जा नहीं होगा तब तक वह उतनी लगन से उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा सकेगा। इस लिये उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए भी उसको जाती कब्जा दिया जाना आवश्यक है। यह बहुत समय से चला आ रहा है। आंध्र प्रदेश में ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी और संजीवा रेड्डी जो मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र में बड़ा काम किया है। आंध्र प्रदेश में एक जमींदार के पास एक लाख 25 हजार एकड़ जमीन थी। उससे इस जमीन को निकलवाया और आज उसके पास बहुत थोड़ा सी जमीन रह गई है। लेकिन आज वहां पर जो सरकार है वह बड़े-बड़े लोगों को जमीनें देने की कोशिश कर रही है न् सिर्फ उनको खेती की जमीन दी जा रही है बल्कि शहर में भी उनको बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें दी जा रही है। उनके पास पहले भी काफी जमीनें हैं। इनका बंटवारा होना चाहिए। जमीनों को बांटने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की होती है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On a point of order, Madam. How long will this go on ? What is the time fixed for the Bill ? It is still continuing. How are you allowing all the

members to speak like this ? Is he the last speaker ? *(Interruption)*

AN HON. MEMBER : He has no right to ask this question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have every right to ask. The time is alloted for every Bill by the Business Advisory Committee. You are making a mockery of everything, allowing this to go on and waiting for the ruling Party to muster their strength... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN. The time was allotted. But I have extended the time. So, they are speaking.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But I was not allowed to speak on the previous Bill because the Business Advisory Committee had fixed a specific time for it and I had to sit down. But now you are allowing the ruling Party members to go on speaking like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not that the time allotted is always extended. But in this case I have extended the time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You did not tell the Opposition members who spoke first that they can go on speaking When the time is allotted, the time is divided amongst the parties. You are allowing the ruiling party members to continue like that. *(Interruptions)* I also want that this Constitution Amendment Bill should be passed. I want that the ruling party should be prepared for it. But they failed on the previous occasion... *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It has happened earlier also that the time allotted is 1 hour and the time taken is 6 hours.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Before starting, you say you will extend. Then you can go ahead. You say it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As we feel, we extend time. It is a not unusual.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is something unusual.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not unusual. Please sit.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The ruling party is demanding extention. It is unusual.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not unusual. It has happened always in this House. When one hour is allotted, you have discussed for four hours.

Continue your speech, Mr. Reddy.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : सभापति महोदय, मेरी यह मांग है कि जिन-जिन राज्यों में भूमि सुधार का काम हुआ है, उन की गिनती करानी चाहिए और उसकी पूरी तफसीलात पार्लियामेंट के सामने आनी चाहिए । इससे मालूम हो जायगा कि कौन सा स्टेट दोषी है ? यह सुना जाता है कि वैस्ट बंगाल में भी बराबर जमीन नहीं बांटी गई है । वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि यह तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट है । वहां के तफसीलात मालूम करने पर पता चल जायेगा कि असल में लैंड रिफार्म नहीं हुआ है । पहले केरल में भी नहीं हुआ था, अब धीरे-धीरे हो रहा है । जिस प्रकार आंध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में हुआ है, उस तरह का काम किसी और राज्य में नहीं हुआ । जिस-जिस राज्य में काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हुआ है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए । अगर वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सही रास्ते पर नहीं आती है तो उसको डिसमिस करना चाहिए । जो, लैंड रिफार्म्स के खिलाफ बात करते हैं या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

कानून को अमल में नहीं लाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसमें इंटरफियर नहीं करना चाहिए। स्टेट गवर्नमैंट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर्स दी जा रही हैं। सेन्ट्रल के पास पूरी पावर्स होनी चाहिए ताकि जो गलत काम करते हैं, उनको सही रास्ते पर लाया जा सके। हमारा फूड प्रोडक्शन 153 मिलियन टन हो गया है। लेकिन इसको डबल करने की जरूरत है। 70 करोड़ आदमियों के लिए यह पूरा नहीं होता है। ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन होने से परचेजिंग पावर भी बढ़ जाती है और लोगों को खाने को मिल जाता है। यह जो फूड प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, इससे गवर्नमेंट को सेटीसफाई नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इस फीगर को और डबल करना चाहिये। किसान को जब यह मालूम हो जायगा कि जमीन उसकी है तो वह और ज्यादा देखभाल करेगा, फर्टिलिटी और इल्ड ज्यादा बढ़ायेगा। इस के साथ-साथ गन्ने का प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ना चाहिये। आयल सीड्स का भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिये क्योंकि बाहर से हमको आयल मंगाना पड़ता है। हर स्टेट को एक कोटा मुकर्रर कर देना चाहिए। अगर वह स्टेट गवनमेंट उतना नहीं करती है तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिये। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास पानी है और दूसरे साधन भी मुहैया होते हैं तब भी वह प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ाती तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के रिजर्व में से अनाज बार-बार देना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस दिशा में कुछ सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

19.00 hrs.

फटाफट काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और उसके कारण हमारा प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। इन सब कारणों से हमारा प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम हुआ ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए जब जमीन किसान की अपनी हो जाएगी तो वह उस पर अधिक लगन के साथ काम करेगा, मेहनत करेगा, और इस कारण उस की पैदावार बहुत अधिक होगी और हमारा देश खुशहाल होगा, प्रोडक्शन के मामले में आगे बढ़ेगा। इसलिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह अपने सुपरवीजन को ठीक करे। क्योंकि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट में पास एक निगरानी सैल होना चाहिए जो हर स्टेट में जाकर निगरानी का काम करे कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। क्यों कि हमेशा सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट से पैसा मांगा जाता है, अनाज मांगा जाता है, फर्टीलाइजर मांगा जाता है और दूसरी डिमांड की जाती है। इस वास्ते ऐसा प्रबंध होना जरूरी है...(व्यवधान)... वैसे मुझे वैस्ट बंगाल के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना है, अभी तो मैं बहुत कम बोला हूं। आप अपने को बहुत एडवांस समझते हैं न, यदि आप फीगर्स देखें तो वहां प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम हुआ है। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 23, 1984/Bhadra 1, 1906 (Saka)

Printed at : Akashdeep Printers, 20 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002.